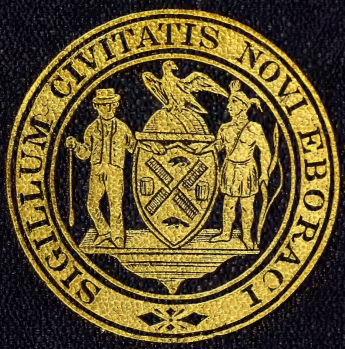
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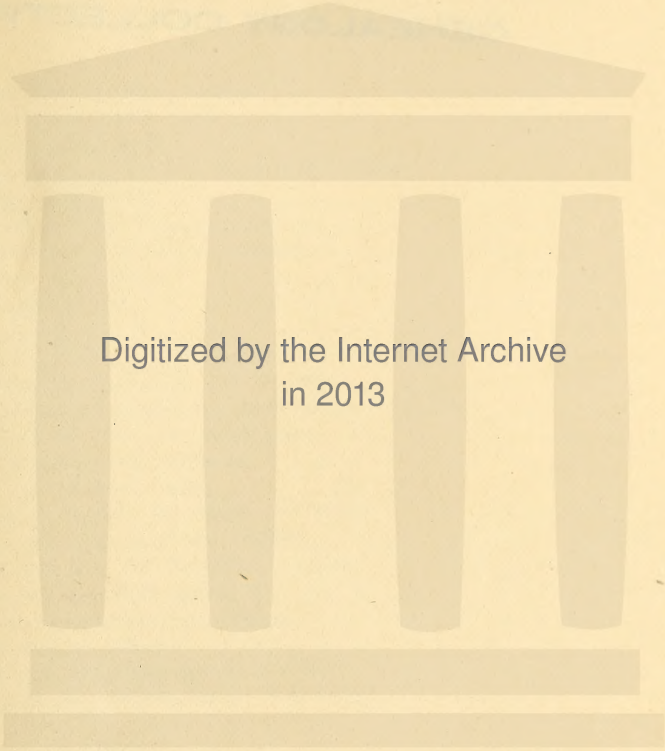
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The Charters of the City of New York.

THE CHARTER OF 1686.

THE Charter of Governor Dongan, in 1686, was recited at large in the charter of 1730. It is an interesting document, inasmuch as the grants which it made, and the rights and privileges which it recognized and confirmed, were intended to be included in the latter charter, subject to such alterations, enlargements, and additions, as the latter contained.

The recital contained in the first section of Governor Dongan's charter speaks of New York as being then *an ancient city*, and body corporate, possessing divers lands, rights, and franchises, as well by prescription as by charters and grants; not only from the English, but from several Dutch Governors, while the province was under their jurisdiction. The recital was founded on historical facts, for a charter was granted to the city on the 2d of February, 1657, by the Dutch Government. But it was a very limited and imperfect grant. The most striking part of it was the division of the inhabitants into "great and small citizens." The former included the members of the government, and their descendants in the male line, ministers of the Gospel, etc. The latter, all who "resided within the city during a year and six weeks, and kept their fire and lights." The original of this charter is on file in the Secretary's office, and a copy is inserted at large in the journal of the city convention of June, 1829. Col. Nicoll, the first English Governor of New York, also granted, in 1665, a charter of incorporation to the inhabitants, under the administration of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriff. The Dutch name of incorporation was that of schout, burgomaster, and schephens of the city of New Amsterdam.

The charter of Dongan appears to be quite singular, when we consider that, at the date of it, under the arbitrary sway of King James Second, there was a general attack on the part of the crown, of all chartered rights and privileges throughout the king's dominions. While Governor Dongan was granting liberal charters to New York and Albany, and a free constitution to the province, his master was waging war upon the New England charters. This marked partiality may be imputed in part to the personal character and influence of the Governor, who was a man of integrity and moderation, and in part to the partiality of the King for a province, of which, as Duke of York, he was the proprietary. Indeed, the civil privileges of the *town of Manhattans*, as New York was then called, were essentially confirmed in the very liberal articles of capitulation granted to the Dutch by Col. Nicoll, on the first surrender of the colony to the English in 1664. The recital also mentioned, among other rights and property which this ancient city then possessed, the city hall, two market-houses, the wharves and docks with their appurtenances, a cemetery, and one settled and established ferry from the city to Long Island.

The second section granted and confirmed to the corporation of the city all the rights and franchises which they *anciently* held and enjoyed; provided that none of them were "inconsistent with, or repugnant to the laws of England, or of the General Assembly of the province." It also confirmed to them their right and title to the city hall, and the ground belonging to it, the two market-houses, the wharves and dock, burial-place, and the Long Island ferry, with its rents and profits.

A grant was likewise made of all the existing streets, lanes, highways, and alleys within the city, for the use of the corporation and inhabitants; and with power to the corporation to establish, make, lay out, amend, and repair all streets, highways, alleys, lanes, water-courses, ferry and bridges in and throughout the city, necessary and convenient for the inhabitants. The grant was accompanied with the proviso not to take away any person's right of property without his consent, *or by some known law of the province.*

The third section granted to the corporation all the waste, unpatented, and unappropriated lands within the city and on Manhattan Island, extending to low-water-mark, together with all rivers, rivulets, coves, creeks, ponds, waters, and water-courses, in the city and island, not before granted. The section contained also a grant of the "royalties of fishing, fowling, hunting, hawking, etc., appertaining to the city and island."

The fourth section declared that the limits and jurisdiction of the city should extend to low-water mark in and throughout the Island of Manhattan; and that the corporation should quietly hold and enjoy all their rights and franchises before granted and confirmed, without let or hindrance on the part of the government.

The fifth section designated the city officers.

The sixth section contained the usual words of incorporation of the city, and gave it the corporate name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, and the corporate capacity of perpetual succession, and to purchase, hold, sell, give, and demise, in their discretion, lands and chattels of any kind, and to sue and be sued, and to have, make, and alter a common seal.

By the seventh section the officers under this charter were appointed by name, and the section created and defined the composition of the Common Council of the city, and its power to make, enforce, and repeal laws and ordinances for the rule and government of the city, and with the proviso that those laws and ordinances should remain in force for three months only, unless confirmed by the Governor and Council.

The eighth section provided, among other things, that the Mayor and Sheriff should be annually appointed upon the feast day of St. Michael. (That day for the appointment of charter officers was continued until the year 1800.) The Recorder, Town Clerk, and Clerk of the Market, were otherwise appointed. It provided, also, that the Mayor or Recorder and any two Aldermen might, as justices of the peace, hold general sessions of the peace, to hear and determine and punish misdemeanors and offences under the degree of grand larceny.

The ninth section provided for the election of aldermen and constables annually, and for the due commitment of offenders by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, as justices of the peace.

The tenth section gave to the Mayor (and it was declared to be according to usage and custom) the right to grant tavern licenses, and for selling by retail all sorts of excisable or strong liquors, and the license fees were declared to be for the use of the corporation.

The eleventh section authorized the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, or the Mayor and any three Aldermen, to make free citizens of the city, on their paying for the use of the corporation a pecuniary compensation not exceeding five pounds.

By the twelfth section the general capacity of the corporation to purchase and hold lands in fee (which had been already confirmed by the sixth section of this charter) was more explicitly defined, and it was restricted in amount to lands whereof the yearly

value should not exceed £1,000 per annum. The same lands the corporation were authorized to demise, grant, and dispose of at their pleasure.

The thirteenth section authorized the corporation to hold three market-days in every week of the year.

The fourteenth section granted power to the corporation to fill, make up, and lay out the lands in and about the city and island, and to build up and use the same in any way or manner which to them should seem expedient, and as far into the rivers as low-water mark.

The fifteenth section gave to the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, or to any three of them, whereof the Mayor or Recorder was to be one, the power to hold courts of Common Pleas, for personal and mixed actions, on every Tuesday of every month in the year.

The sixteenth section confirmed to the corporation all the privileges, franchises, and powers, not inconsistent with the law of the land, which they had enjoyed, or were entitled to within twenty years preceding, under any former charter, grant, prescription, custom, or usage. It saved, however, to the crown and its officers certain lands, and among others the Governor's garden by the gate of the fort, and the king's farm, and the swamp next to the fresh water, and the quit-rents reserved in former grants.

The seventeenth section saved all grants of lands and chattels before made for pious and charitable uses.

CHARTER OF 1708.

This charter was granted by Governor Cornbury, for a special purpose. It was made upon the petition of the corporation of New York, in which they set forth their vested rights, under former grants and charters, in and to a certain ferry between the city and Long Island, called *the old ferry;* and then prayed for a confirmation of it, together with all the vacant and unappropriated land between high and low-water mark on Long Island, between the Wallabout and New York.

The charter followed the petition, and conformed to it entirely. It granted to the corporation the old ferry on both sides of the East River, as the same was then held and enjoyed, together with the fees, rents, and profits thereof, and all the vacant and unappropriated ground on Long Island, between high and low-water mark, fronting the city of New York, from the east side of the Wallabout to the west side of the Red Hook. The charter had much of the form and language of an ordinary conveyance in fee, and the franchises and lands were to be held in fee and common socage, as of the manor of East Greenwich, in England, and under a quit-rent of five shillings per annum.

It likewise granted to the corporation and their successors leave and license to set up, establish, and maintain one or more ferry or ferries, as the corporation should from time to time see fit, within the limits and bounds aforesaid, for transporting passengers and chattels between New York and Long Island, under such reasonable rates as had been usually received, or might be established, with the consent of the Governor and Council; and with power to make and change, in their discretion, by-laws for the more orderly keeping and maintaining the ferry already established, or any ferry or ferries which might thereafter be set up within the bounds aforesaid, so as the same be not contrary to law.

This ample grant of the old ferry, and this right to establish new ferries between the city and Long Island, and of the shore between Wallabout and Red Hook, on Long Island, were renewed in the charter of 1730. The grant of the shore on Long Island, between high and low-water mark, and between Wallabout and Red Hook, was confirmed, and is an indefeasible grant, in fee, of property, existing in full force to this day.

CHARTER OF 1730.

This is the charter upon the foundation of which the city of New York is at present governed. The two prior charters of 1686 and 1708 may be considered as merged in this. They are recited at large in it, and all the grants and franchises contained in them are repeated and confirmed and enlarged, with the addition of other powers, rights, and privileges.

The recital, in the charter of 1730, admitted that the inhabitants of New York, as a corporate body, had anciently held, or claimed to hold, sundry lands, rights, privileges, franchises, and powers, as well by prescription as by grant, and not specified in the preceding charters; and that the corporation had by petition prayed for a grant of confirmation of all their rights and privileges so held and enjoyed; and also, for a grant of the soil four hundred feet beyond low-water mark, on the Hudson River, from a certain creek or kill southward to the fort, and the same number of feet round the fort, and so along the East River as far as the north side of Corlaers Hook; and also for a grant of other needful powers and privileges.

The first section ordained that the city of New York should remain a free city, and be one body corporate and politic, by the name of the *Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York*, with perpetual succession, and the capacity to sue and be sued, and to purchase, take, and hold real and personal estate of every kind, description, and extent, and with power to demise, assign, and sell the same at pleasure, and to have and change at pleasure a common seal.

The second section described the extent of the city and its division into wards.

The boundary line began at the mouth of *Spuyten Duyvil* Creek, on the Westchester side thereof, at low-water mark, and ran on the Westchester side at low-water mark, to the East River, which it crossed, to Long Island, to low-water mark there, including Great Barn Island, Little Barn Island, and Manning's Island; and from thence along Nassau Island shore, at low-water mark, to the south side of the Red Hook; and from thence across the North River, so as to include Nutten Island, Bedlow's Island, Bucking Island, and the Oyster Island, to low-water mark on the west side of the North River, *or so far as the limits of the province extend*, and so to run up along the west side of the river, at low-water mark, *or along the limits of the province*, until it came opposite to the creek aforesaid, and thence to the place of beginning.

The residue of this second section consisted of the division of the city into seven wards, with their boundaries specified.

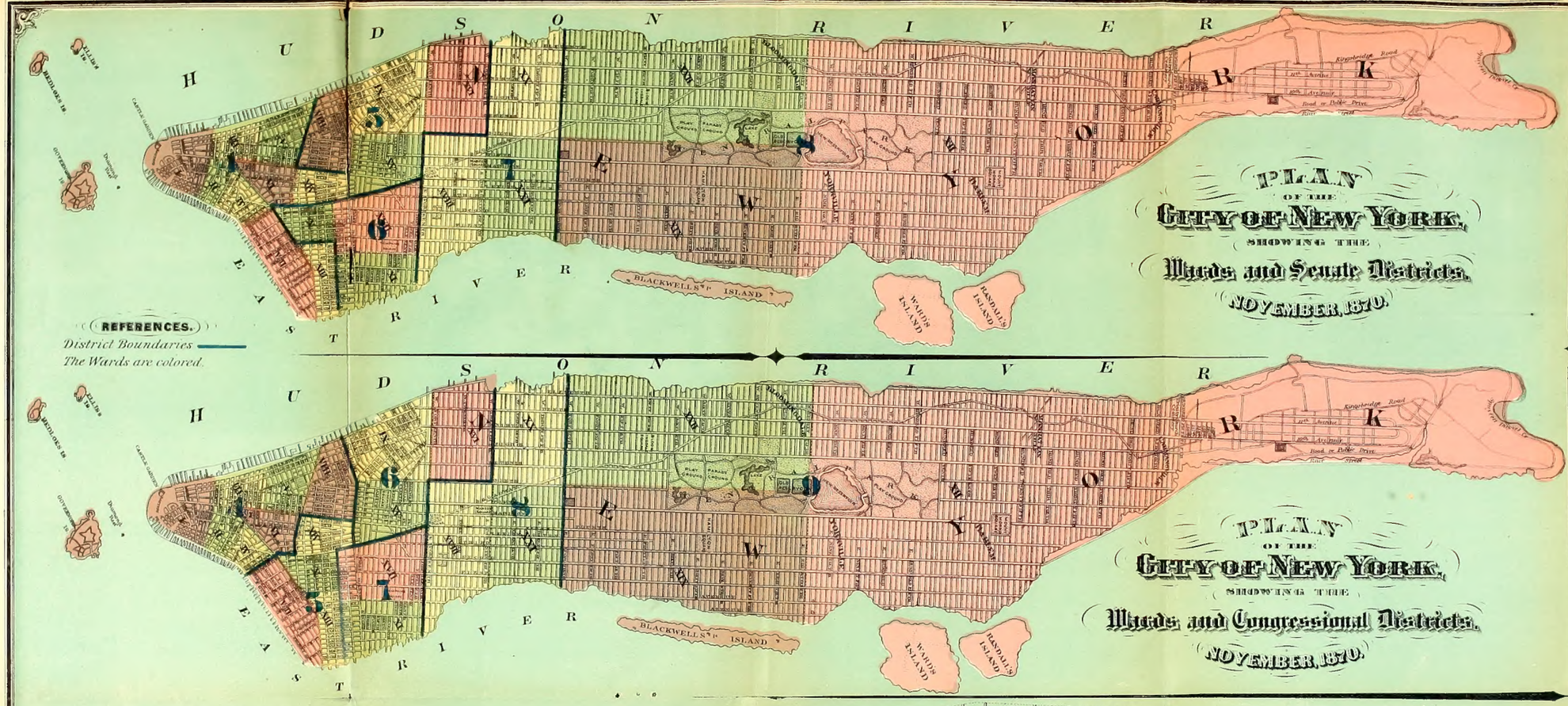
The third section directed that there should be forever thereafter one Mayor, one Recorder, seven Aldermen, seven Assistants, one Sheriff, one Coroner, one Common Clerk, one Chamberlain, one High Constable, sixteen Assessors, seven Collectors, sixteen Constables, and one Marshal; and with authority to the Mayor to appoint one of the Aldermen his deputy to act in his stead during his sickness or absence, or in case of his death until a new Mayor should have been duly appointed.

The fourth section related entirely to the Deputy Mayor (as provided for in third section), and it authorized him to do the duties appertaining to the office of Mayor, to all intents and purposes, while acting as deputy.

The fifth section provided for the appointment of Recorder, and the tenure of his office.

The sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth sections of the charter named the persons who were to be the first officers under the charter, and were temporary in their provisions, and soon ceased to operate.

The tenth section provided that the Governor, with the advice of the Council of the province, should appoint annually, on the feast day of St. Michael, the Mayor, Sheriff, and Coroner of the city.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NOVEMBER, 1870.
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Governors Island
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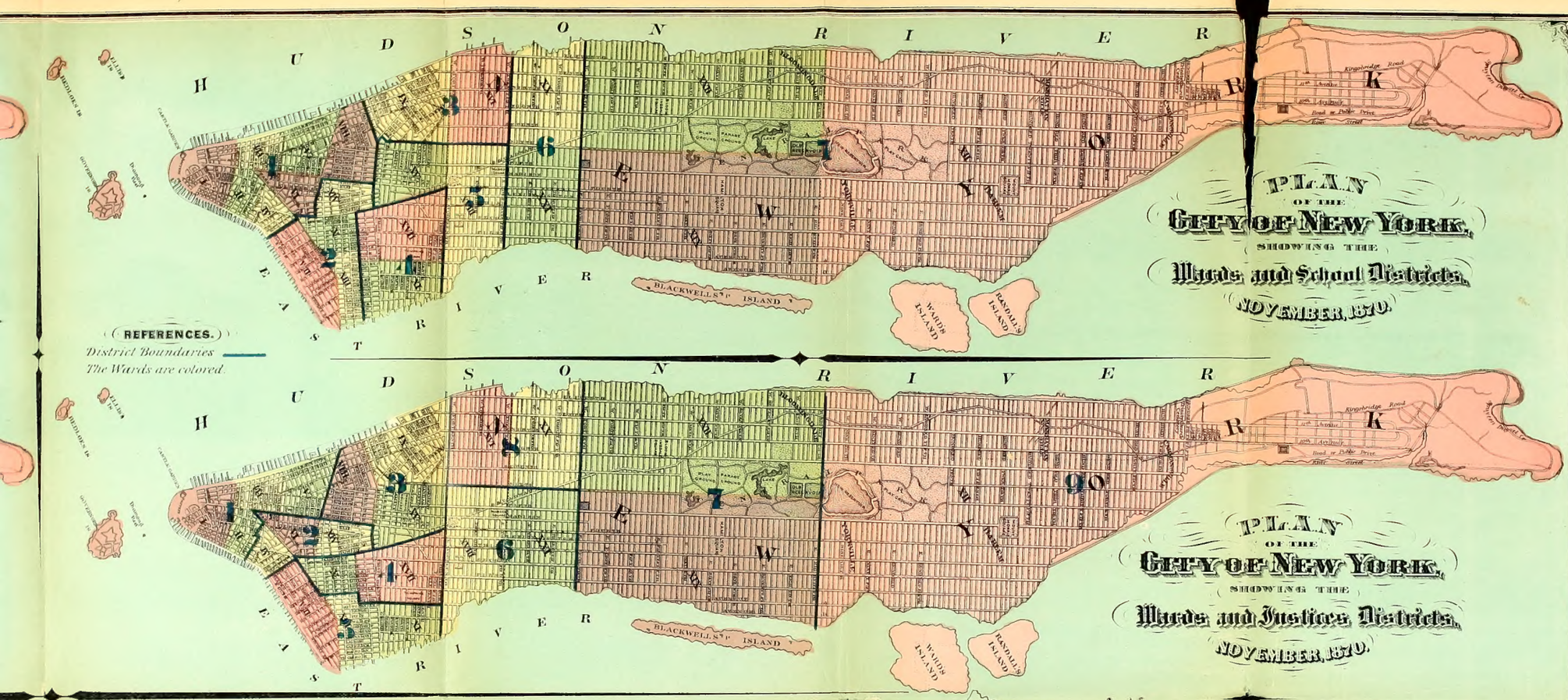
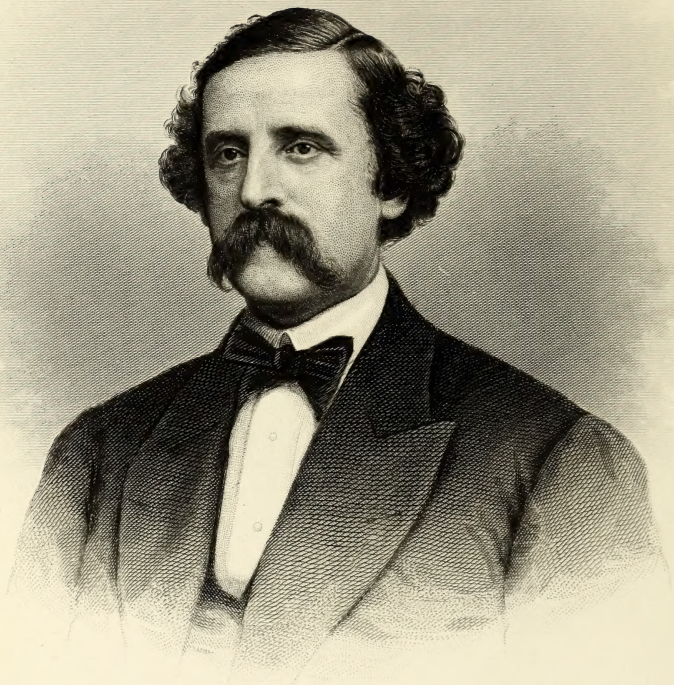


PLAN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SHOWING THE Wards and School Districts, NOVEMBER, 1870.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SHOWING THE Wards and Justices Districts, NOVEMBER, 1870.

MAP OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SHOWING ITS POLITICAL Divisions and Subdivisions November 1870.



John T. Hoffman.

Elected RECORDER Nov. 6, 1860; Re-elected Nov. 3, 1863.

Elected MAYOR Dec. 5, 1865; Re-elected Dec. 3, 1867.

Elected GOVERNOR Nov. 3, 1868; Re-elected Nov. 8, 1870.

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MANUAL
OF THE
CORPORATION
OF THE
City of New York.
John Hardy
CLERK
Of The Common Council.

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In Common Council of the City of New York.

Resolved, That the Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York for the year 1870 be compiled, under the direction of the Mayor, by the Clerk of the Common Council, who is hereby authorized, directed, and required to compile said Manual under such direction, and that fifteen thousand copies thereof be printed and published under his immediate supervision, to be distributed as follows :—Five thousand copies to the Board of Aldermen ; five thousand copies to the Board of Assistant Aldermen ; one thousand copies to the Mayor ; two thousand copies to the Clerk of the Common Council ; and two thousand copies to the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen ; that the sum of five thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated to pay for the compilation and superintending the publication thereof, to be paid from the appropriation for "City Contingencies," or any other appropriate account.

Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, July 25, 1870.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, August 4, 1870.

Approved by the Mayor, August 10, 1870.

JOHN HARDY,
Clerk of the Common Council.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1871, by
JOHN HARDY,
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The Aldermen, Assistants, Assessors, Collectors, and Constables were by the charter directed to be annually elected on the feast day of St. Michael (29th September), by the freemen of the city being inhabitants, and by the freeholders of each ward respectively, from among themselves.

The section further directed that the Chamberlain and High Constable of the city should be annually appointed by the Mayor and four or more Aldermen and Assistants in Common Council. It was further provided, that in case the Mayor, Sheriff, or Coroner should die within the year, the Governor and Council of the province were to appoint a successor for the remainder of the year.

The eleventh section provided for supplying vacancies happening within the period of the regular appointment or election, in the office of Alderman, Assistant, Collector, Constable, Chamberlain, and High Constable, by a special election or appointment.

The twelfth section imposed a penalty not exceeding £15, for the use of the corporation, which might be assessed by the Common Council upon every person elected Alderman, Assistant, Assessor, Collector, or Constable, or appointed High Constable, who should, on due notice, neglect or refuse to serve.

The thirteenth section provided for the case in which the election should fall on Sunday.

The fourteenth section related to the constitution and power of the Common Council, and provided that the Mayor or Recorder, with four or more Aldermen and four or more Assistants, should be called the Common Council; that the said Common Council, or the major part of them, should have power to make all such laws, statutes, rights, ordinances, and constitutions, which should be useful or necessary for the government of the body corporate, and of all officers, citizens, and residents of the city, and for the further public good and better government and rule of the said city, and for the better preserving, governing, and disposing of the lands and goods and chattels belonging to the corporation.

The Common Council were authorized, also, to or[illegible]l enforce penalties for breaches of their laws and ordinances, and to collect the sa[illegible]y the summary process of warrant and distress, and sale of the delinquents' goods, or [illegible]y action of debt. The by-laws were not to be repugnant to the statute or common law of the land, and they were to remain in force for a year, and no longer, unless allowed of and confirmed by the Governor and Council of the province. This section also provided that the Common Council should have the sole power of determining and deciding all elections of all officers and ministers thereafter to be chosen for the said corporation.

The fifteenth section authorized the Common Council to fine members who were absent without reasonable cause.

The residue of the section conferred power, right, and privilege on the corporation, by authorizing the Common Council, with sole and exclusive power, to establish as many ferries round Manhattan Island, for transporting people, cattle, and goods, etc., to and from Nassau Island, and from Manhattan Island to any of the opposite shores all round the same, and in such and so many places as to the Council should seem fit, and to let and dispose of all or any of the said ferries; and the rents, ferriages, and profits thereof were fully and freely granted to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said city, and their successors forever, to be taken, held, and enjoyed to and for their own use.

The sixteenth section gave to the Common Council power to establish, direct, lay out, alter, repair, and amend streets, lanes, alleys, highways, water-courses, and bridges throughout the city and island.

The seventeenth section related solely to the power granted to the corporation to establish and keep markets at five specified places, on every day in the week except Sunday; and they were authorized also to have, hold, and keep such and so many other markets, at such and so many other times and places as they should think fit.

The grant in the eighteenth section was of the assize and essay of bread, wine, beer,

ale, and all other victuals and things whatsoever, set to sale in the city, and with authority to amend and correct the assize, and to lay and levy fines and forfeitures concerning the same, to the use of the corporation.

The nineteenth section conferred upon the corporation the office of gauger of all gaugeable liquors and vessels; and of measurer of salt, grain, and all measurable merchandises; and of surveyor and packer of bread, flour, beef, and all other provisions and merchandises to be surveyed or packed in the city; and the office of cartage and portage of all goods to be carted and carried in or through the city; and the garbling of all merchandises and things to be garbled; together with all the fees and perquisites arising therefrom.

The twentieth and twenty-first sections gave to the Mayor and four or more Aldermen the power to make free citizens of the city, on the payment of a fee not exceeding £5, to the use of the corporation.

The twenty-second section contained a specific detail of the powers granted to the corporation by the nineteenth section.

The twenty-third section authorized the corporation to erect and build one or more bridewells, houses of correction and work-houses for offenders, as well as an almshouse for the relief of the poor. It also authorized the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, or any one of them, to arrest vagabonds, and idle and suspicious persons, and commit them to the work-house, for a term not exceeding forty days, or else to bridewell, to receive such punishment, not extending to life or limb, as they may direct. The corporation were further authorized to provide one or more jails, and appoint the keepers, who were to receive all persons charged with crimes and offences, and committed to their custody.

The twenty-fourth section made the Mayor, for the time being, Clerk of the Market, and Water-Bailiff, and Conservator of the North and East Rivers, and upon the banks, shores, and wharves thereof, with authority to take to his own use the fees and perquisites thereof. He was also authorized to appoint and license at discretion, marshals, porters, carriers, cartmen, carmen, packers, cullers, common cryers and scavengers, and to add to and to diminish them at pleasure.

The twenty-fifth section gave to the Mayor, exclusively, the power to grant, annually, licenses to keep taverns, inns, and victualling-houses, with liberty to sell excisable or strong liquors. The fees on granting licenses were to be received for the use of the corporation, and penalties were prescribed for acting therein without such license.

The twenty-sixth section declared that the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen should be *ex officio* justices of the peace, and that any four of them, of whom the Mayor or Recorder to be one, should hold Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, in February, May, August, and November in every year, and with jurisdiction to inquire into, hear, and determine, correct and punish, crimes and misdemeanors, in like manner as justices of the peace, in their quarter sessions in England might do. They were likewise declared to be Justices of Oyer and Terminer and jail delivery, and to be named in every commission thereof, and the Sheriff and other officers of the city were required to execute their and each of their warrants and commands.

The twenty-seventh section authorized the Mayor, or his Deputy, or the Recorder, together with any three or more Aldermen, to hold a Court of Record for the trial of civil causes, real, personal, and mixed, arising within the city, upon every Tuesday in the year, and with all the powers requisite thereto.

The twenty-eighth section was nothing more than what followed of course, and as an indispensable part of the ordinary duty of the Sheriff, Coroner, and other officers of the city, and which was to execute the precepts and process of the courts.

The twenty-ninth section authorized the corporation to have a Common Clerk of the city, who was to be the Clerk of the Mayor's Court, and Clerk of the Peace, and of the Sessions of the Peace, and to take and enjoy the fees and perquisites appertaining

to the same. He was to be appointed by the Governor, and to hold during good behavior, and the Common Council were authorized to supply vacancies until a successor was appointed.

The thirtieth section appointed eight attorneys by name, during good behavior, as attorneys in the Mayor's Court, and with a prohibition to any other attorneys to practise therein. These named were liable to be removed by the Court, with the approbation of the Governor, for ill behavior, and with permission in the Court to recommend to the Governor others to supply vacancies, and whom he was to approve of and appoint. The number of attorneys was never to exceed five after the death or removal of any two of those named.

The thirty-first section authorized the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, and each of them, to hear, try, and determine, with or without a jury, and according to equity and good conscience, civil causes to 40s. value in controversy; and to administer an oath to either party at discretion; and to enforce the judgment or decree by imprisonment.

The thirty-second section was the ordinary direction to the Sheriff, Common Clerk, Chamberlain, and all other subordinate officers, to be obedient to and to execute the commands of the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen.

The thirty-third section related to the oaths of office to be taken by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and all other city officers, and by whom to be administered.

The thirty-fourth section provided that none of the free citizens of New York should, while inhabitants thereof, be bound against their will to serve on any jury or inquest out of the city; nor be elected Assessor, Taxer, or Collector of Taxes out of the city; nor be appointed or chosen Constable, Bailiff, or other ministerial officer out of the city; nor be liable to fines or forfeitures for refusing to serve on any inquest or jury out of the city.

The thirty-fifth section contained a grant or confirmation to the inhabitants of all the real estate before granted to them by the Government of the colony, or the corporation of the city.

The thirty-sixth section authorized the corporation to hold real estate in fee simple, within and without the city, so as that the clear yearly value of the real estate so owned by them at any one time, did not exceed the clear yearly rent or value of £3,000 sterling, and the same to let and dispose of at pleasure.

The thirty-seventh section contained a general grant and confirmation to the corporation, and their successors, in fee, of the city hall and jails, the five market-houses, the great dock, the crane and wharf, the powder house, all the ferries then and thereafter to be established all around Manhattan Island, with power to make rules and regulations for governing the same; the ferry houses on Long Island, with their appurtenances; the lands between high and low-water mark, on Long Island, from the east side of the Wallabout to the west side of Red Hook; the unpatented and unappropriated lands in the city and on Manhattan Island, extending to low-water mark, with the right of all docks, wharves, cranes, and slips within the city, with the rents and profits thereof; and the rivers, creeks, ponds, waters, water-courses, fishing, fowling, hunting, and hawking, mines and minerals, and other royalties and privileges within the city and island; and all the rights, privileges, franchises, jurisdictions, powers, courts, offices, markets, ferries, fees, perquisites, rents and real estate, granted in and by the charter of 1686, and in the charter of Queen Anne aforesaid, or which the corporation or inhabitants hold by prescription; excepting Fort George and its appurtenances, and the Governor's Garden, and the King's Farm, and the swamp adjoining it.

The thirty-eighth section contained a grant and confirmation to the corporation and their successors, in fee, of the soil of Hudson River under water, extending four hundred feet into the river, and containing eighty-two and a half acres of land. It was described by courses and distances, and lay at the south-west end of the city, adjoining the then fort. Also, of the soil of the East River, from the north side of Corlaers Hook to

Whitehall, described by courses and distances, and comprehending four hundred feet, from low-water mark, into the East River, containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres, with power to wharf out the same, and to build upon and use it as they, the corporation, should see fit. It excepted from its operation all previous grants of keys or wharves to individuals beyond low-water mark; and also forty feet broad, to be left towards the East and North Rivers for public necessities, and reserving upon the grants made by the charter a yearly quit-rent of thirty shillings proclamation money, besides the yearly rent of one beaver-skin, or the value thereof, under the charter of 1686, and of five shillings under the charter of Queen Anne.

The thirty-ninth section, by expressed covenant, assured to the corporation the full and perfect enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, free from all hindrance by information, *quo warranto*, or other process; and notwithstanding any previous default, non-user, or mis-user which are all remitted and released, together with all fines and forfeitures whatsoever.

The concluding section of the charter was a repetition of the one preceding, for it contained a covenant that the corporation should quietly enjoy all its rights, franchises, and property as contained in the charter; and which was to be taken and expounded benignly, and for the most and greatest advantage, profit, and benefit of the Mayor, Aldermen, and their successors in the corporation.

The charter was explicitly confirmed in all its parts and bearings by an act of the Colonial Legislature of the 14th of October, 1732; and it was along with other charters saved and confirmed by the Constitution of 1777, and again by the Constitution of 1821.

CHARTER OF 1830.

A city convention was chosen by the people, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Common Council, to revise and propose amendments to the charter. The convention consisted of five members from each ward (total sixty-five members), and they met in June, 1829, and after a protracted discussion, they agreed to a series of amendments, which were submitted together to the people, and approved of by them by a regular vote by ballot, in the several wards. An application was thereupon made to the Legislature to have the amendments ratified by law and made part of the charter. This was done by the act of April 7th, 1830, chap. 122.

The essential alteration in the charter by the proceedings and act referred to, consisted in a division of the Common Council into two Boards, consisting of a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistants, who were to sit and act separately, with concurrent and equal powers. Every law, ordinance, or resolution of the Common Council must pass both Boards, and be submitted to the Mayor before it passes, and if he within ten days returned the same with objections, it must be reconsidered, and pass both Boards by a majority of all the members elected to each, before it became a law of the corporation.

The first section of this charter ordained that the legislative power of the corporation should be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistants, who, together, should form the Common Council.

The second section provided that each ward should elect one Alderman and one Assistant Alderman.

By the third section the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen were to be chosen for one year, and no person to be eligible to either office who was not a resident of the ward for which he was chosen.

The fourth section provided that the annual election for charter officers should commence on the second Tuesday in April, and the officers elected should be sworn into office on the second Tuesday in May thereafter.

By the fifth section the first election for charter officers under this charter, was to take place on the second Tuesday in April, 1831.

The sixth section empowered the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Assistants each to direct a special election to supply any vacancy that might occur in their respective boards; the person elected to supply any vacancy to hold his seat only for the residue of the term.

The seventh section provided that the Boards were to meet in separate chambers, and a majority of each should be a quorum. Each Board to appoint its own officers, and determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the qualifications of its own members. Each Board to keep a journal of its proceedings, and the doors of each to be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. All resolutions and reports of Committees which should recommend any specific improvements involving the appropriation of public moneys, or taxing or assessing the citizens of said city, to be published immediately after the adjournment of the Board in all the newspapers employed by the corporation; and whenever a vote was taken in relation thereto, the ayes and noes to be called and published in the same manner.

The eighth section gave each Board authority to compel the attendance of absent members, to punish members for disorderly behavior, and to expel a member with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to the Board.

The ninth section related to the stated and occasional meetings of each Board, which were regulated by its own ordinances, and provided that both Boards might meet on the same or on different days as they may severally judge expedient.

The tenth section declared that any law, ordinance, or resolution might originate in either Board, and might be rejected or amended by the other.

The eleventh section prohibited any member of either Board from holding any office of which the emoluments were paid from the city treasury, or by fees directed to be paid by any ordinance of the Common Council, or from being directly or indirectly interested in any contract, the expenses or consideration whereof were to be paid under any ordinance of the Common Council.

The twelfth and thirteenth sections provided that every act, ordinance, or resolution which should have passed the two Boards of the Common Council, before it should take effect should be presented to the Mayor for his approbation; and if he within ten days returned the same with objections, it must be reconsidered, and pass both Boards by a majority of all the members elected to each, before it became a law of the corporation.

By the fourteenth section it was provided that if the Mayor should not return any act, ordinance, or resolution within ten days, it should take effect in the same manner as if he had signed it.

The fifteenth section declared that neither the Mayor nor Recorder shall be a member of the Common Council after the second Tuesday of May, 1831.

The sixteenth section authorized the President of the Board of Aldermen to act as Mayor whenever there should be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, or in case of the absence of the Mayor.

By the seventeenth section the general duties of the Mayor were more specifically defined, by requiring him to communicate to the Common Council once a year, and oftener, if need be, a general statement of the condition of the city government, finances, and improvements, and recommend such measures as he should deem expedient; and to be active and vigilant in the exercise of the duties of his executive trust as Mayor.

The eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-second sections imposed restraints on legislation, and provided that no moneys were to be drawn from the Treasury except upon previous specific appropriations: the Common Council were prohibited from borrowing moneys on the credit of the corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature; and they must publish

annually, two months preceding the charter election, a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the corporation for the year preceding, and provide for the accountability of all officers and others intrusted with city funds by requiring security from them.

The twenty-first section required that the executive business of the corporation should be performed by distinct departments, which it was the duty of the Common Council to organize and appoint for that purpose.

The twenty-third section provided that the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen should be, by virtue of his office, Clerk of the Common Council; and he was to keep open for inspection, at all reasonable times, the records and minutes of the proceedings of the Common Council.

The twenty-fourth section related to the time when the division of the Common Council into two boards was to take effect, which was not until the officers to be elected under this charter enter on the duties of their office; and also to the time when each board was to hold its first meeting for the purpose of organizing, which was fixed for the second Tuesday in May in each year.

By the twenty-fifth section none of the provisions of this act, except the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-second sections, were to be construed as applying to the Common Council as then constituted.

The twenty-sixth section declared that such parts of the charter of the City of New York, and of the several acts of the Legislature amending the same, as were not inconsistent with the provisions of this law, were not to be construed as repealed, modified, or in any manner affected thereby; but were to continue and remain in full force.

CHARTER OF 1849.

The most important alteration effected by the charter of 1849 consisted in the creation of executive departments therein named, the chief officers of which were to be elected by the people. The executive departments enumerated and mentioned were the following:—

1. The Police Department, of which the Mayor was made the head.

2. The Department of Finance, the chief officer of which was called the Comptroller of the City of New York, and in which department there was to be a bureau, the chief officer to be called the Receiver of Taxes; another bureau, the chief officer to be called the Collector of the City Revenue; and another bureau, the chief officer to be called the Chamberlain of the City of New York.

3. The Street Department, the chief officer to be called the Street Commissioner; with a bureau therein, the chief officer to be called the Collector of Assessments; and another bureau, the chief officer to be called the Superintendent of Wharves.

4. The Department of Repairs and Supplies, the chief officer thereof to be called the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies; with four bureaux therein, the chief officers thereof to be respectively denominated the Superintendent of Roads, Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings, Superintendent of Pavements, and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

5. The Department of Streets and Lamps, the chief officer thereof to be called the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps; having three bureaux therein, the chief officers thereof to be called the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, Superintendent of Streets, and Superintendent of Markets.

6. The Croton Aqueduct Board, the chief officers thereof to be called the President, Engineer, and Assistant Commissioner; with a bureau therein, the chief officer thereof to be called the Water Register.

7. The City Inspector's Department, the chief officer thereof to be called the City Inspector.

8. The Alms House Department, the chief officers thereof to be called the Governors of the Alms House.

9. The Law Department, the chief officer thereof to be called the Counsel to the Corporation; having two bureaux therein, the chief officers of which shall be called the Corporation Attorney and the Public Administrator.

The heads of all these departments, except the Police Department and the Croton Aqueduct Board, were to be elected every three years by the people.

Several of the departments and bureaux mentioned in this charter had been created by previous acts of the Legislature, and were in existence at the time of the passage of this charter.

Thus the Police Department had been created by an act for the Establishment and Regulation of the Police of the City of New York, passed May 7, 1844, chapter 315.

The office of the Receiver of Taxes had been established by an act for the Collection of Taxes in the City of New York, passed April 18, 1843, chapter 230.

The Common Council were given by this charter full control over all the departments and bureaux above mentioned, and no appointments could be made by the heads of departments or the heads of bureaux except with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen.

By this charter the time of holding the charter election was changed to the day of the general State election, and the term of office of the officers elected is made to commence on the first Monday of January thereafter.

The term of office for which the aldermen were to be elected was also changed from one year to two years.

It was also provided that after the year 1850 the Common Council should hold only three stated sessions, of not exceeding one month each, commencing on the first Mondays of January, May, and September; with power to the Mayor to convene the Common Council at any time between the sessions, should any exigency arise.

This provision, however, was amended in 1851, and it was then provided that the Common Council should hold their sessions monthly, commencing on the first Monday of each month; but the members at no such session to be entitled to draw any per diem allowance for a longer period than eight days.

Section 1 provided that the legislative power of the Corporation of the City of New York should continue to be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, who together should form the Common Council of the city. The Board of Aldermen to consist of one alderman from each ward, to be elected by the people of the respective wards for two years. The Board of Assistant Aldermen to consist of one assistant alderman from each ward, who should be elected in like manner, and should hold their office for one year.

By the second section the election of charter officers was to be held on the day of the general State election, when all charter officers eligible by the people were to be chosen, and the officers elected were to be sworn into office on the first Monday of January thereafter. The Mayor to hold office for a period of two years.

The third section provided that during the year 1850 the Common Council might hold its sessions as often as each Board should by resolution appoint, and thereafter the Common Council should annually hold only three stated sessions of not exceeding one month each, commencing on the first Monday of January, May, and September. The Mayor to have power to convene the Common Council or the Board of Aldermen only at any time between the sessions, if in his judgment any exigency should have arisen to render such a proceeding necessary, on the request in writing of a majority of the members elected to each Board, specifying the purposes for which such meeting was called, in which case the action of the Common Council should be confined to the matters in reference to

which it should have been so convened, or to such other matters as might be submitted by the Mayor for its consideration during such session, and the respective boards might adjourn from day to day until such business should be completed. This section was amended by an act passed July 11, 1851, by striking out the provision that after the year 1850 the Common Council should annually hold only three stated sessions of not exceeding one month each, commencing on the first Mondays of January, May, and September, and inserting in lieu thereof the following provision: "And thereafter the Common Council shall hold their sessions monthly, commencing on the first Monday of each month; but at no such session shall the members be entitled to draw any per diem allowance for a longer period than eight days."

Section 4 provided that the Boards should sit in separate chambers; that a majority of each was to be a quorum; that each Board was to appoint its own officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, keep a journal of its proceedings, and have power to direct special elections to fill its own vacancies; to compel the attendance of members, to punish them for disorderly conduct, and expel a member by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, after five days' notice and opportunity of being heard had been given to him; but such resolution of expulsion to be of no effect unless it contained a provision for a special election within two weeks thereafter to supply such vacancy; provided, however, that such special election should not be ordered unless there were at least two months of the term of the expelled member unexpired. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen to be, by virtue of his office, Clerk of the Common Council. The two Boards to have concurrent powers, and a negative on each other's proceedings, and should in all cases act as separate bodies, and should not appoint joint committees except a committee on accounts. Each board might originate, amend, concur in, or reject any law, ordinance, or resolution; but no law should pass either Board except by a majority of the members elected. Neither Board should adjourn for a longer period than three days, except by a resolution, to be concurred in by the other body.

By section 5 it was made the duty of the clerks of the respective boards to publish all ordinances which should be passed in the newspapers employed by the corporation, and whenever a vote should be taken in either Board upon the passage of a resolution or ordinance which should contemplate any specific improvement, or involve the sale, disposition, or appropriation of public property, or the expenditures of public moneys or income therefrom, or lay any tax or assessment, such resolution or ordinance should, before the same shall be sent to the other Board, and immediately after the adjournment of the Board at which the same should have been passed, be published, with the names of the persons voting for and against the same, in at least two newspapers; and no act, resolution, or ordinance which should have passed one Board should be acted upon by the other Board on the same day, unless by unanimous consent, except in case of invasion, insurrection, or pestilence.

Section 6 provided that if any ordinance or resolution passed by each Board should not be returned by the Mayor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it should have been presented to him, the same should become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the close of the session of the Common Council should prevent its return, in which case it should not be a law until the expiration of five days after the commencement of the next session of the Common Council, by whom the ordinance or resolution should be reconsidered if returned within such time, and be disposed of in the same manner and with like effect as if presented at the preceding session.

By the seventh section it was provided that no money should be drawn from the City Treasury except the same should have been previously appropriated; and all appropriations should be based upon statements in writing of the several heads of departments.

The eighth section provided that the Board of Assistant Aldermen should have the

sole power of impeachment of all city officers, and that the Board of Aldermen should have the sole power to try all impeachments; no person to be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to said Board.

The ninth section provided that the executive power of the corporation should be vested in the Mayor, the heads of departments, and such other executive officers as should be from time to time created by law, and neither the Common Council, nor any committee or member thereof, should perform any executive business, except that the Board of Aldermen might approve or reject the nominations made to them.

The tenth section provided for the continuance of the "Police Department," and that the Mayor should be the head thereof; and that there should be a bureau therein, the chief officer thereof to be denominated "The Chief of Police."

By the eleventh section it was provided that there should be an Executive Department, which was to be denominated the "Department of Finance," which should have control of all the fiscal concerns of the corporation. The chief officer of this department was called "The Comptroller of the City of New York." There was a bureau in this department for the collection of the revenue accruing from taxes, the chief officer thereof was called "Receiver of Taxes," who nominated, and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, appointed so many clerks as was authorized by the Common Council. There was a bureau in this Department for the collection of the revenue accruing from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages, the chief officer of which was called "The Collector of City Revenue." There was a bureau for the reception of all moneys paid into the Treasury and for the payment of moneys therefrom on the warrant drawn by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council, and the chief officer thereof was called "The Chamberlain of the City of New York."

By the twelfth section there was an Executive Department known as the Street Department, which had cognizance of opening, regulating, and paving streets; building and repairing wharves and piers; digging and building wells, and the construction of public roads when done by assessment, the filling up of sunken lots, and the collecting of assessments, the chief officer was called "The Street Commissioner." There was a bureau in this department for the collection of assessments, the chief officer thereof was called "The Collector of Assessments," and his assistants "Deputy Collectors;" also a bureau, the chief officer of which was called "The Superintendent of Wharves."

The thirteenth section provided for an Executive Department denominated the department of "Repairs and Supplies," which had cognizance of all repairs and supplies, and the chief officer thereof was called "The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies;" there were four bureaux in this department, and the chief officers were respectively denominated "The Superintendent of Roads," "Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings," "Superintendent of Pavements," and "Chief Engineer of the Fire Department."

The fourteenth section related to "The Department of Streets and Lamps," which was to have cognizance of lighting and cleaning the public streets, the chief officer thereof was called "The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps." There were three bureaux in this department, and the chief officers thereof were called "The Superintendent of Lamps and Gas," "Superintendent of Streets," and "Superintendent of Markets."

The fifteenth section related to the Croton Aqueduct Board, which was to have charge of the Croton Aqueduct, and all works and property connected with the supply and distribution of water to the City of New York and the underground drainage of the same, and the collection of the revenue arising from the sale of the water. The chief officers to be called "The President, Engineer, and Resident Commissioner," who together formed the Croton Aqueduct Board, and held their offices for five years.

There was a bureau in this department for the collection of the revenues from the sale of the water, and the chief officer thereof was called "The Water Register."

The sixteenth section provided for an executive department to be known as the City Inspector's Department, which was to have cognizance of all matters relative to the public health, the chief officer thereof to be called "The City Inspector."

The seventeenth section related to the Almshouse Department, and the Governors of the Almshouse, whose numbers, powers, and duties were to remain as provided by law.

The eighteenth section provided for an Executive Department to be known as the Law Department, the chief officer thereof to be called "The Counsel to the Corporation." There were two bureaux in this department, the chief officers of which were called "The Corporation Attorney" and "The Public Administrator."

The nineteenth section gave the Common Council power to establish additional departments and bureaux; provided that no expense should be incurred unless an appropriation had been previously made concerning such expense, and that no member of the Common Council or other officer of the corporation should be interested in any contract or the sale of any article, the expense or consideration of which was paid from the City Treasury or by any assessment levied, nor in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments.

The twentieth section provided that the heads of departments, except the Croton Aqueduct Board, should be elected every three years by the people. Prescribed the manner of filling vacancies in any of said departments; also prescribed the manner in which heads of bureaux and all other officers of the City Government were to be appointed and removed.

By the twenty-first section the several Executive Departments were made subject to the legislative regulation and direction of the Common Council. The Mayor and each Board of the Common Council could at any time require the opinion in writing of the head of any department upon any subject relating to the department. And every head of department had to report in writing to the Common Council, at the commencement of each stated session, the state of his department, with such suggestions in relation to the improvement thereof, and to the public business connected therewith, as he might deem advisable.

The twenty-second section provided that whenever a vacancy occurred in the office of Assessor, the Board of Assessors should fill the same by the appointment of a citizen of the ward in which the vacancy occurred, until the vacancy was supplied by the electors of the ward at the next election. And all assessments and awards were required to be open to public inspection at least twenty days; and the assessments made by the assessors for all taxes were to be made between the first day of January and the first day of April in each year.

The twenty-third section provided that all contracts to be made for work to be done or supplies to be furnished, and all sales of personal property, should be made by the appropriate heads of departments, under such regulations as should be established by ordinance of the Common Council. Also provided that every person elected or appointed to any office under the City Government should take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Mayor faithfully to perform the duties of his office, which oath or affirmation was to be filed in the Mayor's office.

The twenty-fourth section provided that all officers or other persons to whom the receipts or expenditures on account of the city were intrusted, should give sufficient security for the faithful performance of their duty.

By the twenty-fifth section it was made a misdemeanor on the part of any officer of the City Government, or person employed in any department thereof, to wilfully violate any of the provisions of this charter, or commit any fraud, or convert any of the public

property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person so to convert it; and any person who should wilfully swear falsely in any oath or affirmation required by this law should be guilty of perjury.

The twenty-sixth section provided that the first election of officers to be elected under this act should be held at the next general State election.

The twenty-seventh section repealed the seventh section of the charter of 1830, and all provisions of law and of charter which were inconsistent with this act.

The twenty-eighth section provided that all such parts of the Charter of the City of New York, and the several acts of the Legislature amending the same, as were inconsistent with this act, were thereby repealed; but so much and such parts thereof as were not inconsistent with the provisions of this law should not be construed as repealed, altered, or modified, or in any form affected thereby, but should continue and remain in full force and virtue.

Section 29 provided for the submission of this charter for the approval of the electors of the City and County of New York, at an election to be held in said city on the second Tuesday of April, 1849. The tickets which were to be polled should contain either the words "in favor of amendments to charter" or "against amendments to charter;" and if a majority voted the ticket "in favor of amendments to charter" this act was to become a law; if a majority voted "against amendments to charter" this act was to be void.

Section 30 provided that, in case the act should be approved by a majority of the electors and become a law, it was to go into effect on the first day of June following.

CHARTER OF 1853.

The principal change effected by the Charter of 1853 consisted in abolishing the Board of Assistant Aldermen and substituting instead thereof a Board of Councilmen, consisting of sixty members, one to be elected from each of sixty districts of contiguous territory, and as near as may be of equal population, into which the city was to be divided for that purpose by the Common Council.

Every act, resolution, or ordinance appropriating money or involving the expenditure of money, not rendered imperative under the provisions of any State law, should originate in the Board of Councilmen; but the Board of Aldermen might propose or concur with amendments thereto.

A vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each Board was required to pass any act, ordinance, or resolution of the Common Council, which should have been returned by the Mayor with his objections.

Various restraints were imposed upon the Common Council and officers of the City Government not contained in the previous charters. All ferries, docks, piers, and slips were to be leased; and all leases and sales of public property and franchises were to be made by public auction and to the highest bidder who would give adequate security. No bids were to be accepted from a contract awarded to any person who was a defaulter upon any obligation to the corporation. No money was to be expended for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion, except for the celebration of the Anniversary of the National Independence; the twenty-fifth of November, Evacuation Day; and the Anniversary of the Birthday of Washington, unless by the vote of three-fourths of all the members elected in each Board. No additional allowance beyond the legal claim under any contract with the corporation, or for any service on its account or in its employment, was ever to be allowed. All work to be done and all supplies to be furnished, involving an expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars was to be by contract; and all such contracts, when given, were to be given to the lowest bidder with adequate security.

Severe penalties were provided against any person who should promise, offer, or give any money or goods to any member of the Common Council or officer of the City Government, with intent to influence his vote or action on any question; and like penalties were provided against any officer who should accept any gift, or promise under any agreement, that his vote or action should be influenced thereby.

This charter also provided that the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge should be a Board of Commissioners, by whom the officers of the police and policemen were thereafter to be appointed.

The first section declared that the legislative powers of the Corporation of the City of New York should be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Councilmen, who together should form the Common Council of the city.

By the second section of an act supplementary to this charter, passed June 14, 1853, it was provided that until the Aldermen and Councilmen, to be chosen as in this charter provided, should enter on their offices, the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen then in office should continue to form the Common Council, subject to the provisions of the charter.

The Board of Aldermen to consist of one Aldermen from each ward, to be elected by the people of the respective Wards for two years.

The Board of Councilmen to consist of sixty members, to be elected from as many districts, to be sworn into office on the first Monday of January next succeeding their election, and to hold their offices for one year, and to receive the same compensation as the Aldermen.

By the second section, as amended by the supplementary act passed June 14, 1853, it was provided the members of the Board of Aldermen first elected should be classified in the manner therein provided, so that the term of office either of the Aldermen from wards having an odd or those from wards having an even numerical designation should expire on the first Monday of January, 1855; and at all subsequent elections Aldermen were to be elected for the full term of two years.

By the third section it was provided that for the election of Councilmen the city should be divided into sixty districts, of contiguous territory, and as near as may be of equal population, each of which should choose one Councilman. The Common Council to divide the city into such districts on or before the first Monday in September next, and thereafter within one year after the State and National census should have been completed, the Common Council should in like manner redistrict the city.

The fourth section provided that every act, resolution, or ordinance appropriating money, or involving the expenditure of money, should originate in the Board of Councilmen; but the Board of Aldermen may propose, or concur with amendments as in other cases.

By section fifth a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each Board was necessary to pass any act, ordinance, or resolution of the Common Council, which should have been returned by the Mayor with his objections.

The sixth section provided that no Alderman should thereafter sit or act as Judge in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, or in the Courts of General or Special Sessions; but this section did not prevent his exercising the power of a magistrate in the arrest, commitment, or bailing of offenders, except that he could not let to bail or discharge a person arrested or committed by another magistrate.

By the third section of the act supplementary to this charter, passed June 14, 1853, it was provided that thereafter Courts of Oyer and Terminer in and for said city might be held by a justice of the Supreme Court and Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for said city by the Recorder or City Judge of said city; and when either of said courts should be so held by a single judge, all the powers and jurisdiction appertaining by law to such courts should be possessed and exercised by such judge.

By the seventh section all ferries, docks, piers, and slips were to be leased; and all

leases and sales of public property and franchises (other than grants of lands under water to which the owners of the upland should have a pre-emption right) were to be made by public auction and to the highest bidder who would give adequate security. No case hereafter given, except as required by covenants already existing, was to be for a longer period than ten years, and all ferry leases to be revocable by the Common Council for mismanagement or neglect to provide adequate accommodations. Persons requiring any ferry lease or franchise were required to purchase at a fair appraised valuation the boats, buildings, and other property of the former lessees, necessary for the purposes of such ferry. Previous notice of all sales was to be given for thirty days in the newspapers employed by the corporation.

By section eight no bid was to be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who was in arrears, or a defaulter upon any obligation, to the corporation.

The ninth section provided that no money should be expended by the corporation for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind, or any occasion, except for the celebration of the Anniversary of the National Independence, the twenty-fifth of November, "Evacuation Day," and the Anniversary of the Birthday of Washington, unless by the vote of three-fourths of all the members elected in each Board.

By the tenth section no additional allowance beyond the legal claim under any contract with the corporation, or for any service on its account, or in its employment, was ever to be allowed.

The eleventh section provided that the officers of the police and policemen were thereafter to be appointed by a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge.

The twelfth section provided that all work to be done, and all supplies to be furnished, involving an expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, should be by contract, and all such contracts, when given, were to be given to the lowest bidder.

By the thirteenth section it was provided that there should be a bureau in the Department of Finance, to be called the Auditing Bureau, and the chief officer thereof to be the Auditor of Accounts. It was to revise, audit, and settle all accounts in which the city was concerned, as debtor or creditor.

The fourteenth section provided that every person who should promise, offer, or give to any member of the Common Council, or any officer of the corporation, any money, goods, or other property, with intent to influence his vote or action on any question or proceeding, should upon conviction be imprisoned in a State prison for a term not exceeding ten years, or should be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court. Every officer who should accept any such gift or promise, under an agreement that his vote or action should be influenced thereby, was upon conviction to be disqualified from holding any public office, trust, or appointment under the Charter of the City of New York, and to forfeit his office and to be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Every person offending against either of the provisions of this section, was to be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and might be compelled to appear and give evidence before any grand jury, or in any court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given was not to be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying.

By section fifteen no contract by the Supervisors was valid unless expressly authorized by statute, and such as were authorized were to be made in the manner provided in the twelfth section of this act.

The sixteenth section provided that all ordinary appropriations for the support and government of the Alms-House Department should, before the same were finally made, be submitted to a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Board of Councilmen;

if the said Commissioners approved of the appropriations, they were immediately to report the same to the Board of Supervisors; if they disapproved of the same, they were to return them with their objections to the Governors of the Almshouse for reconsideration; and in case the said Governors should upon reconsideration adhere, by a vote of two-thirds of all the Governors then in office, to the original appropriations, they were to return them to the Commissioners, whose duty it was to report them to the Board of Supervisors.

The seventeenth section provided that the Board of Education should also submit in like manner all appropriations required by them to the Commissioners named in the last preceding section.

The eighteenth section provided that all such parts of the charter and of the several acts as are inconsistent with this act were thereby repealed; but so much and such parts thereof as were not inconsistent should not be construed as repealed, altered, or modified, but should continue and remain in full force and effect, being the same provision as that contained in the twenty-eighth section of the charter of 1849.

Section nineteen provided that the power then vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Assistant Aldermen in granting and revoking tavern licenses, together with all powers as Excise Commissioners, should be thereafter vested in the Mayor, with the Alderman and Councilman representing the district in which the premises of the party licensed, or to be licensed, might be located.

The twentieth section provided that this act should be submitted for the approval of the electors of the city and county of New York at an election to be held on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in June, 1853. If a majority voted in favor, the act to become a law; if a majority voted against, the act to be void.

The twenty-first section authorized the Common Council to make all necessary arrangements for the conduct and regulation of all elections authorized under the provisions of this act.

THE CHARTER OF 1857.

By the charter of 1857 a change was made in the number and method of election of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen. The Board of Aldermen was made to consist of seventeen Aldermen, one from each of seventeen Aldermanic districts into which the city was divided, the boundaries of the districts being prescribed in the charter. The Board of Councilmen was made to consist of six members from each senatorial district in the city of New York, to be elected by general ticket in each of said districts.

The Mayor, Comptroller, and Counsel to the Corporation were to be elected by the people, the Mayor for the term of two years, the Counsel to the Corporation for the term of three years, and the Comptroller, who was to be voted for on a separate ballot, for the term of four years; and the other heads of Departments were to be appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, and were to hold office for two years, except the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board, who were to hold office for five years.

The Mayor, Comptroller, and Counsel to the Corporation might be removed by the Governor for cause, in the manner provided by law in the case of Sheriffs. The Mayor was given power to suspend, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen to remove, any of the other heads of departments. The Board of Aldermen to have power without the consent of the Mayor, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, to remove any of the heads of departments for cause, other than the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation.

The number of the Executive Departments was reduced, the Department of Repairs

and Supplies and the Department of Streets and Lamps being abolished, and the duties of these departments transferred to the Street Department.

The annual election for charter officers and school officers was to be held on the first Tuesday of December, instead of on the day of the general election as under the charters of 1849 and 1853, and the election returns were to be canvassed by the Board of Aldermen, sitting as a Board of City Canvassers.

As this charter specifically repealed all the previous charters, except the Dongar and Montgomerie charters, the provisions of the charters of 1830, 1849, and 1853, which remained in force and unrepealed, were re-enacted.

The first section of the charter of 1857 provided that the corporation then existing and known by the name of "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York" should continue to be a body politic and corporate in fact and in name, by the same name, and should have perpetual succession, with all the grants, powers, and privileges theretofore had by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York.

By the second section it was provided that the legislative power of the said corporation should be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Councilmen, who together were to form the Common Council of the City of New York.

The third section provided that the Board of Aldermen should consist of one Alderman to be elected from each aldermanic district as thereinafter provided for. The Aldermen first elected to be classified so that the Aldermen from districts having an odd numerical designation should hold office for the term of one year, and those from districts having an even numerical designation for the term of two years. At all subsequent elections for Aldermen they were to be elected for the full term of two years.

By the fourth section it was provided that there should be six Councilmen elected from each senatorial district in the city of New York, as the same then were, or might thereafter be, constituted, by general ticket, in each of said districts, and the persons so elected from each of the said senatorial districts were together to form the Board of Councilmen. The Councilmen to be chosen for one year.

By section five no person was to be eligible to the office of Alderman or Councilman who should not, at the time of his election, be a resident of the district from which he is chosen.

The sixth section conferred upon each Board the power to direct a special election to supply the place of any member whose seat should become vacant; and was substantially the same as the sixth section of the charter of 1830.

The seventh section related to the meetings and proceedings of the Boards, and was substantially a repetition of section seven of the charter of 1830.

The eighth section conferred upon each Board the power to compel the attendance of absent members, to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and to expel a member, and was in these particulars a repetition of the like section of the charter of 1830. The section also further provided that no Alderman or Councilman should be questioned in any other place for any speech or vote in either Board.

The ninth section related to the meetings of the Common Council, and was the same as the ninth section of the charter of 1830.

The tenth section provided that any person holding office under this charter, who should during his term of office accept, hold, or retain any other office under the Government of the United States, or under this charter, or who should receive any fees or emoluments directed to be paid by the Common Council except as thereinafter provided, should be deemed thereby to have vacated his office.

The eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth sections provided that every legislative act of the Common Council should be by ordinance, act, or resolution, which must pass both Boards and be submitted to the Mayor for his approval. If he approved he was to sign it; if not, to return it within ten days, with his objections, to the Board in which it

originated; after the expiration of ten days such Board was to proceed to reconsider the same, and after such reconsideration it must be passed by such Board, and also by the other Board, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each Board, before it became a law of the corporation, the vote to be by yeas and nays and entered on the journal of each Board. If the Mayor should not return the ordinance submitted to him within ten days, it was to take effect as if he had approved it. Any ordinance might originate in either Board; but no ordinance was to be passed by either Board except by a vote of a majority of all the members; and no ordinance, act, or resolution should be valid unless passed by both Boards within the same year.

The fifteenth section re-enacted the provision of the same section of the charter of 1830, that neither the Mayor nor Recorder should be a member of the Common Council.

The sixteenth section provided that the Executive power should be vested in the Mayor and the Executive Department.

By the seventeenth section the President of the Board of Aldermen was authorized to act as Mayor in case of the absence or disability of the Mayor.

The eighteenth section related to the duties of the Mayor, and was substantially a re-enactment of the seventeenth section of the charter of 1830.

The nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first sections related to the manner of election and appointment, and the term of office of the Mayor, Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation, and other heads of Departments. The Mayor, Comptroller, and Counsel to the Corporation were to be elected by the people; the Mayor for the term of two years, the Counsel to the Corporation for the term of three years, and the Comptroller for the term of four years. The other heads of departments were to be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor, Comptroller, and Counsel to the Corporation might be removed by the Governor for cause, in the manner provided by law in the case of sheriffs, the vacancy occasioned by the removal of the Comptroller or Counsel to the Corporation to be filled by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen until the next annual election of charter officers. The other heads of the Executive Department, except the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board, to hold office for two years. The Mayor to have power to suspend, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen to remove, any of the heads of departments, except the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation. The Board of Aldermen to have power without the consent of the Mayor, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, to remove any of the heads of departments for cause, other than the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation. The heads of departments to have power to appoint and remove the chiefs of bureaux and clerks in their respective departments; except that the Chamberlain should be appointed and removed in the same manner with heads of departments. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to be elected in the manner then provided by law.

The twenty-second section related to the Department of Finance and its bureaux, and was the same as the eleventh section of the charter of 1849, except that it created in the department the Bureau of Arrears, in addition to the Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, the Bureau of the Collector of City Revenue, and the Bureau of the Chamberlain of the City of New York as provided by the charter of 1849, and the Auditing Bureau provided by the charter of 1853.

The twenty-third section related to the Street Department, and provided that said department should have cognizance of opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering, and lighting streets, roads, places, and avenues; of building, repairing, and lighting wharves and piers, the construction and repairing of public roads, the care of public buildings and places, and the filling up of sunken lots, under the ordinances of the Common Council, the chief officer thereof to be called the Street Commissioner; and provided that there shall be in this department the Bureau of Wharves, the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, the Bureau of the Chief

Engineer of the Fire Department, the Bureau of Roads, the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, and the Bureau of Street Improvements.

The twenty-fourth section related to the Croton Aqueduct Board, to which was given the charge of the Croton Aqueduct, and all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water in the city of New York, and the underground drainage of the same, and the public sewers and permits for street vaults, and of paving, repaving, and repairing streets and digging and constructing wells, and the collection of the revenues arising from the sale of the Croton water. The chief officers of this department to be called the President, Engineer, and Assistant Commissioner, who together should form the Croton Aqueduct Board and hold their offices for five years. It was provided that there should be in this department a bureau the chief officer of which should be called the Water Registrar; also a bureau the chief officer of which should be called the Water Purveyor.

The twenty-fifth section provided for the continuance of the Almshouse Department, to have cognizance of all matters relating to the almshouse and prisons; the chief officers thereof to be called the Governors of the Almshouse.

By chapter 510 of the laws of 1860 the Almshouse Department was abolished, and the powers and duties thereof transferred to the Department of Charities and Correction thereby created, the chief officers of which department were four in number, and denominated Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who were to be appointed by the Comptroller of the City of New York, and to hold office for five years.

The twenty-sixth section related to the Law Department, and the Bureau of the Corporation Attorney and the Bureau of the Public Administrator therein, and contained substantially the same provisions as the eighteenth section of the Charter of 1849.

The twenty-seventh section related to the City Inspector's Department, to which was assigned the cognizance of all matters affecting the public health, the same as in the sixteenth section of the charter of 1849. Provision was made for a Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning, a Bureau of Records and Statistics, and a Bureau of Markets therein. The City Inspector was also authorized to appoint Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures.

The twenty-eighth section gave the Common Council power to establish such other bureaux as they might deem the public interest might require; but no expense was to be incurred by any of the departments or officers thereof, whether the object of the expenditure should be ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation should have previously been made covering such expense. And no officer of the corporation to be directly or indirectly interested in any contract work or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price, or consideration of which was paid from the city treasury, or by any assessment levied by any ordinance of the Common Council, nor in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the corporation, or which should be sold for taxes or assessment, or by virtue of legal process at the suit of the corporation.

By the twenty-ninth section it was provided that the Mayor, or either Board of the Common Council, might at any time require the opinion, in writing, of the head of any department, upon any subject relating to his department, or any information possessed by him in relation thereto; and that every head of department should report in writing to the Common Council quarterly the state of his department, with such suggestions in relations thereto as he might deem advisable.

The thirtieth section was a re-enactment of the twenty-second section of the charter of 1830, and made it the duty of the Common Council to provide for the accountability of all officers and others intrusted with city funds by requiring security from them.

The thirty-first and thirty-third sections were re-enactments of the eighteenth and nineteenth sections of the charter of 1830, and provided that no moneys were to be drawn

from the treasury, except the same had been previously specifically appropriated, and that the Common Council should not borrow moneys on the credit of the corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature.

By the thirty-second section the then existing ordinances were made to apply to the departments therein mentioned.

The thirty-fourth section made it the duty of the Comptroller to publish, two months before the annual election of charter officers in each year, a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the corporation during the year ending on the first day of the month in which such publication was made, in which statement the different sources of city revenue, and the amount received from each, the several appropriations made by the Common Council, the objects for which the same were made, and the amount of money expended under each, the moneys borrowed on the credit of the corporation, the authority under which each loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained, should be clearly and particularly specified.

The thirty-fifth section provided that no tax or penalty should be imposed or collected, nor license required, for selling any wholesome article of food, either in private premises or on such parts of the streets as might be designated by the Common Council for that purpose.

The thirty-sixth section related to the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and provided that he should, by virtue of his office, be Clerk of the Common Council, and made it his duty to keep open for inspection the records and minutes of the proceedings of the Common Council, and to keep the seal of the city, and his signature to be necessary to all leases, grants, and other documents, as under then existing laws. The Clerk of each Board was also authorized to appoint, and remove at pleasure, deputy clerks to the number authorized by ordinance.

The thirty-seventh section made it the duty of the clerks of the respective Boards to publish the proceedings in the newspapers employed by the corporation, and was a re-enactment of the fifth section of the charter of 1849, with this difference, however, that ordinances contemplating any specific improvement, or involving the sale or disposition of public property or the expenditure of public moneys, or laying any tax or assessment, and the vote thereon, were to be published in the newspapers employed by the corporation, instead of "in at least two newspapers," as provided in the charter of 1849.

The thirty-eighth section related to contracts for work to be done and supplies to be furnished, and re-enacted the provisions of the twenty-third section of the charter of 1849 and the twelfth section of the charter of 1853, and also enacted additional and more explicit provisions. By this section it was provided that whenever any work was necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply was needful for any particular purpose, and the several parts of the said work or supply should together involve the expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, the same should be by contract, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board it should be ordered otherwise; and all contracts should be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments, and should be founded on sealed bids or proposals, made in compliance with public notice advertised for at least ten days in each of the daily newspapers employed by the corporation; and all such contracts, when given, should be given to the lowest bidder, the terms of whose contract should be settled by the Corporation Counsel, and who should give security for the faithful performance of his contract, the adequacy and sufficiency of this security, in addition to the justification and acknowledgment, to be approved by the Comptroller. All bids and proposals to be publicly opened by the officers advertising for the same, and in the presence of the Comptroller. If the lowest bidder should neglect or refuse to accept the contract within forty-eight hours after written notice, it was to be re-advertised and re-let as above provided. All property sold under the authority of the Common Council to be sold at auction, after previous public notice. Every contract entered into to

be executed in duplicate, and filed in the Department of Finance; a receipt for each payment made on account thereof being endorsed on the contract by the party receiving the warrant, which warrant being only given to the person interested in such contract, or his authorized representative. The proceeds of all sales were to be immediately deposited with the City Chamberlain, and the account of sales, verified by the officer making the sale, to be immediately filed in the office of the Comptroller. No expenditure for work or supplies involving an amount for which no contract was required was to be made, except the necessity therefor was certified by the head of the appropriate department, and the expenditure was as authorized by the Common Council.

The thirty-ninth section provided that every person elected or appointed to any office under the city government should, on or before the first day of January next succeeding each election, or within five days after notice of such appointment, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation faithfully to perform the duties of his office; which oath or affirmation should be filed in the Mayor's office.

The fortieth section was a re-enactment of the twenty-fifth section of the charter of 1849, and provided that any officer of the city government, or person employed in its service, who should wilfully violate or evade any provisions of the charter, or commit any fraud upon the city, or convert any of the public property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person to convert it, should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the penalties imposed by law, should forfeit his office, and be excluded forever after from receiving or holding any office under the city charter; and that any person who should wilfully swear falsely in an oath or affirmation required by this act be guilty of perjury.

The forty-first section re-enacted the provisions of the seventh section of the charter of 1853, and directed that all ferries, docks, piers, and slips should be leased, and that all leases and sales of public property and franchises should be made by public auction, and to the highest bidder who would give adequate security; no lease, however, to be for a larger period than ten years, and all ferry leases to be revocable by the Common Council for mismanagement or neglect to provide adequate accommodations. All persons acquiring any ferry lease or other franchise were to be required to purchase at a fair appraised valuation the boats, buildings, and other property of the former lessees actually necessary for the purpose of such ferry grant or franchise. Previous notice of all sales to be given for thirty days in each of the daily newspapers employed by the corporation.

The forty-second section prohibited the expenditure of money by the corporation for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion, unless by the votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to each Board of the Common Council. A similar provision was contained in the ninth section of the charter of 1853, which prohibited the corporation from expending any money for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind or on any occasion, except for the celebration of the anniversery of the National Independence; the twenty-fifth day of November, "Evacuation Day," and the anniversery of the birthday of Washington, unless by the vote of three-fourths of all the members elected in each Board of the Common Council.

The forty-third section authorized the Common Council to make all necessary arrangements for the conduct and regulations of all elections authorized by this act.

The forty-fourth section provided that no officer under this charter, except the Collector of City Revenue, Collector of Assessments, Clerk of Arrears, Counsel to the Corporation, or Inspector of Vessels, should receive from the corporation or City Treasurer any perquisites or any compensation or commission for his services except a salary, except that the City Inspector might receive such portion of the fees allowed for recording births and marriages as might be prescribed by law. The salaries of all officers provided for by this act, or that might be created by the Common Council in pursuance thereof, were to be prescribed by ordinance of the Common Council, and any fees that

might be provided for any officer under this charter, except as aforesaid, was, on the receipt thereof, to be paid by such officer into the city treasury. No member of the Common Council was to receive any compensation for his services as such member.

The forty-fifth section was a re-enactment of the twenty-fourth section of the Charter of 1849, and provided that all officers or other persons, to whom the receipts or expenditures of the city, or fees or funds payable into the city treasury, should be intrusted, should give sufficient security for the faithful performance of their duty, in such form and amount as the Common Council might prescribe, which was to be annually renewed.

The forty-sixth section was the same as the tenth section of the charter of 1853, and provided that no additional allowance, beyond the legal claim, under any contract with the corporation, or for any services on its account or in its employment, should ever be allowed.

The forty-seventh section contained the same provision as the eighth section of the charter of 1853, that no bid should be accepted from a contract awarded to any person who was in the arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who was a defaulter as surety, or otherwise upon any obligation to the corporation.

The forty-eighth section provided that no Alderman should thereafter sit or act as Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, or in the Courts of General or Special Sessions in the City and County of New York; but this section not to prevent his exercising the power of a magistrate in the arrest, commitment, or bailing of offenders, excepting that he could not let to bail or discharge a person arrested or committed by another magistrate; and that Courts of Oyer and Terminer in and for the City and County of New York might be held by a Justice of the Supreme Court and the Court of General Sessions in and for said city and county by the Recorder or City Judge of the said city and county; of Special Sessions therein by any two Police Justices of said city; and when either of said courts were held as aforesaid, all the powers and jurisdiction appertaining by law to each of said courts were to be possessed and exercised by the officer or officers holding the same, being the same provision contained in the sixth section of the charter of 1853 as amended by the third section of the act supplementary thereto, except that in the charter of 1853 no provision is made for the Court of Special Sessions being held by any two Police Justices.

By the forty-ninth section it was provided that the Grand Jury of the County might present any officer, other than the Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, or Comptroller, created by or holding office under this charter, but only upon testimony from witnesses who were personally cognizant of the facts they testified to, and after the person so charged should have had a reasonable opportunity to appear before said grand jury in person, in explanation thereof. This presentment might charge such officer with wilful and fraudulent omission of duty, or commission of any official act prohibited by law. It was to be filed with the Clerk of the Court to which the presentment was made. A copy was to be served upon the officer presented as aforesaid, who was to plead thereto as an indictment. If he admitted the charges of the presentment so filed and served the court was to declare his office vacant. If he denied them the said presentment was to be tried in the same manner as an indictment. If the jury convicted him of any charge contained in the presentment, the court then declared his office vacant. The court was to order its declaration to be entered on its minutes, and a copy thereof filed with the Clerk of the Common Council, and thereupon the said office became vacant, and the person so convicted was forever disqualified from holding any office, not elective, under the city charter.

The fiftieth section prescribed the boundaries of the seventeen aldermanic districts into which the city was divided as follows:—

The first district consisted of all that part of the city south of a line drawn from

the Hudson river through the middle of Chambers street to the middle of Duane street, down the middle of Duane street to Rose street, down the middle of Rose street to Frankfort street, down the middle of Frankfort street to Pearl street, down the middle of Pearl street to Dover street, and down the middle of Dover street to the East river.

The second district was bounded southerly by first district, then up the middle of Broadway, from Chambers to Franklin street, down the centre of Franklin to Baxter street, up the centre of Baxter to Bayard street, through the centre of Bayard to Bowery, down the centre of Bowery to Catharine street, and down the centre of Catharine street to East river, and east by the river.

The third district was bounded southerly by the first district, then up the middle of Broadway, from Chambers street to Spring street, through the middle of Spring street to Hudson river, and bounded west by the river.

The fourth district was bounded southerly by second district, then up the middle of Broadway, from Franklin to Grand street, through the centre of Grand street to Clinton street, down the centre of Clinton street to East river, and east by the river.

The fifth district was bounded southerly by the third district, then by a line drawn up the middle of Broadway, from Spring street to Fourth street; thence through the centre of Fourth street to Christopher street, and through the centre of Christopher street to Hudson river, and bounded west by the river.

The sixth district was bounded southerly by the fourth district, then by a line drawn up the middle of Broadway, from Grand street to Houston street, then down the middle of Houston street to Clinton street, and down the middle of Clinton street to Grand street.

The seventh district was bounded southerly by the fifth district, then by a line drawn up the middle of Broadway, from Fourth to Fourteenth street, and through the centre of Fourteenth street to Hudson river, and west by the river.

The eighth district was bounded south and east by the East river, on the west and north by a line drawn from the river up the middle of Clinton street to Houston street, and down the middle of Houston street to said river.

The ninth district was bounded southerly by the seventh district, and then by a line drawn through the middle of Sixth avenue, from Fourteenth street to Twenty-sixth street, and then through the centre of Twenty-sixth street to Hudson river, and west by the river.

The tenth district was bounded on the south by the sixth district, thence by a line drawn through the middle of Broadway, from Houston street to Fourteenth street, down the middle of Fourteenth street to Avenue A, and down the middle of Avenue A to Houston street.

The eleventh district was bounded southerly by the ninth district; thence by a line drawn through the middle of Sixth avenue, from Twenty-sixth street to Fortieth street, and through the centre of Fortieth street to Hudson river, and west by said river.

The twelfth district was bounded southerly by the middle of Houston street; thence by a line drawn up the middle of Avenue A, from Houston street to Fourteenth street, and down the middle of Fourteenth street to the East river, and east by said river.

The thirteenth district was formed of the territory now known as the Twenty-second Ward.

The fourteenth district was bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of Fourteenth street with the East river; thence through the centre of Fourteenth street to the Sixth avenue; thence through the centre of Sixth avenue to Twenty-sixth street; thence through the centre of Twenty-sixth street to the East river, and easterly by said river.

The fifteenth district was bounded southerly by the fourteenth district; thence through the centre of Sixth avenue, from Twenty-sixth street to Fortieth street; thence through the centre of Fortieth street to the East river, and easterly by said river.

The sixteenth district comprehended the territory now known as the Nineteenth Ward.

The seventeenth district comprehended the territory now known as the Twelfth Ward, being that portion of the city of New York north of the centre of Eighty-sixth street.

By the fifty-first section the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen provided for in this act were to be elected at an election for charter officers which took place on the first Tuesday of December, 1857; all persons elected under former laws were to continue in office until the officers elected under this act should take office, and no longer, except that the offices of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies and of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps were abolished, and except that the persons filling the several offices of Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation, Street Commissioner and City Inspector, and the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department should continue in office until the expiration of their several terms, and should not be removed from office during such continuance except for the cause and in the manner provided in sections 20 and 49 of this act; and all other charter officers, and all school officers, and each governor of the Almshouse, whose term of office expired with the then present municipal year, were to be also elected on the day before provided for by this section.

The fifty-second section was a re-enactment of section 14 of the Charter of 1853, and provided that every person who should promise, offer, or give, or cause or aid or abet in causing to be promised, offered, or given, or furnish, or agree to furnish, in whole or in part, to be promised, offered, or given to any member of the Common Council, or any officer of the corporation, after his election as such member, or before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, any moneys, goods, right in action, or other property, or anything of value, or any pecuniary advantage, present and prospective, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment, or action on any question, matter, cause, or proceedings which may be then pending, or may, by law, be brought before him in his official capacity, should, upon conviction, be imprisoned in a penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Every officer in this section enumerated who should accept any such gift, or promise, or undertaking to make the same, under any agreement or undertaking that his vote, opinion, judgment, or action should be influenced thereby, or given in any particular manner, or upon any particular side of any question, matter, cause, or proceeding then pending, or which might by law be brought before him in his official capacity, should, upon conviction, be disqualified from holding any public office, trust, or appointment under the charter of the city of New York, and should forfeit his office and be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Every person offending against either of the provisions of this section was to be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and might be compelled to appear and give evidence before any grand jury, or in any court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given was not to be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying.

The fifty-third section provided that the annual election for charter officers, school officers, and Governors of the Almshouse, should be held on the first Tuesday of December, and the officers elected were to take office on the first Monday of January next succeeding. All the provisions of law in regard to general elections were to apply to the election of charter officers, except that the returns of all elections provided for by this act were to be filed by the district canvassers with the Clerk of the Common Council within twenty-four hours after the polls were closed, and the said returns were to be canvassed by the Board of Aldermen sitting as a Board of City Canvassers. The Clerk of the Common Council was to be clerk of such Board, and the said Board met on the

Thursday succeeding such election, and must within ten days thereafter wholly complete such canvass, and file within the same time duplicate statements of the result in the respective offices of the Clerk of the Common Council and County Clerk. The Clerk of the Common Council within five days succeeding the filing of the said statement, was to give to each person declared elected a certificate thereof.

The fifty-fourth section specifically repealed the charter of 1830, the charter of 1849, and the act passed July 11, 1851, amendatory thereto, the charter of 1853, and the act passed June 14, 1853, supplementary thereto, and all laws inconsistent with this act; but the charters of the city of New York known as the Dongan and Montgomerie Charters, so far as the same or either of them were in force, were to continue in full force, and were not to be construed as repealed, modified, or in any manner affected thereby. This section not to prejudice or affect any right accrued, or proceeding commenced, before this act takes effect.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER OF 1857.

By an act relative to the charter of the city of New York, passed April 3, 1863, chapter 68, it was provided that the terms of office of the several heads of departments of the Corporation of the City of New York, holding office by appointment under the charter of the said city, should thereafter be four years, and until their successors had been duly appointed and qualified. The several heads of departments of said corporation, then in office by appointment under said charter, were to hold office for four years from the dates of their respective appointments, and until their successors had been duly appointed and qualified, except the then present chief officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board, who continued to hold their offices for four years from the date of the appointment of the then present Assistant Commissioner of said Board, and until their successors had been duly appointed and qualified. Such heads of departments were thereafter to be subject to the removal from office only for the causes and in the manner then provided by law for the removal of the Comptroller of said city.

The seventh section of chapter 405 of the Laws of 1864, passed April 25, 1864, declared that it should not be lawful for the President of the Board of Aldermen, when acting as Mayor, as provided by the charter of the city of New York, in case of the sickness or absence of the Mayor from the city, to sign or approve of any act, resolution, or ordinance which should have been adopted by the Common Council, or either Board thereof, or to nominate or appoint any person to hold office as a head of department, or as City Chamberlain, unless the sickness, disability, or absence of the Mayor should have continued at least three days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays.

The act to amend the charter of the City of New York, passed August 31, 1868, chapter 887, provided, by the first section, that the legislative power of the corporation of the City of New York should thereafter be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, who together should form the Common Council.

By the second section the Board of Aldermen was to consist of one Alderman to be elected from each assembly district. The Aldermen in office from the aldermanic districts having odd numerical designation to be appointed by the Mayor to such respective positions, and to hold their offices by virtue of such appointment until the first Monday in January, 1870, and the Aldermen then in office to hold their offices until the first Monday in January, 1870; an Alderman to be elected in each aldermanic district as constituted by the provisions of this section at the charter election in the year 1869 and every two years thereafter, and no Alderman to be elected at the charter election in the year 1868.

The third section provided that there should be one Assistant Alderman from each Assembly District; the Assistant Aldermen to be elected under this act to be elected at the charter election to be held in the year 1868 to be chosen for the term of one year. At all subsequent elections for Assistant Aldermen they were to be elected for the full term of two years.

The fourth section provided that the Board of Councilmen should cease to exist after the first Monday of January, 1869.

The fifth section authorized the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen to organize the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The sixth section repealed all inconsistent acts or parts of acts.

VIEW OF ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, FROM THE PARK.

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED FOR

THE NEW-YORK MIRROR.

1829.

CHARTER OF 1870.

Chap. 137.

ARTICLE FIRST.

THE CORPORATE POWERS.

SECTION 1. The corporation now existing and known by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York," shall continue to be a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession with all the grants, powers, and privileges heretofore held by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York, and not modified or repealed by the provisions hereinafter made by this act.

ARTICLE SECOND.

OF LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 2. The legislative power of the said corporation shall continue to be vested in a Board of Aldermen, and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, who together shall form the Common Council of the city of New York.

SEC. 3. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of fifteen members, to be elected upon a general ticket from the city at large.

SEC. 4. The Board of Assistant Aldermen shall consist of one Assistant Alderman to be elected in each assembly district.

SEC. 5. Such Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall be elected as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. The first election for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall take place at the judicial election, to be held in the city and county of New York, on the third Tuesday in May, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen then elected shall take office on the first Monday in June following, at noon, and then supersede the Common Council now in office, whose terms of office shall then end. The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen so elected in May, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall hold office until the first Monday in January, which will be in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two. There shall be Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen elected at the general election in November, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and annually thereafter at every succeeding general election, who shall take office at noon on the first Monday of January in each and every year following their election. All the provisions of law relating to the judicial election to be held in May, eighteen hundred and seventy, in so far as they are applicable, shall apply to the first election under this act for such Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen; and all the provisions of law relating to general

elections in the city of New York, so far as they are applicable in respect to the manner of conducting elections and the canvass and estimate of votes, shall apply to every succeeding election for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

SEC. 7. Each Board of the Common Council shall have power to direct a special election to be held to supply the place of any member whose seat shall become vacant, and the person elected to supply such vacancy shall hold his seat for the residue of the term of his immediate predecessor.

SEC. 8. The Boards shall meet in separate chambers, and a majority of each shall be a quorum.

SEC. 9. Each Board shall—

1. Choose a president from its own members.
2. Appoint a clerk and other officers.
3. Determine the rules of its own proceedings.
4. Be the judge of the returns of election, and the right of election and qualifications of its own members.
5. Keep a journal of its proceedings.
6. Sit with open doors, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy; and—
7. Shall have authority to compel the attendance of absent members; and to punish its members for disorderly behavior; and to expel a member with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to the Board.

SEC. 10. Every member expelled from either Board shall thereby forfeit all his rights and power as an Alderman or Assistant Alderman.

SEC. 11. The stated and occasional meetings of each Board shall be regulated by its own resolutions and rules, and both Boards may meet at the same time, or on different days, as they may severally judge expedient.

SEC. 12. Every legislative act of the Common Council shall be by resolution or ordinance, and every ordinance or joint resolution shall, before it shall take effect, be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor for his approval.

SEC. 13. The Mayor shall return such ordinance or resolution to the board in which it originated, within ten days after receiving it, or at the next meeting of such board.

SEC. 14. If he approve it, he shall sign it. If he disapprove, he shall specify his objections thereto. If he do not return it with such disapproval within the time above specified, it shall take effect as if he had approved it.

SEC. 15. Such objections of the Mayor shall be entered at large on the journal of the board to which they are sent.

SEC. 16. The board to which such ordinance or resolution shall have been returned with objections, shall, after the expiration of not less than ten days thereafter, proceed to reconsider the same, and if, on reconsideration, it shall pass both boards by a vote of at least three-fourths of all the members elected to each board, it shall take effect. In all such cases the votes shall be taken by ayes and noes, and the names of the persons voting for or against its passage on such reconsideration shall be entered on the journal of each board.

SEC. 17. No ordinance or resolution shall be valid unless it shall receive the assent of both boards within the term fixed by law to such boards.

SEC. 18. Any ordinance or resolution may originate in either board, and when it shall have passed one board may be rejected or amended in the other; but no ordinance or resolution shall be passed except by a vote of the majority of all the members elected to each board. But in case any ordinance or resolution involves the expenditure of money, the votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to each board shall become necessary to its passage. No money shall be expended for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion, unless by the votes of four-fifths of all the members elected to each board. No additional allowance beyond the legal claim which exists under any contract with the Corporation, or for any services on its account,

or in its employment, shall ever be passed by the Common Council, except by the unanimous vote thereof.

SEC. 19. The clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of the Common Council, and shall perform all the duties heretofore performed by the clerk of the Common Council, except such as shall be assigned to the clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen; and it shall be his duty to keep open for inspection, at all reasonable times, the records and minutes of the proceedings of the Common Council, except such as shall be specially ordered otherwise. The clerk of each board shall appoint and remove at pleasure deputy clerks in his department, not to exceed the number now authorized by law or ordinance. The clerk of the Common Council shall keep the seal of the city; and his signature shall be necessary to all leases, grants, and other documents, as under existing laws.

SEC. 20. It shall be the duty of the clerks of the respective boards to publish all resolutions and ordinances and amendments thereof which shall be introduced or passed, and also the final proceedings, except such parts as may require secrecy; and no vote shall be taken in either board upon the passage of a resolution or an ordinance which shall contemplate any specific improvement, or involve the sale, disposition, or appropriation of public property, or the expenditure of public moneys or income therefrom, or lay any tax or assessment, until after such notice shall have been published at least three days; and whenever any vote shall be taken, such resolution or ordinance shall, before the same shall be sent to the other board, or to the Mayor, and immediately after the adjournment of the board at which the same shall have been passed, be published with the yeas and nays, and with the names of the persons voting for and against the same, as part of the proceedings; and no resolution or ordinance which shall have passed one board shall be acted upon by the other board on the same day.

SEC. 21. The Common Council shall have power to make, continue, modify, and repeal such ordinances, regulations, and resolutions as may be necessary to carry into effect any and all of the powers now vested in, or by this act conferred upon, the Corporation, and shall have power to enforce obedience thereto and observance thereof, by ordaining penalties for each and every violation thereof, in such sums as it may deem expedient, not exceeding one hundred dollars. And shall have power to make such ordinances and with such penalties, in the matters and for the purposes following, in addition to other powers elsewhere specially granted, viz.:

1. To regulate traffic and sales in the streets, highways, roads, and public places.

2. To regulate the use of the streets, highways, roads, and public places by foot passengers, vehicles, railways, and locomotives.

3. To regulate the use of sidewalks, building-fronts, and house-fronts within the stoop lines.

4. To prevent and remove encroachments upon and obstructions to the streets, highways, roads, and public places.

5. To regulate the opening of street surfaces, the laying of gas or water mains, the building and repairing of sewers, and erecting gas-lights.

6. [To provide for and regulate the opening, widening, and extending of streets below Fourteenth street. *This subdivision repealed by section* 30, *chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.]

7. To regulate the numbering of the houses and lots in the streets and avenues, and the naming of the streets, avenues, and public places.

8. To regulate and prevent the throwing or depositing of ashes, offal, dirt, or garbage in the streets.

9. To regulate the cleaning of the streets side-walks, and gutters, and removing ice, hail, and snow from them.

10. To regulate the use of the streets and sidewalks, for signs, sign-posts, awnings, awning-posts, and horse-troughs.

11. To provide for and regulate street pavements, cross-walks, curb-stones, gutter-stones, and sidewalks.

12. To regulate public cries, advertising-noises, and ringing bells in the streets.

13. In regard to the relation between all the officers and employés of the Corporation in respect to each other, the Corporation, and the people.

14. In relation to street beggars, vagrants, and mendicants.

15. In relation to the use of guns, pistols, fire-arms, fire-crackers, fire-works, and detonating works of all descriptions within the city.

16. In relation to intoxication, fighting, and quarrelling in the streets.

17. In relation to places of public amusement.

18. In relation to exhibiting or carrying banners, placards, or flags in or across the streets or from houses.

19. In relation to the exhibition of advertisements or hand-bills along the streets.

20. In relation to the construction, repairs, and use of vaults, cisterns, areas, hydrants, pumps, and sewers.

21. In relation to partition fences and walls.

22. In relation to the construction, repair, care, and use of markets, [docks, wharves, piers, and slips. *These words repealed by provisions of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870, *relating to Department of Docks.*]

23. In relation to the licensing and business of public cartmen, truckmen, hackmen, cabmen, expressmen, boatmen, pawnbrokers, junk-dealers, hawkers, pedlers, and venders.

24. In relation to the inspection and sealing of weights and measures, and enforcing the keeping and use of proper weights and measures by venders.

25. In relation to the inspection, weighing, and measuring of fire-wood, coal, hay, and straw, and the cartage of the same.

26. In relation to the mode and manner of suing for, collecting and disposing of the penalties provided for a violation of all ordinances.

27. And for carrying into effect and enforcing any of the powers, privileges, and rights at any time granted and bestowed upon or possessed by the said Corporation.

SEC. 22. The Common Council shall have no power to impose taxes or assessments, or borrow money, or contract debts, or loan the credit of the city, unless specially authorized so to do by act of the Legislature, and all the legislative power of the city shall be subordinate to and be exercised in conformity with such special grants, restrictions, or limitations as are now or hereafter may be prescribed by the Legislature.

ARTICLE THIRD.

OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

SEC. 23. The executive power of the Corporation shall be vested in the Mayor and the departments herein created.

SEC. 24. The Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation; shall be elected at a general election, and hold his office for the term of two years, commencing on the first day of January next after his election. The first election for Mayor shall be at the general election in November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy.

SEC. 25. Whenever the Mayor shall be under impeachment, or there shall be a vacancy in the office of the Mayor, or whenever by sickness, absence from the city, or other cause, he shall be prevented from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and possess all the rights and powers of Mayor, except as hereinafter provided in regard to appointments to office during such disability, or, in case of a vacancy, until the next general election. But it shall not be lawful for the President of the Board of Aldermen, when acting as Mayor, to sign or

approve of any ordinance or resolution of the Common Council, unless the sickness, disability, or absence of the Mayor shall have continued at least ten days.

SEC. 26. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of Mayor before the expiration of a term, there shall be an election for Mayor at the next general election, and the person then elected shall hold for the full term of two years from the first day of January next ensuing.

SEC. 27. It shall be the duty of the Mayor:

1. To communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, a general statement of the finances, government, and improvements of the city.

2. To recommend to the Common Council all such measures connected with the security, health, cleanliness, and ornament of the city, and the protection and improvement of its government and finances, as he shall deem expedient.

3. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city and laws of the State to be executed and enforced, and for that purpose may call together for consultation and co-operation all other heads of the city departments.

4. And generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by city ordinances and the laws of the State, and to be responsible for the good order and efficient government of the city.

SEC. 28. The Mayor may appoint such clerks and subordinates as he may require to aid him in the discharge of his official duties.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

OF THE CO-ORDINATE CITY DEPARTMENTS GENERALLY.

SEC. 29. All the heads of departments hereinafter mentioned, except of the departments of finance and law, shall be appointed by the Mayor, as hereinafter provided. Any provision of law giving to the Governor power to remove any officer of the city government referred to in this act is hereby repealed. The Common Council shall have the power of impeachment of the Mayor by resolution of two-thirds of all the members elected in each Board. The Mayor shall have the power of impeaching all heads of departments. In case the Mayor shall be impeached, his assent to the resolution shall not be requisite. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be the full Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New York. It shall be the duty of the said Court to define, by rule, the mode of impeachment and trial of charges. If the Court decide that the charges are sustained, the office of the impeached officer shall become vacant.

SEC. 30. There shall be the following other departments in said city:

Finance Department.
Law Department.
Police Department.
Department of Public Works.
Department of Public Charities and Correction.
Fire Department.
Health Department.
Department of Public Parks.
Department of Buildings.
Department of Docks.

[*A Board of Street Openings is added by sec.* 30, *chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.]

SEC. 31. The said departments shall, at such times as the Mayor may direct, make to him, in such form and under such rules as he may prescribe, reports of the operations and action of the same and each of them, and shall always, when required by

him, furnish to him such information as he may demand within such time as he may direct.

SEC. 32. The heads of all departments, except as otherwise specifically directed herein, shall have power to appoint and remove all chiefs of bureaux (except the Chamberlain), as also all clerks, officers, employés, and subordinates, in their respective departments. The number of all officers, clerks, employés, and subordinates in every department, except the Police and Fire Departments, with their respective salaries or compensation, shall be such as the head of each department shall designate and approve, except that the aggregate expense thereof shall not exceed the total amount duly appropriated by law to each department for such purposes.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 33. The Finance Department shall have control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation, and of the appropriations made for carrying on the business of the Corporation. It shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all city accounts, and the manner in which all salaries shall be drawn, and the mode by which all creditors, officers, and employés of the Corporation shall be paid.

SEC. 34. All accounts rendered to or kept in the other departments shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the officers of this department; and it shall settle and adjust all claims in favor of or against the Corporation, and all accounts in which the Corporation is concerned as debtor or creditor.

SEC. 35. The chief officer of this department shall be called the Comptroller of the City of New York [who shall be elected at the general election preceding the expiration of his term of office, and hold his office for the term of four years. *Repealed by sec.* 31, *chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.]

SEC. 36. [In the case of a vacancy in the office of the Comptroller, the Mayor shall appoint some person to fill the place until the first Monday of January next after the next general election, at which election there shall be an election of Comptroller for the full term of four years from said first Monday in January. *Repealed by sec.* 31, *chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.]

SEC. 31. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The Comptroller of the City of New York shall hereafter be appointed by the Mayor elected for said city, and not by an acting Mayor, as other heads of departments are appointed [under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy], and shall hold his office for the period of four years, as now provided, except that the person first appointed under this authority shall hold his office until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, subject to the provisions of the said act. The term of office of the present Comptroller of said city shall end at the expiration of five days from the passage of this act. The Mayor shall make the first appointment herein provided for within five days from the passage of this act. Any provision of law inconsistent with this section is hereby repealed.

SEC. 37. There shall be the following bureaux in this department:

1. A bureau for the collection of the revenue accruing from rents, and interests on bonds and mortgages, revenue arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the city; the chief officer of which bureau shall be called the "Collector of City Revenue."

2. A bureau for the collection of taxes, the chief officer of which shall be called

the "Receiver of Taxes;" and he shall have all the powers and perform all the duties heretofore prescribed by law for the Receiver of Taxes.

3. A bureau for the collection of the arrears of taxes, assessments, and water rents; the chief officer of which shall be called "Clerk of Arrears."

4. An auditing bureau, which shall audit, revise, and settle all accounts in which the city is concerned as debtor or creditor, and which shall keep an account of each claim for or against the Corporation, and of the sums allowed upon each, and certify the same to the Comptroller, with the reasons for the allowance; the chief officer of which shall be called "Auditor of Accounts."

5. A bureau of licenses; the chief officer of which shall be called "Register of Licenses."

6. A bureau of markets; the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Markets."

7. A bureau for the reception of all moneys paid into the treasury of the city, and for the payment of money on warrants drawn by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor; the chief officer of which shall be called the "Chamberlain."

SEC. 38. The Chamberlain shall keep books showing the amounts paid on account of the several appropriations, and no warrants shall be paid on account of any appropriation after the amount authorized to be raised by tax for that specific purpose shall have been expended. Any vacancy in the office of Chamberlain shall be filled by the Mayor for the term now designated by law.

SEC 39. All moneys drawn from the city treasury shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor, and approved by the Comptroller, and filed in his office.

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ARTICLE SIXTH.

OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 40. The Law Department shall have the charge and conduct of all law business of the Corporation and of its departments, except when any department shall have or employ a separate attorney or counsel, and for whom there is an appropriation, and all other law business in which the city shall be interested; the charge and conduct of the legal proceedings necessary in widening, opening, or altering streets; and shall, whenever so applied to by the Comptroller, draw the leases, deeds, and other legal papers connected with the Finance Department.

SEC. 41. The chief officer of the department shall be called "Counsel to the Corporation." [He shall be elected at a general election, and hold his office for four years. *These words repealed by sec.* 1, *chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.]

SEC. 42. There shall be a bureau in this department, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Corporation Attorney," and a bureau, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Public Administrator."

§ 1. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] * * * The Counsel to the Corporation and the Corporation Attorney shall receive an annual salary, to be fixed by the Comptroller, not exceeding the annual compensation paid to the Recorder of said city; and it shall not be lawful for the said attorney to dismiss any action or complaint, unless the costs thereon are paid, or unless the said attorney shall sign and file in his office a certificate expressing the reason therefor. The term of office of the present incumbent of the office of Corporation Counsel is hereby confirmed and continued until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, being the end of the term of four years from time of his election. Hereafter the Counsel to the Corporation shall be appointed by the Mayor, [pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to

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reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.] Any provision of law inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 43. Department of Police shall consist of a Board of Police composed of four commissioners, and said board shall be the head of said department. The Commissioners shall be first appointed for respective terms of eight, seven, six, and five years. For vacancies occurring, or for terms succeeding expiration of office, the term of office to each commissioner shall be eight years. Each member of the Board of Police shall receive an annual salary equal to the salary designated to the Recorder of the city of New York.

SEC. 44. [*As amended by sec.* 21, *chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The police force shall be appointed by said board, and shall be composed of a superintendent, three inspectors, and as many captains of police, sergeants of police, patrolmen, and doormen of police, and as many surgeons, clerks, and employés of the police as the Board of Police may from time to time determine, not exceeding the respective numbers authorized by law, for duty in the city of New York, under appointment from the Board of Metropolitan Police, and the additional authority conferred from time to time. The Board of Police shall have the power to appoint a fire marshal, chief clerk, and assistant clerk, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the board; and such board, marshal, and clerks shall have the like powers and perform the like duties as those provided by chapter five hundred and sixty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, so far as they are applicable to the city of New York; and the compensation of such marshal and clerks shall be the same as now fixed in and by said acts.

SEC. 45. All members of the police force (except the superintendent) shall be removable only after written charges shall have been preferred against them, and after the charges shall have been examined into, after such kind of notice to the person charged, and in such manner of examination as the rules and regulations of the Board of Police may prescribe. The superintendent, surgeons, clerks, and employés shall be appointed and removed at pleasure by the Board of Police.

SEC. 46. The government and discipline of the Police Department shall be such as the board may, from time to time, by rules and regulations prescribe.

SEC. 47. Every person connected with the Metropolitan Police Department at the time this act shall take effect, and designated to do duty in the city of New York, and except as otherwise herein ordered, shall continue in office, and be transferred by operation of this act to the department herein created; and the amount of salary or compensation now paid to such person, in the Metropolitan Police District, shall be the salary and compensation fixed for his transferred office under this act.

SEC. 48. No person shall be ever appointed to membership in the police force, or continue to hold membership therein, who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has ever been convicted of crime, or who cannot read and write understandingly in the English language, or who shall not have resided within the State during one year next preceding his appointment.

SEC. 49. [*As amended by sec.* 22, *chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The Board of Police may, upon any emergency, or apprehension of riot, tumult, mob, insurrection, pestilence, or invasion, appoint as many special patrolmen, without pay, from among the citizens, as it may deem desirable, and may demand the assistance of the military of the first division, or of any brigade, regiment, battalion, or company thereof, by order,

in writing, served upon the commanding officer of such division, brigade, regiment, battalion, or company; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer so served to order out, in aid of the civil authorities, the military force, or any part thereof, under his command.

SEC. 50. During the service of any special patrolmen authorized as aforesaid, he shall possess all the powers, privileges, and perform all the duties that may be by orders, rules, and regulations from time to time prescribed. Every such special patrolman shall wear a badge, to be prescribed and furnished by the Board of Police.

SEC. 51. No member of the police force, under penalty of forfeiting the salary or pay which may be due to him, shall withdraw or resign, except by permission of the Board of Police. Unexplained absence, without leave, of any member of the police force, for five days, shall be deemed and held to be a resignation by such member, and accepted as such.

SEC. 52. The Common Council shall provide such office and business accommodations, station-houses, apparatus, and articles, as the Department of Police shall deem requisite for the transaction of the business of the Police Department, and shall duly make requisition for.

SEC. 53. The Board of Police shall have power to issue subpœnas, tested in the name of its President, to compel the attendance of witnesses upon any proceedings authorized by its rules and regulations. Each Commissioner of Police, or the chief clerk, are hereby authorized and empowered to administer affirmations and oaths to any persons summoned and appearing in any matter or proceeding authorized as aforesaid, or to take any depositions necessary to be made under the orders, rules, and regulations of the Board of Police, or for the purposes of this act. Any wilful and corrupt false swearing, by any witness or person, to any material fact in any necessary proceeding under the said orders, rules, and regulations, or under this act, shall be deemed perjury, and punished in the manner now prescribed by law for such offence. The provisions and procedure of section three of an act entitled "An Act to enable the Common Council of the City of New York to take testimony in matters referred for investigation or inquiry," passed February eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, are hereby applied to the case of any witness subpœnaed under this section.

SEC. 54. The Board of Police may, from time to time, but with especial reference to locating the same as centrally in precincts as possible, establish stations and station-houses, or sub-stations and sub-station houses, at least one to each precinct, for the accommodation thereat of members of the police force, and as places of temporary detention for persons arrested, and property taken within the precinct.

SEC. 55. The Board of Police are empowered, in their discretion, to enact, modify, and repeal, from time to time, orders, rules, and regulations of general discipline of the subordinates under their control, but in strict conformity to the provisions of this article.

SEC. 56. The members of the police force shall possess in the city of New York, and in every part of this State, all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except for the service of civil process, and any warrant for search or arrest, issued by any magistrate of this State, may be executed in any part thereof, by any member of the police force, and all the provisions of sections seven, eight, and nine, of chapter two, title two, part four of the Revised Statutes, in relation to the giving and taking of bail, shall apply to this act.

SEC. 57. [*As amended by sec.* 23, *chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] Each member of the police force, under the penalty of ten days' fine, or dismissal from the force, at the discretion of the Board, shall, immediately upon an arrest, convey, in person, the offender before the nearest sitting magistrate, that he may be dealt with according to law. If the arrest is made during the hours that the magistrate does not regularly hold court, or, if the magistrate is not holding court, such offender may be detained, in a station-

house or precinct thereof, until the next public sitting of the magistrate, and no longer, and shall then be conveyed without delay before the magistrate, to be dealt with according to law. And it shall be the duty of the said Board, from time to time, to provide suitable rules and regulations to prevent the undue detention of persons arrested, which rules and regulations shall be as operative and binding as if herein specially enacted.

SEC. 58. No person holding office under this department shall be liable to military or jury duty, nor to arrest on civil process, or, whilst actually on duty, to service of subpœnas from civil courts.

SEC. 59. [*As amended by sec.* 24, *chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The Common Council shall provide suitable accommodations for the detention of witnesses (unless the Board of Police shall do so as hereinafter provided) who are unable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal proceedings; and such accommodations shall be in premises other than those employed for the confinement of persons charged with crime, fraud, or disorderly conduct, and be in command of a sergeant of police. And it shall be the duty of all magistrates, when committing witnesses in default of bail, to commit them to such house of detention of witnesses, and in committing witnesses to have regard to the rules and regulations of the Board of Police in respect to time of detention. The Board of Commissioners of Police are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to cause the building now used as the fourteenth precinct station-house to be used as the house for the detention of witnesses; and in which case the Board of Police are authorized and directed to take possession of the premises now used as a house for the detention of witnesses in Mulberry street, for a station-house for the fourteenth precinct. And the moneys heretofore raised for the purpose of building station-houses in the eleventh and fourteenth precincts are hereby transferred to, and the Board of Police are hereby authorized to use the same in building a suitable station-house for the fourteenth precinct, and any balance remaining may be used by the Board of Police in altering and fitting up the house for the detention of witnesses.

SEC. 60. The Board of Police shall have power, in its discretion, on conviction of a member of the force of any legal offence or neglect of duty, or violation of rules, or neglect or disobedience of orders, or incapacity, or absence without leave, or any conduct injurious to the public peace or welfare, or immoral conduct or conduct unbecoming an officer, or other breach of discipline, to punish the offending party by reprimand, forfeiting and withholding pay for a specified time, or dismissal from the force; but no more than ten days' pay shall be forfeited and withheld for any offence. All such fines shall be paid forthwith to the Chamberlain, to the account of the Police Life Insurance Fund.

SEC. 61. Every member of the police force shall have issued to him, by the Board of Police, a proper warrant of appointment, signed by the President of the said Board, and chief clerk, or first deputy, which warrant shall contain the date of his appointment and his rank.

SEC. 62. Each member of the police shall take an oath of office, and subscribe the same before an officer of police who is empowered to administer an oath.

SEC. 63. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Police to detail, on each day of election, at least two patrolmen to each election poll.

SEC. 64. It shall be the duty of the police force, or any member thereof, to prevent any booth, or box, or structure for the distribution of tickets at any election, from being erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the city, and to summarily remove any such booth, box, or structure, or close and prevent the use thereof.

SEC. 65. The duties of the police surgeons, and the extent and bounds of their districts, shall be assigned from time to time by the rules and regulations of the Board of Police.

SEC 66. [*As amended by sec.* 25, *chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The Board of Metro-

politan Police shall, immediately upon the passage of this act, ascertain, state, and declare, what portion of the Police Life Insurance Fund, and of the Reward Fund, respectively of the said Metropolitan Police, belongs to, or should be set apart for, the police of the city of New York: and upon such statement being made, a division of such fund shall be made, and the amount so found to be the portion of the police of the city of New York shall be paid over to the Chamberlain of the City of New York, as trustee, for the benefit of the police of the city of New York, as contemplated in the creation of said funds. All fines imposed by the Board of Police upon the members of the police force, by way of discipline, and collectible from pay or salary, and all rewards, fees, proceeds of gifts and emoluments that may be paid and given for account of extraordinary services of any member of the police force (except when allowed to be retained by said member), and all moneys remaining for the space of two years in the hands of the property-clerk, or arising from the sale of unclaimed goods, and all proceeds of suits for penalties under this act, shall be deposited and paid into the bank wherein the Chamberlain shall keep an account. The payments so made shall constitute and be deposited and kept as a fund, to be called the "Police Life Insurance Fund," and the person who shall, from time to time, fill the office of Chamberlain, shall be the trustee of the said fund, and may from time to time invest the same, in whole or in part, as he shall deem most advantageous for the objects of such fund, and is empowered to make all necessary contracts and take all necessary remedies in the premises. And the said Chamberlain shall succeed the present trustees of the Police Life Insurance Fund of the Metropolitan Police Department, and said fund shall be delivered over, on demand, to the said Chamberlain by the parties or the institution now holding it. But all annuities now chargeable upon said fund shall be maintained inviolate. The Board of Metropolitan Police shall, immediately upon the passage of this act, ascertain, state, and declare which of the last said annuities shall be a charge upon, and paid out of the portion of the Police Life Insurance Fund for "the Police of the City of New York;" and upon such statement being made, the annuities therein stated to be chargeable on the "Police Life Insurance Fund," for the city of New York, shall be chargeable on the latter fund only.

SEC. 67. The Board of Metropolitan Police shall also immediately ascertain what interest the city and county of New York has in any property used for general police purposes of said district, within the other counties of the Metropolitan Police District, in order to a future adjustment thereof.

SEC. 68. All property or money alleged or supposed to have been feloniously obtained, or which shall be lost or abandoned, and which shall be hereafter taken into the custody of any member of the police force or criminal court in the city of New York, or which shall come into custody of any police justice, shall be, by such member or justice, or by order of said court, given into the custody of and kept by the property-clerk of the police, and all such property and money shall be particularly registered by said property-clerk in a book kept for that purpose, which shall contain also a record of the names of the persons from whom such property or money was taken, the names of all claimants thereto, the time of the seizure, and any final disposition of such property and money.

SEC. 69. Whenever property or money shall be taken from persons arrested, and shall be alleged to have been feloniously obtained, or to be the proceeds of crime, and whenever so brought, with such claimant and the person arrested, before some magistrate for adjudication, and the magistrate shall be then and there satisfied from evidence that the person arrested is innocent of the offence alleged, and that the property rightfully belongs to him, then said magistrate may thereupon, in writing, order such property or money to be returned, and the property-clerk, if he have it, to deliver such property or money to the accused person himself, and not to any attorney, agent, or clerk of such accused person.

SEC. 70. If any claim to the ownership of such property or money shall be made on

oath before the magistrate, by or in behalf of any other persons than the person arrested, and the said accused person shall be held for trial or examination, such property or money shall remain in the custody of the property-clerk until the discharge or conviction of the persons accused.

SEC. 71. All property or money taken on suspicion of having been feloniously obtained, or of being the proceeds of crime, and for which there is no other claimant than the person from whom such property was taken, and all lost property coming into the possession of any member of the said police force, and all property and money taken from pawnbrokers as the proceeds of crime, or by any such member from persons supposed to be insane, intoxicated, or otherwise incapable of taking care of themselves, shall be transmitted, as soon as practicable, to the property-clerk, to be duly registered and advertised for the benefit of all persons interested, and for the information of the public, as to the amount and disposition of the property so taken into custody by the police.

SEC. 72. All property and money that shall remain in the custody of the property-clerk for the period of six months without any lawful claimant thereto, after having been three times advertised in public newspapers, shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the Police Life Insurance Fund.

SEC. 73. If any property or money placed in the custody of the property-clerk shall be desired as evidence in any police or other criminal court, such property shall be delivered to any officer who shall present an order to that effect from such court; such property, however, shall not be retained in said court, but shall be returned to said property-clerk, to be disposed of according to the previous provisions of this act.

SEC. 74. Upon the appointment of the commissioners of police first mentioned in this act, or a majority of them, they shall organize as the Board of Police of the Police Department of the City of New York, and the Board of Metropolitan Police shall, on demand, turn over to the Board of Police hereby created all the property, real and personal, and books and records in the use or possession of said Board of Metropolitan Police, within the limits of the city and county of New York, for the use and purposes of the Police Department by this act established; and the said Board of Police of the Police Department of the City of New York are hereby authorized and empowered, immediately upon entering upon the duties of their office, to take possession of the same for such uses and purposes, and to hold the same, subject to the control and superior title therein of the city and county of New York. Immediately upon the passage of this act, the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police Department shall make to the Comptroller of the City of New York a detailed statement of all the property, real and personal, belonging to the Metropolitan Police Department in the city and county of New York. If any proportion of the cost of any such property shall have been borne by the Metropolitan Police District at large, the proportion paid by each county of such Metropolitan Police District, for such property, shall be stated. And the Comptroller of the City of New York shall report such proportionate expense, borne by other counties, to the Supervisors of the County of New York; and said Supervisors shall cause to be levied and raised upon the estates, real and personal, in such county, subject by law to taxation, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, such amount as may be necessary to reimburse such other counties such proportion, and shall thereafter immediately make such reimbursement.

SEC. 75. The moneys raised in the city and county of New York for the proportion of the said city and county, of the expenses of the Metropolitan Police District remaining unexpended, shall be paid over by the officer or officers in whose hands soever the same may be, to the Comptroller of the City of New York immediately upon the passage of this act; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of this State to transmit all such moneys remaining in the State Treasury to the Comptroller of said city. The moneys so coming into the hands of the Comptroller of the City of New York shall be applied first

to the expenses incurred and remaining unpaid, if any there be, on account of the Metropolitan Police in the city and county of New York, and then to the payment of the expenses of the Police Department created by this act, as from time to time may be necessary. The Board of Police hereby established shall annually, on or before the first day of December, make an estimate of the sum of money which will be required for expenses necessary to the administration and conduct of the Board of Police for the year next ensuing, and shall submit such estimate to the Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the said Board of Police, who shall, on or before the fifteenth day of December, consider and revise such estimate, and shall fix and determine the amount which said Board of Police shall be authorized to expend during such year, and such amount, when established by said Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the Board of Police, shall thereby become appropriated. The amount thus established shall be certified to the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York by the Comptroller, and the said Board of Supervisors are empowered and directed annually to cause the amount thereof to be, according to law, raised and collected by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation within the said city and county of New York. The Comptroller, from time to time, is authorized to borrow upon revenue bonds, according to law, in anticipation of the said taxes, whatever sum he may deem necessary for the use and purposes of the said department, not exceeding in any one year the amount which may be appropriated for said year as herein provided.

SEC. 76. Upon notice to the Board of Metropolitan Police by the Commissioners first appointed under this act, of their appointment and qualification, the powers and duties of the said Board of Metropolitan Police, and of the officers of the said Board (except as herein provided), shall cease and be no longer operative within the city and county of New York. All powers and duties of the Board of Metropolitan Police and of the members of the Metropolitan Police force, heretofore exercised according to law, and all the provisions of law which related to the Police of the Metropolitan Police District, so far as they are not respectively in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby devolved upon the Police Department herein created, and upon the police force hereby established, and shall be extended and applied to the Police and Police Department created by this act.

§ 18. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The Police Department [created by the act entitled "An Act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy,] is hereby authorized and empowered in its name, or in the name of its president or treasurer, to take and prosecute any appropriate action or proceeding in any court of record, which the Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District, or its treasurer, or any other public officer or officers, but for the passage of said act, and of any other act passed since the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventy, could have taken and prosecuted, to compel the county of Richmond, or the Board of Supervisors of that county, or any other officer of that county, to make payment of the sums due from and owing by said county of Richmond, by reason of the failure of said county and its officers to pay to the said Board of Metropolitan Police, or to the Treasurer of said Board of Police, or into the treasury of the State, the moneys required to pay the salaries and compensation of the members of the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District, doing duty in said county of Richmond, and defray the other lawful expenses of said police force, chargeable upon the said county of Richmond, as specified in the annual financial estimates heretofore made by the said Board of Metropolitan Police, and all moneys that may be so collected shall be paid to the Chamberlain of the city of New York; the moneys so due and owing having been advanced by the said Board of Metropolitan Police out of moneys raised in and contributed to the Metropolitan Police Fund by the county of New York.

§ 19. [*Of chap* 383, *laws of* 1870.] As an addition to the sources of income of the Police Life Insurance Fund of the police force of New York city, there shall be taken

monthly, out of the moneys deducted from the pay of members of said police force, on account of lost time, a sum calculated at the rate of fifty cents per month for each member of such force, which sum shall be paid to the Chamberlain of the City of New York, and invested by him as a part of the Police Life Insurance Fund of the Police of New York City. Such portion of the "Metropolitan Reward Fund" as shall belong or be awarded to the city of New York in the division thereof, shall be paid over to the Chamberlain of the City of New York as trustee of the Police Life Insurance Fund, and shall be and become a part of said last-named fund and be invested as such. The Board of Police of the Police Department of the City of New York shall have power in their discretion (whenever in their opinion the interests of the Department will be benefited thereby), by resolution to be adopted by a unanimous vote and expressing thereon such opinion, to dismiss from office in such Police Department, any captain or sergeant, and place the person so dismissed on the pension roll of said Police Life Insurance Fund, and allow him an annual retiring pension of (not exceeding in amount) one-half the annual salary or compensation of such office. And said Board may in like manner dismiss from office in said department any patrolman, and place the person so dismissed upon the said pension roll, and allow him an annual retiring pension of not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum. All work to be done or supplies to be furnished, or other expenditure made for or on behalf of the said Police Department, shall be done, furnished or made by the Commissioners of said Department, who shall provide the necessary station and sub-station houses, and establish such regulations for furnishing such supplies and performing such work as they shall order, as in their judgment they may deem necessary and proper; and the money required for such purposes, and all other sums required for the Department, shall be estimated for and raised in the manner provided by section seventy-five of the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy. The amounts required, from time to time, by the said Department, shall be paid by the Comptroller of said city, on the requisition of the treasurer of said Department, as ordered by the Board thereof, but according to modes and forms to be prescribed by the Finance Department, under the provisions of law creating the same. Each Commissioner of Police, the superintendent thereof, and the chief clerk and deputy thereof, are authorized and empowered to administer oaths and affirmations in all matters pertaining to the Department or the duties of any officer. Any wilful and corrupt swearing by any person, to any material fact before either of said officers, shall be deemed perjury, and punished in the manner now provided by law for such offences. The Treasurer of the Board of Police shall give a bond, with two sureties, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of his duties, said bond to be approved by the Comptroller, and filed in his office. The said Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, in addition to the amount provided for salary as a member of the Board of Police.

SEC. 20. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The Board of Police shall have authority to increase the force from time to time, as public necessity shall require, not exceeding one hundred patrolmen in addition to the number now authorized by law; and said Board of Police shall detail from the force, to be under the direction of the Mayor, not exceeding twenty men, to enforce the ordinances of the Corporation. The Board of Police are hereby authorized and directed to perform all the duties required and designated to be performed by the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, applicable to the City of New York, by chapter seven hundred and forty, laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and by the unrepealed provisions of chapter eight hundred and twelve, laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, amendatory thereof.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

SEC. 77. There shall be a department of public works, the head or chief officer of which shall be called "Commissioner of Public Works," who shall be appointed by the Mayor and hold office for four years, and who shall receive a salary equal to that now or lately designated by statute or ordinance to the Street Commissioner. Whenever the words chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board, or president of the Croton Aqueduct board, or street commissioner shall occur in any existing law, ordinance, resolution, contract, or document, it shall be deemed to mean the aforesaid Commissioner of Public Works; and wherever, in any law or in any ordinance or obligation of the Corporation, the words Street Department or Croton Aqueduct Board shall occur, it shall be deemed and construed hereafter to mean the "Department of Public Works" and the Commissioner thereof. Within five days after the passage of this act the terms of office of the Street Commissioner of the City of New York, and the President Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner, and the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department of the City of New York shall end, and the said offices respectively shall be abolished. The bureaux, offices, and positions now under the Street Department or Croton Aqueduct Department respectively, are hereby transferred to the "Department of Public Works," together with all their papers, books, documents, property, and public effects, and with the like authority and compensation; and the terms of office of the several persons now holding office or position or employment under the said Street and Croton Aqueduct Departments shall be terminated within five days from the passage of this act.

SEC. 78. The said Department shall have cognizance and control:—

1. Of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water.

2. Of the collection of the revenues arising from the sale or use of the Croton water.

3. Of opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering, and lighting streets, roads, places, and avenues.

4. Of the repairing and construction of public roads.

5. Of the care of public buildings.

6. Of the filling up of sunken lots.

7. Of public sewers and drainage.

8. Of street vaults.

9. Of paving, repaving, and repairing streets, and keeping the same clear.

10. Of digging and constructing wells.

SEC. 79. There shall be the following bureaux in the Department of Public Works:—

1. A bureau for laying water-pipes, and the construction and repair of sewers, wells, and hydrants, paving and repaving and repairing streets, the chief officer of which shall be called "Water Purveyor."

2. A bureau for the collection of revenue derived from the sale and use of water; the chief officer of which shall be called "Water Register."

3. A bureau having care of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water, the chief officer of which shall be called "Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct," with power to appoint and remove at pleasure, and detail a staff of assistant engineers. He and they must be civil engineers of at least ten years' experience. The Commissioner may delegate to this bureau any power and duty now conferred by law or ordinance on the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

4. A bureau for grading, flagging, curbing, and guttering streets, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Street Improvements."

5. A bureau of lamps and gas, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas."

6. A bureau of streets and roads, the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Streets."

7. A bureau of repairs and supplies, which shall have cognizance of all supplies and repairs to public buildings, works, lands, and places, and all other necessary repairs and supplies not provided for in other departments; the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies," and shall be a practical builder.

8. A bureau for the collection of assessments, the chief officer of which shall be called "Collector of Assessments," and his assistants "Deputy Collectors."

§ 1. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] * * * Hereafter, all flagging in the city of New York shall be laid full width, and north of Fourteenth street shall be of such material as the Commissioner of Public Works shall direct. * * * The Commissioner of Public Works is authorized from time to time to provide for lighting the streets, avenues, and places of the city with gas, but shall not make any arrangement or agreement with any company or companies for such purpose for a period longer than one year at any given time. * * *

§ 13. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The Commissioner of Public Works is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to cause water-meters, of approved pattern and suitable for the purpose, to be designated by said Commissioner, to be placed in all stores, workshops, hotels, manufactories, public edifices, at wharves, ferry-houses, stables, and in all the places in which water is furnished for business consumption by the Department of Public Works, so that all water so furnished therein or thereat may be measured and known by the said Department, and for the purpose of ascertaining the ratable proportion which consumers of water should pay for the water therein or thereat received and used. Thereafter, as shall be determined by the Commissioner of Public Works, the said Department shall make out all bills and charges for water furnished by them to each and every consumer as aforesaid, to whose consumption a meter as aforesaid is affixed, in ratable proportion to the water consumed, as ascertained by the meter on his or her premises or places occupied or used as aforesaid. All expenses of meters, their connections and setting, water rates, and other lawful charges for the supply of Croton water, shall be a lien upon the premises where such water is supplied as now provided by law. Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to remit or prevent the due collection of arrearages or charges for water consumption heretofore incurred, nor interfere with the proper liens therefor, nor of charges, or rates, or liens hereafter to be incurred for water consumption, in any dwelling-house, building, or place which may not contain one of the meters aforesaid.

§ 14. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] No street, avenue, or public place in the city of New York, which has been once paved, and the expense thereof paid for by the owners of the adjoining property by assessment, shall hereafter be paved with any patent or special pavement, unless petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the property on the line of the proposed improvement, nor unless the resolution or ordinance of the Common Council authorizing the same shall be approved by the Mayor; and any ordinance or resolution heretofore passed for any patent or special pavement, which has not been approved by the Mayor, or the work petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the adjoining property to be affected, and for which no contract has been entered into and upon, is hereby declared to be inoperative and void.

§ 47. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New York shall annually, on or before the first day of December, make an estimate of the sum of money which will be required for expenses necessary to the administration and conduct of the Department of Public Works [as established by the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy] for the year next ensuing, and shall submit such

estimate to the Mayor and Comptroller, who shall, in connection with the said commissioner, consider and revise such estimate on or before the fifteenth day of December, and shall fix and determine the amount which the said Commissioner of Public Works shall be authorized to expend during such year; and such amount, when established by said Mayor, Comptroller, and Commissioner of Public Works, shall thereby become appropriated. The amount thus established shall be certified to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York by the Comptroller, and the said Board of Supervisors are empowered and directed, annually, to cause the amount thereof to be, according to law, raised and collected by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation within the said city and county of New York.

ARTICLE NINTH.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

SEC. 80. The Department of Public Charities and Correction shall hereafter be composed of and have for its head a board of five persons, which board shall possess all the powers and discharge all the duties now conferred upon such department by special laws and by the provisions of chapter 510 of the laws of 1860, and acts and parts of acts amendatory thereto, except as the same are modified or repealed by the provisions of this act. The said Commissioners herein provided for shall be appointed by the Mayor for the terms of five years respectively, and each of said Commissioners shall receive the salary now designated to such office.

§ 1. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] * * * The salary of the Warden of the City Prisons is hereby fixed at five thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of the Physician of the City Prisons is hereby fixed at three thousand dollars per annum, each commencing with January first, eighteen hundred and seventy; and the salary of James Donohue, clerk in Department of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, is hereby fixed at three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to date from January first, eighteen hundred and seventy. * * *

ARTICLE TENTH.

OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 81. The Fire Department shall have for its head a board to consist of five persons, to be known as "Fire Commissioners of the City of New York," who shall be appointed by the Mayor for the terms of five years respectively, [and each of said Commissioners shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars. *Modified by the following provision, being the last clause of sec.* 2, *chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870]:

§ 2. * * * The Fire Commissioners shall receive the same salaries, respectively, as is now paid to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction respectively.

SEC. 82. There shall be in this department two bureaux. The chief officer of the first bureau shall be called the "Chief Engineer;" the chief officer of the other bureau shall be called "Inspector of Fire Apparatus."

SEC. 83. The bureau at the head of which shall be the Inspector of Fire Apparatus, is charged with the duty of fulfilling all other duties connected with the Fire Department, except such as are performed by the Chief Engineer and the Assistant Engineers.

SEC. 84. The said Fire Department is hereby empowered to possess and directed to

exercise all the powers, and to perform all the duties now provided by law to the Metropolitan Fire Department; and shall have power to provide supplies, horses, tools, implements, and apparatus of any and all kinds to be used in the extinguishing of fires, and fire-telegraphs, and to buy, sell, construct, repair, and have the care of the same, and take any and all such action in the premises as may be reasonably necessary and proper; and upon due organization as a department, to take possession of, for its use, all city property and apparatus, and books, then or lately in custody of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

SEC. 85. The said Board shall appoint a Secretary, Chief and Assistant Engineers, and as many clerks, firemen, and other appointees as may be necessary, who shall receive the like compensation as that paid to them respectively in the Metropolitan Fire Department. They shall at all times be under the discipline of the said Board, and perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the said Board, and may be removed by said Board at pleasure; and the Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineers, firemen, and employes now in the Metropolitan Fire Department are hereby made subordinates of this department, and are hereby transferred to this department.

SEC. 86. The officers, firemen, and appointees of the Fire Department, with their apparatus of all kinds, when on duty, shall have the right of way at any fire and in any highway, street, or avenue, over any and all vehicles of any kind, except those carrying the United States mail. And any person who shall refuse the right of way, or in any way obstruct any fire apparatus or any of said officers, while in performance of duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to punishment for the same.

SEC. 87. It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than sixty days, for a person not so enrolled or employed, or appointed by the said Department, to wear the whole or any part of the uniform or insignia prescribed to be worn by the rules and regulations of the Board, or do any act as firemen not duly authorized by the Board hereby created, or to interfere with the property or apparatus of the Fire Department in any manner, unless by authority of the Department.

SEC. 88. No person holding office under this Department shall be liable to military or jury duty while performing his duty as a fireman.

SEC. 89. It shall be the duty of said Department to make suitable regulations, under which its officers and men shall be required to wear any appropriate uniform and badge by which, in case of fire and at other times, the authority and relations of such officers and men in said Department may be known, as the exigency of their duties may require.

§ 46. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws* of 1870.] The Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New York [established by the act entitled "An act to make provision for the local government of the city of New York," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy] shall, annually, on or before the first day of December, make an estimate of the sum of money which will be required for expenses necessary to the administration and conduct of the Fire Department for the year next ensuing, and shall submit such estimate to the Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the said Board of Fire Commissioners, who shall, on or before the fifteenth day of December, consider and revise such estimate, and shall fix and determine the amount which the said Fire Commissioners shall be authorized to expend during such year; and such amount, when established by said Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, shall thereby become appropriated. The amount thus established shall be certified to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York, by the Comptroller; and the said Board of Supervisors are empowered and directed annually to cause the amount thereof to be, according to law, raised and collected by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation within the said city and county of New York.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 90. The Health Department shall consist of the Police Commissioners of the City of New York, the Health Officer of the Port, and also four officers to be called "Commissioners of Health of the City of New York," who shall be appointed by the Mayor for a term of five years, two of whom must have been practising physicians in said city for a period of five years preceding their appointment. Said four Commissioners of Health shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars each. These several officers shall together constitute a board, which shall be the head of the Health Department.

SEC. 91. There shall be four bureaux in this Department. The chief officer of one bureau shall be called the "City Sanitary Inspector," and he shall be a practising physician of at least ten years in the city of New York. There shall be another bureau, to be called the "Sanitary Permit Bureau." There shall be another bureau, to be called the "Bureau of Street Cleaning." The chief officer of another bureau shall be called the "Register of Records;" and in said bureau shall be recorded, without fees, every birth, marriage, and death, and all inquisitions of coroners (excepting those whereby a jury find a death caused by negligence or malicious injury), which shall occur or be taken within the city of New York.

SEC. 92. It shall be the duty of said Board, immediately upon organization under this act, to cause to be conformed to this article the code of laws and regulations then or lately adopted by the Board of Health for the Metropolitan Sanitary District, which shall be called the "Sanitary Code." And said Health Department is hereby authorized and empowered to add to such Sanitary Code, from time to time, additional provisions for the security of life and health in the city of New York, and therein to distribute appropriate powers and duties to the members and employés of the Board of Health. Any violation of said code shall be treated and punished as a misdemeanor.

SEC. 93. [*As amended by sec.* 26, *chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] Whenever, in any law of this State, any power or duty shall be conferred or enjoined upon any Board of Health, or in relation to the Board of Health of the Metropolitan Sanitary District, except as herein provided, the same shall be applicable to the department hereby created. Upon the organization of the said Board under this act, the Metropolitan Board of Health and its officers and employés shall, on demand, turn over to the Department of Health created by this act all the property of every kind, books, records, and papers in the use or possession of said Metropolitan Board of Health, its officers or employés, in the city of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Health Department, by this act established; and the Health Department created by this act are hereby authorized and empowered, immediately upon entering upon the duties of their office, to take possession of the same for such uses and purposes, and to hold the same subject to the control and superior title therein of the city and county of New York. All orders duly made by the Metropolitan Board of Health, and by their terms or necessary legal effect to be executed in the city of New York, may be executed, and the execution thereof compelled, and the execution of such of them as are partly executed may be completed by the Department of Health hereby created; and the said orders may be severally rescinded or modified by last said department, with like effect as could have been done by the Metropolitan Board of Health at the time the said orders were severally made. The said Department may discharge all liens upon real estate in the city of New York, created in proceedings instituted by the Metropolitan Board of Health, in the same manner and for the same causes that, by laws existing January first, eighteen hundred and seventy, they could be discharged by the Metropolitan Board of Health. The authority, duty, and powers conferred or enjoined upon

the Metropolitan Board of Health by chapter seventy-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and by any other subsequent laws of this State, and upon the several officers and members of said Board, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby conferred upon and vested in or enjoined upon, and shall hereafter be exclusively exercised in the city of New York, by the Health Department and Board of Health created by this act, and by the officers of last said Board of Health and the said Health Department, and the same are to be exercised in the manner specified in the said chapter seventy-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty six, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and by any other subsequent laws of this State, and in conformity to the provisions of this act.

§ 45. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The Board of Commissioners of Health of the city of New York [established by the act entitled "An act to make provision for the local government of the city of New York," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy] shall annually, on or before the first day of December, make an estimate of the sum of money which will be required for expenses necessary to the administration and conduct of the Health Department for the year next ensuing, and shall submit such estimate to the Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the said Board of Commissioners of Health, who shall, on or before the fifteenth day of December, consider and revise such estimate, and shall fix and determine the amount which the said Commissioners of Health shall be authorized to expend during such year; and such amount, when established by said Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the Board of Commissioners of Health, shall thereby become appropriated. The amount thus established shall be certified to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York, by the Comptroller, and the said Board of Supervisors are empowered and directed annually to cause the amount thereof to be, according to law, raised and collected by tax upon the estates real and personal, subject to taxation, within the said city and county of New York.

§ 1. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] * * * The Board of Health is hereby authorized to make arrangements with the contractor for cleaning the streets for such additional cleaning of the streets as they shall from time to time deem the public health to require, and the expenses thus incurred shall be included in the taxes of the year. * * *

ARTICLE TWELFTH.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

SEC. 94. The Department of Public Parks shall control and manage all public parks and public places above Canal street, which are of the realty of the city of New York.

§ 16. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] All parks and public grounds south of Canal street shall hereafter be under the control and management of the Department of Public Parks, and nothing in any act contained shall be deemed, construed, or taken to abrogate or impair any powers or duties conferred on the said Department of Public Parks [by virtue of article twelve of chapter one hundred and thirty-seven, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy], and all acts conferring powers and devolving duties upon the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park are hereby transferred to and conferred upon the said Department of Public Parks; but no action of the board composing said Department shall be deemed final or binding unless it shall have received the approval of a majority of the said Board, whose names shall be recorded in its minutes. The Department of Public Parks is hereby authorized to include in the estimate which said Department is authorized to make for moneys required for the maintenance and government of the Central Park, such further sum as may be annually required for the maintenance, government, and improvement of the several parks, roads, and avenues under the control of said Department.

SEC. 95. This Department shall be under the charge of a board, to consist of five

members, who shall be appointed by the Mayor, and shall respectively hold office for terms of five years.

SEC. 96. All provisions of law which provide for the maintenance and government of the Central Park, or grant powers and devolve duties upon [or award allowance for carriage-hire to,—*these words repealed by sec.* 15, *chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870] the Commissioners of the Central Park [or provide salary for the Comptroller of said park,—*these words repealed by sec.* 15, *chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870], shall apply to the Department of Parks hereby established, and to the Commissioners and Comptroller thereof respectively.

§ 15. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] No member of the Board of the Department of Public Parks shall receive any salary or other compensation for his services in any capacity connected with said Department. The said Department of Parks is hereby directed to perfect the Boulevard on the southerly side of the Central Park in Fifty-ninth street, by removing therefrom the railway tracks of the North, East, and Central Park Railroad Company; and permission is hereby given to said company to lay double tracks, in lieu of tracks so removed, in Fifty-eighth street, to connect suitably with their other tracks now laid in the Eleventh and First avenues. The road or public drive laid out on the map or plan of the city of New York, by the Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the provisions of chapter five hundred and sixty-five, laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall hereafter be known as "The Boulevard," and shall be wholly under the care, management, and control of the Department of Public Parks; and as to the use thereof the said Department shall have, possess, and enjoy all the powers now or hereafter possessed, enjoyed, or exercised by said Commissioners in respect to the Central Park in said city.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

SEC. 97. There shall be a department called the "Department of Buildings," the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Buildings," who shall be appointed by the Mayor for a term of five years, and who shall receive an annual salary of seventy-five hundred dollars. The powers and duties of said Department, its officers and employés and subordinates, shall continue as now authorized by special laws (except as modified or repealed by this act), in relation to buildings in the city of New York.

SEC. 98. Whenever in any act the words "Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings," or "Superintendent of Buildings," shall occur, applicable to the city of New York, the same shall be taken to mean the Department of Buildings and the Superintendent of Buildings herein authorized.

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH.

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

SEC. 99. There shall be a Department of Docks, the head of which shall be a board consisting of five persons residing in the city of New York, to be appointed by the Mayor, who shall hold office for the term of five years, and shall possess such powers and perform such duties and receive such compensation as shall be established and defined by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York [and who may, in the performance of such duties, expend annually for the repair or reconstruction

of the wharves, piers, and slips of said city, not more than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. *Repealed by the provisions of sec.* 42, *chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.]

§ 32. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The Department of Docks in the City of New York shall have exclusive charge and control, subject, in the particulars hereinafter mentioned, to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said city, of all the wharf property belonging to the Corporation of the City of New York, including all the wharves, piers, bulkheads, and structures thereon, and waters adjacent thereto, and all the slips, basins, docks, water-fronts, land under water, and structures thereon, and the appurtenances, easements, uses, reversions and rights belonging thereto, which are now owned or possessed by the said Corporation, or to which said Corporation is or may become entitled, or which said Corporation may acquire under the provisions hereof, or otherwise; and said Department shall have exclusive charge and control of the repairing, building, rebuilding, maintaining, altering, strengthening, leasing, and protecting said property, and every part thereof, and of all the cleaning, dredging, and deepening necessary in and about the same. Said Department is also hereby invested with the exclusive government and regulation of all wharves, piers, bulkheads, and structures thereon, and waters adjacent thereto, and all the basins, slips, and docks, with the land under water in said city, not owned by said Corporation. The duties and powers heretofore performed and exercised by any officer, department, or bureau of the said Corporation in and about all or any part of the said property, are hereby transferred to, and vested exclusively in, the said Department; but this provision shall not affect the powers of the aforesaid Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sec. 33. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The said Department of Docks shall, immediately after organizing, appoint, by public advertisement, a time and place in said city to hear all persons interested in the improvement of the water-front of the said city, and the establishment of permanent wharf accommodations for special commercial interests; and at such time and place the Board thereof shall assemble and hear such persons as shall then appear, and receive and file all memorials and plans then and there presented. Immediately after such hearing the said Board shall advertise for plans for the best method of improving the water-front and harbor of the city of New York, by a new system of wharves, piers, docks, basins, and slips, which shall accommodate the present commerce of said city and harbor, and shall provide for the future expansion and increase thereof, and for the facilitation of the transportation of freight along said water-front, so as to render the whole water-front of said city available to the commerce of said port. Said plans to contain provision for such special commercial interests as said Board shall indicate in the advertisement for such plans, and to be drawn up and presented to said Board at such time and place, and accompanied by such documents, specifications, estimates, and particulars as said advertisement shall specify. And said Board may extend the time to present such plans, but not later than the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Sec. 34. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] Said Board of the said Department of Docks shall meet and examine such plans from time to time, and shall, on or before the first day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, determine upon any one of said plans for the whole or any part of said water-front; or may, in its discretion, cause a new plan to be made combining the separate features of any two or more plans, and determine upon such new plan. And said Board shall, when it has determined upon any plan or plans for the whole or any part of said water-front, send such plan or plans so determined upon, together with all documents, specifications, estimates, and particulars relating thereto, to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who may adopt or reject any such plan or plans. If any such plan be rejected by said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the said Board shall send another plan in place thereof to said Commissioners. The plan or plans adopted by the said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall be returned by them to the said Board, with a certificate of such adoption written thereon,

which certificate shall specify the territory or district which said plan shall cover and control; and said plan and certificates shall be filed in the office of said Board, and be open to public inspection, and shall, from the time of such adoption, be the sole plan according to which any wharf, pier, bulkhead, basin, dock, or slip, or any wharf, structure or superstructure, shall thereafter be laid out or constructed within the territory or district embraced in and specified upon such plan. And said Board shall give notice, by advertisement for six weeks, of the adoption of such plan. From the time of the adoption of said plan no wharf, pier, bulkhead, basin, dock, slip, or any wharf, structure or superstructure, shall be laid out, built, or rebuilt within such territory or district except in accordance with such plan.

SEC. 35. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The said Board of the Department of Docks is hereby authorized to acquire, in the name and for the benefit of the Corporation of the City of New York, any and all wharf-property in said city to which the Corporation of the City of New York then has no right or title, and any rights, terms, easements, and privileges pertaining to any wharf-property in said city, and not owned by said Corporation, and said Board may acquire the same either by purchase or by process of law as herein provided. Said Board may agree with the owners of any such property, rights, terms, easements, or privileges, upon a price for the same, and shall certify such agreement to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and if said Commissioners approve of such agreement, said Board shall take from such owners, at such price, the necessary conveyances and covenants for vesting said property, rights, terms, easements, or privileges in, and assuring the same to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York forever, and said owners shall be paid such price from the city treasury as hereinafter provided. If the said Board shall deem it proper that the said Corporation should acquire possession of any such wharf-property, rights, terms, easements, or privileges, for which no price can be agreed upon between the owners thereof and said Board, the said Board may direct the Counsel to the Corporation of said city to take legal proceedings to acquire the same for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of said city, and the said Counsel to the Corporation shall take the same proceedings to acquire the same as are by law provided for the taking of private property in said city for public streets or places; and the provisions of law relating to the taking of private property for public streets or places in said city are hereby made applicable, as far as may be necessary, to the acquiring of the said property, rights, terms, easements, and privileges.

§ 36. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] When the plan or plans mentioned in the thirty-fourth section of this act have been adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as provided in said thirty-fourth section, the said Board of the Department of Docks shall proceed, according to said plan or plans, to lay out, establish, and construct wharves, piers, bulkheads, basins, docks or slips, in the territory or district embraced in such plan or plans, and in and upon or about the property owned by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, without interfering with the property or rights of any other person, except so far as may be necessary to insure the safety and stability of the wharves, piers, bulkheads, basins, or slips so to be constructed. And said board may commence such construction in sections of said territory or district, from time to time, so as not to seriously incommode the commerce of said city. The work of such construction, under said plan or plans, shall be performed by contract, as follows: The said Board shall prepare full and minute specifications for such work, and advertise for proposals for doing said work, under said plan or plans, and according to such specifications; proposals therefor shall be signed by the bidders for said work, and be sent to said Board within the time specified in such advertisements, accompanied by a bond, of the form set forth in said specifications, duly executed. The said Board shall open said proposals on a day to be specified in such advertisement, and shall examine them, and shall award the contract for said work to the lowest responsible bidder com-

plying with such plan or plans and specifications; such contract shall be executed by the said Board on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, and shall always contain provisions as to the time of commencing and completing said work, and for the retention of at least one-fourth of the contract price until the completion of said work, as security for its performance, and for the forfeiture of said contract for non-performance of the terms thereof. Said Board may, upon the forfeiture of any such contract, proceed to complete the work thereunder without contract, or may re-advertise for proposals to complete said work, and award a new contract therefor in the same manner as provided herein for awarding the original contract; but no bidder under this section shall be entitled to a contract until his bid shall be approved and accepted by said Board.

§ 37. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] When any of the wharves, piers, bulkheads, slips, docks, and basins, constructed under the provisions of this act relating thereto shall be open to the public use, the said Board of the Department of Docks shall regulate the charges for wharfage and dockage of all vessels admitted thereto, and may alter such charges from time to time as the public trade may authorize and the said Board deem proper; provided that the rates of wharfage on boats navigating the canals of the State shall not be increased beyond the present rates, and no restriction of the amount of wharf and slip room occupied by them shall be made; and said Board may appropriate any of such wharves, piers, bulkheads, basins, or slips, to the sole use of special kinds of commerce, and may in the name and for the benefit of the Corporation of said city, lease any or all of such property for a term not exceeding ten years, and covenant for renewal or renewals, at advanced rents, of such leases for terms of ten years each, but not exceeding in the aggregate fifty years. All leases other than for districts appropriated by said Board to special commercial interests, shall be made at public auction to the highest bidder. All leases made by said Board shall contain covenants on the part of the lessees to make all needful repairs upon or about the property leased, and to maintain and keep in good condition the property leased during the term of the lease, under the penalty of forfeiture of such lease, and damages.

§ 38. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The said Board of the Department of Docks shall establish and enforce all needful rules and regulations for the government and proper care of all the property placed in its charge and under its control by the provisions of this act relating thereto, and shall furnish a copy of such rules and regulations to all the owners and occupants of such property, and shall make all needful orders and adopt all resolutions necessary to carry the provisions of this act relating thereto into effect, and fix penalties for disobeying such rules, regulations, or orders, and shall publish such orders. The violation of or disobedience to any rule, regulation, or order of said Board shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, on complaint of said Board. The penalties aforesaid may be recovered by suit in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York, and such suit shall be prosecuted by the counsel to the said Corporation when directed by said Board; and no defendant in any such suit shall be permitted to plead ignorance of any such order, rule, or regulation. All rents, fines and penalties, and other moneys collected by said Board, or by its direction, shall belong to the treasury of said city, and be paid into the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt. Any three members of said Board shall be a quorum for the transaction of any business of said Board. Said Board shall hold stated meetings, to be specified in by-laws, which said Board shall prepare and may alter from time to time.

§ 39. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The members of said Board of the Department of Docks shall meet and organize as a Board by electing one of said members to be president thereof. The said Board shall have power to hire, for a term of not more than ten years, an office or offices in said city, and furnish and supply the same for the transac

tion of the business of the Board, and shall appoint a secretary and such subordinate officers, clerks, and agents as shall be necessary to assist said Board in the performance of its duties and the exercise of its powers, and may fix the compensation of all persons so appointed; but the annual expenses of said board for rent, furniture, supplies, and compensation of secretary and subordinate officers, clerks, and agents, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The President of said Board shall be elected annually by the members thereof, and shall preside at all meetings of said Board, and in case of his absence a temporary president may be elected by the Board to preside. The Board shall, in its by-laws, prescribe the duties of its secretary and of all the aforesaid subordinate officers, agents, or clerks, and may remove all persons appointed by said Board, and appoint others in their places. Any member may resign his office by written resignation sent to the Mayor of the City of New York. When any member of said Board shall cease to reside in the city of New York, his office as a member of said Board shall become vacant. Any vacancy in said Board and office, from death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment by the said Mayor for a full term. No member of said Board shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract, lease, bargain, purchase, or agreement made by said Board, under penalty of removal from office, and a violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor and punishable as such.

SEC. 40. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] Said Board of the Department of Docks shall annually, on or before the first Monday of January in each year, present to the Mayor of said city, and publish for one week, a report containing: 1. The name, occupation, and compensation of all persons appointed and employed by said Board. 2. A statement of the action of the Board for the past year, classified with reference to the various subjects and duties which have engaged the attention of the Board. 3. A list of the orders and rules made by said Board, and a description of the contracts made by said Board; the payments made by said Board, and the purposes and amounts thereof; and the leases made by said Board, for what term, at what rent, to whom, and for what property.

§ 41. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The advertisements and publications provided in the provisions of this act relating to the Department of Docks to be made by said Board of said Department, shall be made in not more than five daily and five weekly newspapers published in said city, and at such rates as the said Board may agree upon with such newspapers, and for such times, except where the time is specially provided in the provisions of this act relating thereto, as the said Board may deem proper. The Commissioners of the Land Office are hereby authorized and directed to convey by proper instruments in writing, necessary for the purpose, all the property, right, title, and interest of the people of the State of New York in and to the land under water used and taken by the said Board for the construction of wharves, docks, piers, bulkheads, basins, and slips, under this act, whenever said Commissioners may be required by said Board to make such conveyance to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York.

§ 42. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The Comptroller of the City of New York shall, from time to time, when directed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, prepare and issue bonds of said city, to be called "Dock Bonds of the City of New York," signed, sealed, and countersigned in the same manner as other bonds of said city, and bearing not more than seven per cent. interest per annum, and redeemable from time to time, but not before thirty years after the date thereof, for the purpose of raising the moneys necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, relating to the Department of Docks, its powers and duties; and the Supervisors of the County of New York shall raise annually, by tax upon the estates in the said county subject to taxation, a sum equal to the annual interest upon so much of said bonds as shall have been issued, and shall raise in like manner, when said bonds shall fall due, a sum sufficient to pay the principal of

said bonds. But not more than three millions of dollars of said bonds shall be issued in any one year, and none of said bonds shall be sold for less than the par value thereof. The moneys received from sales of said bonds shall be deposited in the treasury of the city of New York, and shall be drawn out and paid by the Comptroller of said city for the several objects and purposes provided in this act relating to the said Department, its powers and duties, upon the requisition of the said Board of the Department of Docks, countersigned by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The expenses and compensation of said Board, its rent, the compensation of its appointees, the purchase-money and damages awarded under the thirty-fifth section of this act upon the acquisition of private property, the payments under the contracts mentioned in the thirty-sixth section of this act, and for work performed under said section; and all other expenses and disbursements necessarily incurred in carrying out the said provisions of this act in keeping, maintaining, repairing, building, and rebuilding the wharves belonging to the said Corporation, in dredging and cleaning slips, shall be paid out of said moneys in the manner above provided. The Counsel to the Corporation of said city shall be the legal adviser of said Board, and shall appear and defend said Board, and advise said Board in all matters, suits, or proceedings when directed by said Board.

§ 43. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The term "Board," when used in the provisions of this act relating to the Department of Docks, its powers and duties, shall be taken to mean the "Board governing the Department of Docks in the City of New York;" and the terms "said Corporation," and "Corporation of the City of New York," when used therein, shall be taken to mean the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York;" and the terms "property" and "wharf-property," whenever used therein, shall be taken to mean not only all wharves, piers, docks, bulk-heads, slips, and basins, but the lands beneath the same, and all rights, privileges, and easements therein.

§ 44. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The provisions of this act relating to the Department of Docks, its powers and duties, shall not affect the powers of the captain of the port and harbor-masters of the port of New York, or those of the port-wardens of the port of New York, as the same are now defined by law.

ARTICLE ——

OF THE BOARD OF STREET OPENINGS.

§ 30. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The Mayor, Comptroller, and Commissioner of Public Works in the City of New York, and the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New York, shall together form a board, to be known as "The Board of Street Openings," and shall have all the powers and authority as to laying out, opening, widening, straightening, extending, altering, and closing streets or avenues, or parts of streets or avenues, in that part of the city of New York south of Fourteenth street, now vested by law in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said city; and the said Board are hereby authorized and empowered, whenever they may deem it for the public interest so to do, to lay out new streets in said part of said city, and from time to time to cause maps showing the several streets or avenues so laid out, opened, widened, straightened, extended, altered, or closed by them, to be certified by them and filed, one in the office of the Department of Public Works of said city, and one in the office of the Counsel to the Corporation of said city; and it shall be the duty of the said Counsel to the Corporation, on the filing of said maps in his office, together with a requisition in writing of said board, immediately to take proceedings in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of said city to acquire title for the use of the public to the land required for the streets or avenues so laid out, opened, widened,

straightened, extended, or altered, and for that purpose to make application to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District, for the appointment of commissioners of estimate and assessment, indicating in such application the land required for that purpose by reference to said map on file as aforesaid; and the proceedings to acquire title to such lands shall be had pursuant to such acts as shall be then in force relative to the opening, straightening, extending, or altering streets, roads, avenues, and public squares and places in the city of New York, which said acts, so far as the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, are hereby made applicable to the streets and avenues or parts of streets and avenues so laid out, opened, widened, straightened, extended, and altered, and to the proceedings authorized hereby, except that the commissioners of estimate and assessment who may be appointed by the Supreme Court for acquiring title to any land required for the purposes of this section may assess therefor all such parties and persons' lands and tenements as they may deem to be benefited by such improvement, and to the extent which they may deem such parties, persons, lands, and tenements benefited thereby. And the said board is also authorized and empowered to close all such streets and avenues, or such parts thereof as they may deem for the public interest so to do, and to direct the said Counsel to the Corporation to take such proceedings in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty for the closing of such streets or avenues, or parts thereof, as are now or shall be then provided by law, who shall thereupon apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of commissioners of estimate and assessment in the matter of the closing of said street, avenue, or part thereof, as in the manner provided by law. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum; but the vote of a majority of all the members thereof shall be necessary to any act of said board.

ARTICLE FIFTEENTH.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, POWERS, AND LIMITATIONS.

§ 1. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] * * * All advertising for the city government hereafter, including the legislative and executive departments, and in street and assessment proceedings, shall be published in not more than seven daily and six weekly newspapers, printed and published in said city, to be designated from time to time by the Mayor and Comptroller of said city; and it shall not be lawful for any officer to pay or allow to be paid any money for advertising hereafter made or incurred, of any description, for or on account of the Corporation, except to such newspapers; and any such officer making or allowing any such payment shall become personally liable for the amount so paid. * * *

SEC. 100. A majority of a board in any department of the city government shall constitute a quorum to perform any act authorized to said department; and each board may choose, in its own pleasure, a president from its members to preside at board meetings, and a chief clerk.

SEC. 101. No expense shall be incurred by any of the departments, or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense.

SEC. 102. Whatever provisions and regulations other than those herein specially authorized may become requisite for the fuller organization, perfecting, and carrying out of the powers and duties prescribed to any department by this act, they shall be provided for by ordinance of the Common Council, who are hereby authorized to enact such necessary ordinances; except that the Common Council shall never pass an ordinance in relation to regulating the internal affairs of any of the departments herein au-

thorized, or the working of any of the bureaux, or the duties of any of the subordinate officers of the Corporation, or the number of persons to be employed in said department, nor increasing their salaries, except upon the previous application in writing therefor of the head of the department to be affected by said ordinance.

SEC. 103. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide for the accountability of all officers and other persons to whom the receipt or expenditure of the funds of the city shall be intrusted, by requiring from them sufficient security for the performance of their duties or trust, which security shall be annually renewed; but the security first taken shall remain in force until new security shall be given.

SEC. 104. All contracts to be made or let by authority of the Common Council for work to be done or supplies to be furnished, except printing and advertising, and all sales of personal property in the custody of the several departments or bureaux, shall be made by the appropriate heads of departments, under such regulations as shall be established by ordinances of the Common Council. Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply is needful for any particular purpose, which work and job is to be undertaken or supply furnished for the Corporation, and the several parts of the said work or supply shall together involve the expenditure of more than one thousand dollars, the same shall be by contract, under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board it shall be otherwise ordered; and all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice duly advertised in newspapers of the city, said notice to be published at least ten days; and all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the Counsel to the Corporation as an act of preliminary specification to the bid or proposal, and who shall give security for the faithful performance of his contract in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance; and the adequacy and sufficiency of this security shall, in addition to the justification and acknowledgment, be approved by the Comptroller. All bids or proposals shall be publicly opened by the officers advertising for the same, and in the presence of the Comptroller. If the lowest bidder shall neglect or refuse to accept or contract within forty-eight hours after written notice that the same has been awarded to his bid or proposal, it shall be re-advertised and relet as above provided.

SEC. 105. All property sold under the authority of the Common Council shall be sold at auction, after previous public notice, under the superintendence of the appropriate head of department. Every contract, when made and entered into, as before provided for, shall be executed in duplicate, and shall be filed in the Department of Finance; a receipt for each payment made on account of or in satisfaction of the same shall be indorsed on the said contract by the party receiving the warrant, which warrant shall be only given to the person interested in such contract, or his authorized representative. The proceeds of all sales made under and by virtue of this section shall be by the officer receiving the same immediately deposited with the Chamberlain, and the account of sales verified by the officer making the sales shall be immediately filed in the office of the Comptroller. No expenditure for work or supplies, involving an amount for which no contract is required, shall be made except the necessity therefor be certified to by the head of the appropriate department, and the expenditure has been duly authorized and appropriated.

SEC. 106. Whenever the Mayor shall appoint any officer under this act, he shall give to the said officer a certificate of appointment, and therein designate the term for which such officer has been appointed.

SEC. 107. The power of making appointments herein conferred shall only be exercised by the Mayor elected to that office, and not by an acting Mayor; and in the

event of the death, resignation, or removal of such elected Mayor, such power shall devolve on and be exercised by the Comptroller of said city. In case of any vacancy in any head of department or chief officer thereof, it shall be filled for the full term in the like manner as if it were an original appointment to such office, except where herein otherwise provided for.

SEC. 108. Every person elected or appointed to any office under the city government shall, on or before the first day of January next succeeding such election, or within five days after notice of such appointment, take and subscribe, before the Mayor, or any judge of a court of record, an oath or affirmation faithfully to perform the duties of his office; which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the Mayor.

SEC. 109. Any officer of the city government, or person employed in its service, who shall wilfully violate or evade any of the provisions of this act, or commit any fraud upon the city, or convert any of the public property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person so to convert it, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, in addition to the penalties imposed by law, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded forever after from receiving or holding any office under the city; and any person who shall wilfully swear falsely in any oath or affirmation required by this act, shall be guilty of perjury.

SEC. 110. No officer of the city government, except a collector of city revenue, a collector of assessments, a clerk of arrears, or Counsel to the Corporation, shall have or receive from the Corporation or city treasury any perquisites or any compensation or commission for his services, in addition to his salary.

SEC. 111. The salaries of all officers provided for by this act, except of such as are hereinbefore mentioned, or of any office that may be created by the Common Council for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this act, shall be prescribed by ordinance or resolution to be passed by the Common Council, and approved as hereinbefore provided for the approval of ordinances or resolutions; and any fees that shall hereafter be provided for any officer under this act, except as aforesaid, shall, on the receipt thereof, be paid by such officer into the city treasury.

SEC. 112. All officers or other persons to whom the receipts or expenditures of the city, or fees or funds payable into the city treasury, shall be intrusted, shall give sufficient security for the faithful performance of their duty, in such form and amount as the Comptroller may prescribe, which security shall be annually renewed.

SEC. 113. No bid shall be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

SEC. 114. Every person who shall promise, offer, or give, or cause, or aid, or abet in causing to be promised, offered, or given, or furnish or agree to furnish, in whole or in part, to be promised, offered, or given to any member of the Common Council, or any officer of the Corporation, after his election as such member, or before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, any moneys, goods, right in action or other property, or anything of value, or any pecuniary advantage, present or prospective, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment, or action on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may be then pending, or may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in a penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Every officer in this section enumerated, who shall accept any such gift or promise, or undertaking to make the same under any agreement, or understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment, or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any question, matter, cause, or proceeding then pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be disqualified from holding any public office, trust, or appointment under the City of New York, and shall forfeit his office, and shall be punished by imprisonment

in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Every person offending against either of the provisions of this section shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any grand jury, or in any court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying.

SEC. 115. And no member of the Common Council, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work, or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price, or consideration of which is paid from the city treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Council; nor in the purchase of any real estate, or other property belonging to the Corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments, or by virtue of legal process at the suit of the said Corporation.

SEC. 116. There shall continue to be, as now provided and recognized by special laws and ordinances, a Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, composed of the Mayor, Recorder, Chamberlain, Comptroller, and Chairmen of the respective Finance Committees of each Board of the Common Council, with all the powers and duties now assigned, designated, and ratified by existing laws and ordinances.

§ 11. [*Of chap.* 393, *laws of* 1870.] It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York in their discretion, and they are hereby empowered in such discretion, to cancel any portion of the indebtedness of the said city, held by them, which is by law redeemable from the Sinking Fund, and to sell any stocks and bonds which they may hold that are not payable from said fund, and with the proceeds of such sale of stocks and bonds to buy any other stocks and bonds which are payable from said fund.

§ 12. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are hereby authorized and empowered to assign to the Board of Education of the City of New York, such property belonging to the city north of Fortieth street as they may deem suitable for the erection of an edifice for the Normal School, and on such conditions as they shall deem proper and for the use of said Board. The Normal School under the charge of said Board shall hereafter be known as the Normal College of the City of New York.

SEC. 117. Whenever the Mayor and Comptroller shall agree that a proper case exists for exempting, within the City of New York, from assessment, any church, hospital, charitable institution, or free library, in accordance with the principles of like provisions heretofore adopted in the laws of the State, they may file a certificate to that effect with the proper Board of Assessors, and in the Finance Department; whereupon such exemption shall be final, and the amount of the proper assessment be charged against the city as if city property.

SEC. 118. All elections for all city officers and school officers, except the one in May, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall be held at the general election in November in each year, and the officers elected shall take office on the first Monday of January next succeeding, unless herein otherwise provided. All the provisions of law now in force in regard to the duration, manner of conducting elections, and canvass and estimate of votes at general elections, shall apply to each election of city officers.

SEC. 119. The terms of office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, of the Commissioners of the Central Park, and of the Superintendent of Buildings, shall terminate at the expiration of fifteen days from and after the passage of this act.

§ 2. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The amounts estimated for the year eighteen hundred and seventy, for the support of the Metropolitan Police Department, the Metropolitan Health Department, the Metropolitan Fire Department, and the Department

of Public Charities and Correction, as provided by the then existing laws, shall be and the same are hereby appropriated for the support of said departments as now established [by the act entitled "An Act to Reorganize the Local Government of the City of New York," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy], and the amounts estimated for the support of the Board of Education and the College of the City of New York are also appropriated for said purposes; all of said sums so estimated and appropriated shall be included in the taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and that portion which has been paid from the County Treasury up to the date of the passage of the aforesaid act shall be raised as county expenses. * * *

§ 3. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] In order to adjust the accounts between the City and County of New York [made necessary by the act entitled "An Act to Reorganize the Local Government of the City of New York," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy], the Comptroller of said city is hereby authorized to cause proper entries to be made in the books of the Finance Department to conform to the provisions of said act, and to apportion the amounts paid by the county of New York prior to its passage; and the amounts apportioned as county charges shall be so raised by tax. The Comptroller is also authorized to make the additional appropriations for eighteen hundred and seventy, required for city and county purposes, to conform to the provisions of this act and of other laws; but in no case shall appropriations be made in excess of the amounts provided by law.

§ 4. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The Board of Supervisors of the County of New York shall raise by tax, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and every year thereafter, the amount necessary to pay the interest on the bonds of the City of New York, issued and authorized to be issued, as provided by section eight of chapter six hundred and ninety-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

§ 5. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The Comptroller of the City of New York is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, in anticipation of its revenues, and not to exceed in amount the amount of such revenues, such sums as may be necessary to meet expenditures under the appropriations for each current year.

§ 17. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] No action shall be maintained against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, unless the claim on which the action is brought has been presented to the Comptroller, and he has neglected for thirty days after such presentment to pay the same. Before any execution shall be issued on any judgment recovered upon such a claim, a notice of the recovery thereof shall also be given to the Comptroller, and he shall be allowed ten days to provide for its payment by the issue of revenue bonds in the usual manner according to law.

§ 48. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] All moneys hereafter received by the Commissioners of Excise of the City of New York for licenses issued by them, pursuant to law, and for fines and penalties collected for violation of the act under and by virtue of which they are appointed, shall, within five days after any receipt thereof, be paid to the Chamberlain of the City of New York to the account of the Sinking Fund, after deducting therefrom a percentage of ten per cent., which shall be paid into the City Treasury; and the ten per cent. thus paid shall be appropriated by the Comptroller for the purpose of first paying the necessary clerk hire, expenses and disbursements of the Commissioners of Excise, and the remainder of said percentage to be equally divided among the said Commissioners as their annual compensation. All payments herein authorized shall be made by the Comptroller on warrants drawn according to law, upon the requisition of said Commissioners.

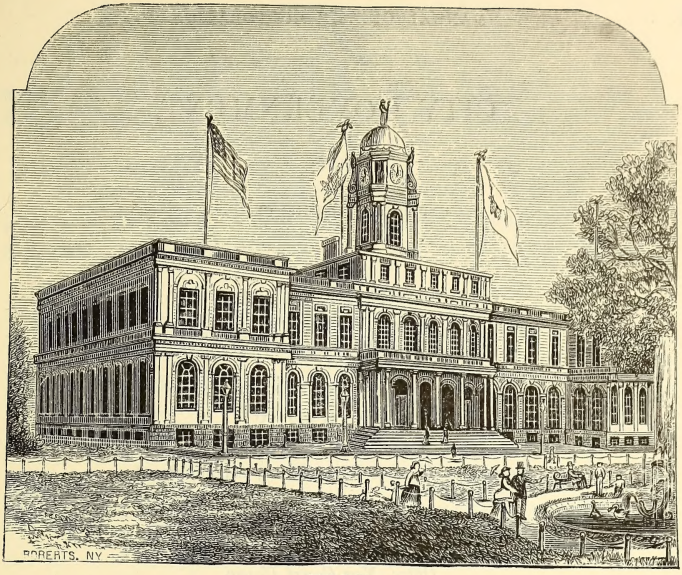
§ 49. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] The Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New York, shall hereafter be held by those two Police Justices of the City of New York who shall be designated for that purpose by the Mayor of said city, under his hand and seal, within thirty days after the passage of this

act; whereupon they shall, in holding said court, exclusively possess all the powers and duties now possessed by justices of said court, and also the power to adopt court rules, and to appoint, and, at pleasure, remove all clerks, stenographers, and other officers in said court. In the event of any vacancy, the Mayor shall immediately in like manner aforesaid designate any other police justice to fill it. In case of any disability of either of the two police justices to hold court, it shall be legal for the other to hold it while such disability continues. All provisions of law inconsistent herewith are repealed.

§ 1. [*Of chap.* 383, *laws of* 1870.] * * * The Mayor and Comptroller are hereby authorized to fix the salaries of the Civil Justices of said city (or any or either of them) as they may deem the legal business of the respective districts to justify, not exceeding the salary now paid to the Police Justices of said city. * * *

SEC. 120. The City of New York is hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and of the acts amendatory thereof, and any sections of statutes and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed; and the City of New York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of the act entitled an act to create a Metropolitan Sanitary District and Board of Health therein for the preservation of life and health, and to prevent spread of disease, passed February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and of the acts amendatory thereof, and any sections of statutes and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed; and the City of New York is also hereby excepted from the provisions of an act entitled an act to create a Metropolitan Fire District, and establish a Fire Department therein, passed March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the acts amendatory thereof, and any sections of statutes and provisions of law which created said district are hereby repealed. The act to amend the charter of the City of New York, passed April seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty; and the act to amend the charter of the City of New York, passed April second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine; and the act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the charter of the City of New York, passed April second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, passed July eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-one; and the act further to amend the charter of the City of New York, passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and the act supplementary to an act entitled an act further to amend the charter of the City of New York, passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, passed June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and the act to amend the charter of the City of New York, passed April fourteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; and the act relative to the charter of the City of New York, passed April three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and the act to amend the charter of the City of New York, passed August thirty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, are hereby repealed; and all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are also hereby repealed; but the charters of the City of New York, known as the Dongan and Montgomerie charters, so far as the same or either of them are now in force, shall continue and remain in full force, and shall not be construed as repealed, modified, or in any manner affected thereby. This section shall not prejudice or affect any right accrued or legal proceeding commenced by reason of anything contained in the acts hereby repealed, and so accrued and commenced before this act takes effect; nor shall this section be so construed as to abrogate or repeal any provisions of acts heretofore enacted, which acts provide in any way for the raising or collecting of revenues in the City of New York, commonly called tax levies.

SEC. 121. This act shall take effect immediately.



CITY HALL.

CITY GOVERNMENT,

FROM JANUARY 1, 1870, TO APRIL 9, 1870,

UNDER THE CHARTER OF 1857.

MAYOR.

A. OAKEY HALL.

Office, No. 6 City Hall.

Residence, No. 13 West Forty-second street.

CLERK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL.

JOSEPH SHANNON.

Office, No. 8 City Hall.

Residence, No. 217 Mulberry street.

COMPTROLLER.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

Office, No. 8 New Court House.

Residence, No. 42 Park avenue.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

GEORGE W. McLEAN.

Office, No. 237 Broadway.

Residence, No. 3 West Thirty-fourth street.

COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

RICHARD O'GORMAN.

Office, No. 82 Nassau street.

Residence, No. 416 West Twenty-third street.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE.

Office, Rotunda, in the City Hall Park.

CITY GOVERNMENT,

1870,

UNDER THE CHARTER OF 1870.

MAYOR.

A. OAKEY HALL.
Office, No. 6 City Hall.
Residence, No. 13 West Forty-second street.

CLERK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL.

JOHN HARDY.
Office, No. 8 City Hall.
Residence, No. 308 West Thirty-second street.

COMPTROLLER.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.
Office, New Court House.
Residence, No. 42 Park avenue.

COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

RICHARD O'GORMAN.
Office, No. 82 Nassau street.
Residence, No. 416 West Twenty-third street.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

JOSEPH. S. BOSWORTH, | HENRY SMITH,
*THOMAS J. BARR, | BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
Office, No. 300 Mulberry street.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.
Office, No. 237 Broadway.
Residence, southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-third street.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, | ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN, | OWEN W. BRENNAN,
ALEXANDER FREAR.
Office, No. 66 Third avenue, corner of Eleventh street.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

WILLIAM HITCHMAN, | JOHN J. BLAIR,
JAMES GALWAY, | ALEXANDER SHALER,
JAMES S. HENNESSY.
Office, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer street.

* Matthew T. Brennan acted as Police Commissioner until Oct. 7, 1870, when he resigned.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

STEPHEN SMITH, | GIOVANNI CECCARINI,
MAGNUS GROSS, | JOHN MULLALY.

Office, No. 301 *Mott street.*

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC PARKS.

PETER B. SWEENY, | HENRY HILTON,
ROBERT JAMES DILLON, | ANDREW H. GREEN,
THOMAS C. FIELDS.

Office, No. 265 *Broadway.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

JAMES M. MACGREGOR, JUNIOR.

Office, No. 2 *Fourth avenue.*

COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

WILSON G. HUNT, | JOHN T. AGNEW,
WILLIAM WOOD, | ANDREW J. SMITH,
RICHARD M. HENRY.

Office, Nos. 346 *and* 348 *Broadway.*

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

From Jan. to June 6, 1870.

(ELECTED FROM ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS.)

DISTRICT.	NAME.	BUSINESS.	RESIDENCE.
1st	JOHN MOORE	7 Morris street	7 Morris street.
2d	THOMAS COMAN	25 Oliver street	25 Oliver street.
3d	EDWARD CUDDY	34½ Bowery	34½ Bowery.
4th	BRYAN REILLY	73 Monroe street	73 Monroe street.
5th	HENRY HUGHES	9 Charlton street	9 Charlton street.
6th	ANTHONY MILLER	398 Grand street	398 Grand street.
7th	JOHN MURRAY	1 Amity street	1 Amity street.
8th	EDWARD WELCH	4 Hester street	4 Hester street.
9th	PETER CULKIN	418 West street	418 West street.
10th	JOHN WILLIAM GUNTZER	222 Fifth street	222 Fifth street.
11th	LAWRENCE O'BRIEN	1123 Broadway	1123 Broadway.
12th	HENRY WOLTMAN	231 Seventh street	231 Seventh street.
13th	JAMES BARKER	264 West Seventeenth street	264 West Seventeenth street.
14th	JAMES MCKIEVER	205 First avenue	205 First avenue.
15th	JAMES G. DIMOND	209 West Thirty-third street	306 West Thirty-fifth street.
16th	FLORENCE SCANNEL		
17th	GEORGE W. CREGIER	457 West Forty-fourth street	457 West Forty-fourth street.
18th	RICHARD CROKER	144 East Twenty-eighth street	144 East Twenty-eighth street.
19th	DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr	Ninety-fourth street and Eleventh avenue	Ninety-fourth street and Eleventh avenue.
20th	JAMES E. CUNNINGHAM	312 East Fifty-seventh street	312 East Fifty-seventh street.
21st	JACOB M. LONG	One Hundred and Tenth street and East River.	One Hundred and Tenth street and East River.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

From Jan. 1 to June 6, 1870.

JOSEPH SHANNON, *Clerk.*
Residence, No. 217 Mulberry street.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, *Deputy Clerk.*
Residence, No. 28 East Eighty-fifth street.

JOHN FORD, *First Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, No. 153 Henry street.

JAMES BARCLAY, *City Librarian.*
Residence, No. 309 Henry street.

ARCHIBALD J. FULLERTON, *Second Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, No. 25 Cherry street.

JOHN J. ECCLESON, *Third Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, corner of West and Christopher streets.

THOMAS NELLIGAN, *Fourth Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, No. 83 King street.

JOHN E. MURPHY, *Fifth Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, No. 349 East Forty-ninth street.

PATRICK KEANE, *Sixth Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, No. 25 Oliver street.

JOHN E. DOWLING, *Seventh Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, West Thirty-third street, Seventh and Eighth avenues.

ISAAC R. VARIAN, *Engrossing Clerk.*
Residence, No. 63 Columbia street,

WILLIAM WALSH, *Sergeant-at-Arms.*
Residence, No. 8 Rector street.

TERENCE P. SMITH, *Messenger to the President.*
Residence, No. 239 East Fifty-third street.

CORNELIUS CALLAHAN, *Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.*
Residence, One Hundred and Fourteenth street and Third avenue.

JOHN H. MUNN, *Messenger.*
Residence, No. 26 Avenue D.

JOHN DONOHOE, *Assistant Messenger.*
Residence, No. 431 Grand street.

WILLIAM FURLONG, *Reader.*
Residence, No. 19 Vandewater street.

JAMES WALSH, *Door-keeper.*
Residence, No. 283 Elizabeth street.

WILLIAM MURRAY, *Messenger to the Librarian.*
Residence, No. 1 Amity street.

CHARLES H. PENTZ, *Assistant Librarian.*
Residence, No. 216 East Fifty-second street.

JAMES B. MURRAY, *Clerk to the Librarian.*
Residence, 86 Forsyth street.

CORNELIUS CORSON, *Official Reporter.*
Residence, No. 179 Henry street.

SAMUEL E. WARREN, *Ornamental Engrossing Clerk.*
Residence, corner Third avenue and Thirty-third street.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 6, 1870.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.
Alderman Cregier,
" Miller,
" Moore.

CHARITIES AND DONATIONS.
Alderman Guntzer,
" Hughes,
" Woltman.

CROTON AQUEDUCT
Alderman Miller,
" Long,
" Murray.

FERRIES.
Alderman Murray,
" Croker,
" Welch.

FINANCE.
Alderman Moore,
" Culkin,
" Murray,
" Croker,
" Long.

LAMPS AND GAS.
Alderman Long,
" Cunningham,
" Jackson.

LANDS AND PLACES.
Alderman Welch,
" Murray,
" Scannel.

LAW DEPARTMENT.
Alderman Jackson,
" McKiever,
" Guntzer.

MARKETS.
Alderman O'Brien,
" Cuddy,
" Barker.

ORDINANCES.
Alderman Dimond,
" Welch,
" Moore

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.
Alderman Croker,
" Reilly,
" O'Brien.

PUBLIC HEALTH.
Alderman Hughes,
" Dimond,
" Cunningham.

RAILROADS.
Alderman Barker,
" Hughes,
" Murray.

REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.
Alderman Scannel,
" McKiever,
" Woltman.

ROADS.
Alderman Cunningham,
" Jackson,
" O'Brien.

SALARIES AND OFFICES.
Alderman McKiever,
" Cuddy,
" Cregier.

STREETS.
Alderman Reilly,
" Croker,
" Guntzer.

STREET PAVEMENTS.
Alderman Cuddy,
" Long,
" O'Brien.

STREET OPENINGS.
Alderman Woltman,
" Reilly,
" Scannel.

WHARVES, PIERS, AND SLIPS.
Alderman Culkin,
" Hughes,
" Barker.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN,

FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 6, 1870.

DISTRICTS.	ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.	BUSINESS	RESIDENCE.
1st	JAMES HEALY	13 Harrison street	13 Harrison street.
2d	PATRICK LYSAGHT	478 Pearl street	27 City Hall place.
3d	HUGH O'BRIEN	288 Mulberry street	288 Mulberry street.
4th	JOHN GALVIN	464 Grand street	421 Cherry street.
5th	ISAAC ROBINSON	62 Macdougal street	62 Macdougal street.
6th	LAWRENCE E. HILL	398 Grand street	8 Columbia street.
7th	JOHN HAMPSON	135 Bleecker street	109 Amity street.
8th	HULET ODELL	82 Willett street	82 Willett street.
9th	HENRY ROGERS	635 Greenwich street	635 Greenwich street.
10th	JOSEPH HOFFMAN, JR	196 Third street	196 Third street.
11th	THOMAS MULLIGAN	391 Eighth avenue	391 Eighth avenue.
12th	EDWARD COSTELLO	626 East Twelfth street	626 East Twelfth street.
13th	PATRICK GIBNEY	170 Seventh avenue	247 West Twentieth street.
14th	JOHN REILLY	218 First avenue	236 East Tenth street.
15th	EDWARD SCHLICHTING	Seventh avenue, corner Twenty-ninth street	304 West Thirty-ninth street.
16th	NICHOLAS HAUGHTON	415 Second avenue	451 Second avenue.
17th	CHARLES FEITNER	226 West Washington Market	404 West Forty-seventh street.
18th	PETER SEERY	579 Third avenue	579 Third avenue.
19th	BARTHOLOMEW MCDONALD	One Hundred and Seventy-fifth st. and B'way.	One Hundred and Seventy-fifth st. and B'way.
20th	MICHAEL FAY	729 Second avenue	756 Second avenue.
21st	JOHN SHELLY	1481 Third avenue	1481 Third avenue.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN,

FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 6, 1870.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, *Clerk.*
Residence, No. 54 North Moore street.

JOHN COYLE, *Deputy Clerk.*
Residence, No. 357 West Sixteenth street.

RICHARD ENRIGHT, *First Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, Stevens House.

CONSTANTINE DONOHO, *Second Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, No. 34 Mott street.

JACOB B. ROOME, *Third Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, No. 62 Macdougal street.

LATHAM JONES, *Fourth Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, No. 361 Grand street.

JAMES McCANN, *Index Clerk.*
Residence, Second avenue and Twenty-fourth street

MICHAEL GAYTE, *Engrossing Clerk.*
Residence, No. 421 Cherry street.

PATRICK REID, *General Clerk.*
Residence, No. 46 Amity street.

CHARLES E. MANNING, *Official Reporter.*
Residence, No. 179 Henry street.

WILLIAM DONNELLY, *Messenger.*
Residence, Twelfth street and Avenue B.

BARTHOLOMEW WARD, *Assistant Messenger.*
Residence, No. 82 Willett street.

PATRICK DEVEREAUX, *Messenger to President*
Residence, No. 79 Oliver street.

PATRICK DALY, *Reader.*
Residence, No. 198 First avenue.

PATRICK FITZSIMMONS, *Sergeant-at-Arms.*
Residence, No. 498 Second avenue.

WILLIAM H. CARROLL, *Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.*
Residence, No. 63 Eighth avenue.

JAMES P. McMENOMY, *Door-keeper.*
Residence, No. 40 Stanton street.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 6, 1870.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Assistant Alderman Schlichting,
" Robinson,
" Feitner.

ASSESSMENTS.

Assistant Alderman Hoffman, Jr.,
" McDonald,
" Shelley.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Alderman Healy,
" Costello,
" Mulligan.

DONATIONS.

Assistant Alderman Shelley,
" Costello,
" Mulligan.

FERRIES.

Assistant Alderman Galvin,
" Gibney,
" Fay.

FINANCE.

Assistant Alderman Haughton,
" Seery,
" Robinson,
" Rogers,
" Lysaght.

LAMPS AND GAS.

Assistant Alderman Rogers,
" Haughton,
" Odell.

LANDS AND PLACES.

Assistant Alderman Hill,
" Fay,
" Hampson.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Alderman Robinson,
" Seery,
" Mulligan.

MARKETS.

Assistant Alderman Feitner,
" Gibney,
" O'Brien.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Assistant Alderman Gibney,
" Hampson,
" Healy,
" Rogers,
" Costello.

ORDINANCES.

Assistant Alderman O'Brien,
" Schlichting,
" Hill.

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

Assistant Alderman Haughton,
" Lysaght,
" Galvin.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Assistant Alderman Mulligan,
" Fay,
" Rogers.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Assistant Alderman Fay,
" Odell,
" Feitner.

ROADS.

Assistant Alderman McDonald,
" Shelley,
" Seery.

RAILROADS.

Assistant Alderman Rogers,
" Costello,
" Galvin,
" Fay,
" Hampson.

REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

Assistant Alderman Seery,
" Haughton,
" Lysaght.

SALARIES AND OFFICES.

Assistant Alderman Hill,
" O'Brien,
" Hoffman, Jr.

SEWERS.

Assistant Alderman Odell,
" Healy,
" Hill.

STREETS.

Assistant Alderman Gibney,
" Lysaght,
" Galvin.

STREET PAVEMENTS.

Assistant Alderman Hampson,
" Rogers,
" Schlichting.

STREET OPENINGS.

Assistant Alderman Seery,
" Mulligan,
" Odell.

WHARVES, PIERS, AND SLIPS.

Assistant Alderman Costello,
" Shelley,
" Lysaght,
" Fay,
" Hampson.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

Assistant Alderman Healy,
" Rogers,
" O'Brien.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

From June 6, 1870, to December 31, 1870.

(ELECTED UPON GENERAL TICKET BY THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE CITY.)

NAMES.	BUSINESS.	RESIDENCE.
WILLIAM H. CHARLOCK	220 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street	220 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.
THOMAS COMAN, *President*	Printer	25 Oliver street.
EDWARD CUDDY	34½ Bowery	34½ Bowery.
JAMES G. DIMOND	209 West Thirty-third street	306 West Thirty-fifth street.
EMANUEL B. HART	Broker	70 Seventh avenue.
JAMES IRVING	Butcher	302 East Twenty-first street.
LAWRENCE R. JEROME	Broker	33 West Nineteenth street.
JAMES MCKIEVER	205 First avenue	205 First avenue.
GEORGE H. MITCHELL	Merchant	St. Nicholas Hotel.
BERNARD O'NEILL	Merchant	498 Second avenue.
GEORGE W. PLUNKITT	Butcher	211 West Forty-ninth street.
BRYAN REILLY	73 Monroe street	73 Monroe street.
EDWARD SCHLICHTING	Seventh avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street	304 West Thirty-ninth street.
EDWARD WELCH	Mason	54½ Ludlow street.
HENRY WOLTMAN	Grocer	231 Seventh street.

JOHN HARDY, *Clerk.*

THOMAS COMAN, *President.*

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

From June 6, 1870, to December 31, 1870.

JOHN HARDY, *Clerk.*
Residence, No. 308 West Thirty-second street.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, *Deputy Clerk.*
Residence, No. 28 East Eighty-fifth street.

JOHN FORD, *First Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, 153 Henry street.

ARCHIBALD J. FULLERTON, *Second Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, 25 Cherry street.

PATRICK REILLY, *Third Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, 41 Market street.

FREDERICK L. VULTEE, *Fourth Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, Glenham Hotel, Fifth avenue.

CORNELIUS GILLEN, *Fifth Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, 132 Canal street.

PATRICK KEANE, *Sixth Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, 25 Oliver street.

WILLIAM J. O'NEILL, *Seventh Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, 436 Houston street.

THOMAS NELLIGAN, *Engrossing Clerk.*
Residence, 83 King street.

EDWARD F. BRENNAN, *Assistant Engrossing Clerk.*
Residence, 43 Lexington avenue.

TERENCE P. SMITH, *Sergeant-at-Arms.*
Residence, 239 East Fifty-third street.

CORNELIUS CALLAHAN, *Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.*
Residence, One Hundred and Fourteenth street and Third avenue.

JOHN H. MUNN, *Messenger.*
Residence, 26 Avenue D.

WILLIAM J. FAGAN, *Assistant Messenger.*
Residence, 540 East Fourteenth street.

WILLIAM FURLONG, *Reader.*
Residence, 19 Vandewater street.

JAMES WALSH, *Doorkeeper.*
Residence, 283 Elizabeth street.

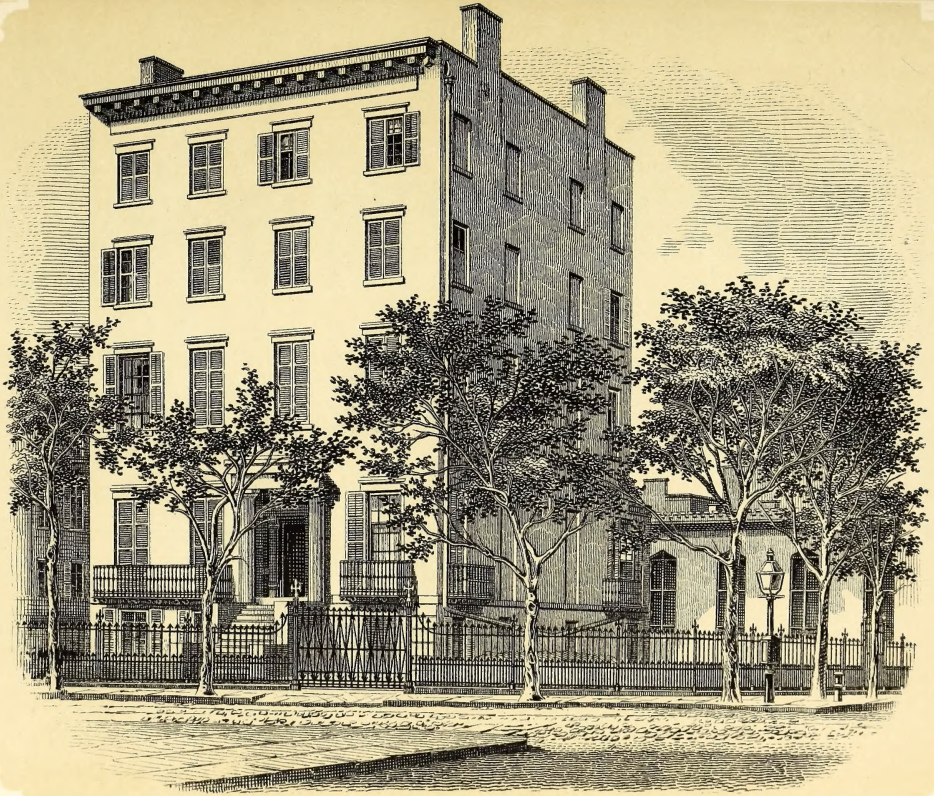
WILLIAM BARCLAY, *City Librarian.*
Residence, 257 Elizabeth street.

CHARLES H. PENTZ, *Assistant Librarian.*
Residence, 216 East Fifty-second street.

JAMES B. MURRAY, *Clerk to the Librarian.*
Residence, 86 Forsyth street.

FRANK McMULLEN, *Official Reporter.*
Residence, No. 554 Third avenue.

SAMUEL E. WARREN, *Ornamental Engrossing Clerk.*
Residence, corner Third avenue and Thirty-third street.



View on the Northeast Corner of Broadway & 19th Street

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

From June 6, 1870, to December 31, 1870.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.
Alderman Jerome,
" Plunkitt,
" Schlichting.

PUBLIC WORKS.
Alderman Cuddy,
" Welch,
" Reilly.

FERRIES.
Alderman Mitchell,
" McKiever,
" Woltman.

FINANCE.
Alderman Dimond,
" Cuddy,
" Irving,
" Reilly,
" Hart.

LAW DEPARTMENT.
Alderman Hart,
" Plunkitt,
" Schlichting.

MARKETS.
Alderman Irving,
" Woltman,
" Welch.

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.
Alderman Reilly,
" Charlock,
" Jerome.

RAILROADS.
Alderman Charlock,
" O'Neill,
" Jerome.

REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.
Alderman Welch,
" Irving,
" Mitchell.

ROADS.
Alderman Plunkitt,
" Charlock,
" O'Neill.

SALARIES AND OFFICES.
Alderman Schlichting,
" Dimond,
" Cuddy.

STREETS.
Alderman Woltman,
" McKiever,
" Mitchell.

STREET PAVEMENTS.
Alderman McKiever,
" Welch,
" Reilly.

LANDS AND PLACES.
Alderman O'Neill,
" Hart,
" Dimond.

Rules and Orders

OF THE

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

Adopted September 28, 1870.

I. At the hour appointed for the meeting of the Board, the President, or, in his absence, the President *pro tem.*, shall take the chair as President, and the members be called to order.

II. In case the President shall not attend, the Clerk, on the appearance of a quorum, shall call the Board to order, when a President *pro tem.* shall be appointed by the Board for that meeting, or until the appearance of the President.

III. After the reading and approving of the Minutes, the order of business, which shall not in any case be departed from, except by the consent of a majority of the members present voting therefor, shall be as follows:—

1. Presentation of Petitions.
2. Motions or Resolutions.
3. Reports of Committees.
4. Communications and Reports from the Department or Corporation offices.
5. Unfinished Business.
6. Special Orders of the Day.
7. Messages and Papers from the Mayor or the Board of Assistant Aldermen may be considered at any time.

IV. Whenever the President may wish to leave the chair, he shall have power to substitute a member in his place, provided that substitution shall not continue beyond the day on which it is made.

V. The President, in all cases, has the right of voting; and when the Board shall be equally divided including his vote, the question shall be lost.

VI. Whenever it shall be moved, or carried, that the Board go into Committee of the Whole, the President shall leave the chair, and shall appoint a chairman of the Committee of the Whole, who shall report the proceedings of the Committee. The rules of the Board shall be observed in the Committee of the Whole, except the rules respecting the call for the ayes and noes, and limiting the time for speaking.

VII. On motion, in committee, to rise and report, the question shall be decided without debate.

VIII. No amendment shall be allowed in the Board on any question which has been decided in Committee of the Whole, unless by the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

IX. If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided.

X. A motion to refer or to lay on the table, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments to the main question.

XI. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be made after the ordinance, resolution, or act shall have gone out of the possession of the Board; and no motion of reconsideration shall be taken more than once.

XII. No act, resolution, or ordinance shall be sent from this Board to the other Board for concurrence on the same day on which it passed this Board, nor shall any ordinance sent to this Board from the other Board for concurrence be acted upon the same day it passed the other Board.

XIII. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to publish all ordinances and amendments of ordinances which shall be passed, and also the proceedings, in the newspapers employed by the Corporation, except such parts as may require secrecy; and whenever a vote shall be taken upon the passage of a resolution or ordinance which shall contemplate any specific improvement, or involve the sale, disposition, or appropriation of public property, or lay any tax or assessment, he shall, before the same is

sent to the other Board, and immediately after the adjournment, cause the same to be published, with the ayes and noes, with the names of the persons voting for and against the same, in at least two newspapers, as a part of the proceedings, and shall thereafter certify and send to the other Board every act, ordinance, and resolution which has originated in and passed this Board, and which requires a concurrent vote of the Board of Assistant Aldermen; and to deliver to the Mayor, certified in like manner, all such ordinances and resolutions which shall have been received from the Board of Assistant Aldermen and concurred in by this Board, and which are required to be submitted to him for approval; and shall certify the proceedings of this Board in reference to all acts or business originating with the other Board.

XIV. The President shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Board.

XV. Every member, previously to his speaking, shall rise from his seat and address himself to the President.

XVI. When two or more members shall rise at once, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

XVII. No person shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave of the Board, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

XVIII. While a member is speaking, no member shall entertain any private discourse, or pass between him and the Chair.

XIX. No question on a motion shall be debated and put unless the same be seconded. When a motion is seconded, it shall be stated by the President before debate; and every such motion shall be reduced to writing, if any member desire it.

XX. After a motion is stated by the President, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Board; but it may be withdrawn at any time by the mover before decision or amendment.

XXI. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, unless:—

1. To amend it.
2. To commit it.
3. To lay on the table.
4. To postpone it.
5. For the previous question; or,
6. To adjourn.

XXII. A motion to lay on the table shall be decided without amendment or debate; and a motion to commit, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments and debate on the main question.

XXIII. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

XXIV. The previous question, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments and debate, and shall be put in this form—"Shall the main question be now put?"

XXV. Every member who shall be present when a question is put shall vote for or against the same, unless the Board shall excuse him, or unless he be immediately interested in the question, in which case he shall not vote; but no member shall be permitted to vote upon a question when a division is called, unless present when his name is called in regular order.

XXVI. A member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain, and the Board, if appealed to, shall decide the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to.

XXVII. All questions shall be put in the order they are moved, except, in filling up blanks, the longest time and the largest sum shall be first put.

XXVIII. The ayes and noes shall be taken at the request of a member, and the name of the member calling for the division shall be entered on the minutes.

XXIX. Upon a division of the Board, the names of those who vote for and those who vote against the question shall be entered upon the minutes.

XXX. All appointments of officers shall be by ballot, unless dispensed with by the consent of the Board, and a majority of the whole number present shall be necessary to constitute a choice.

XXXI. No member shall absent himself without permission from the President.

XXXII. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

XXXIII. Committees appointed to report on any subject referred to them by the Board shall report the facts in relation to the subject referred, with their opinion thereon, in writing, and shall attach thereto all resolutions, petitions, remonstrances, and other papers relative to the matter referred; and no report shall be received, except the same be signed by a majority of the committee; but nothing

contained in this rule shall prevent a minority of any committee from submitting a report. And no report shall be printed, unless by the express direction of the Board, specifying the number of copies to be printed.

XXXIV. Whenever the doors are directed to be closed, all persons, excepting the members and the Clerk, shall retire.

XXXV. Every petition, remonstrance, or other written application intended to be presented to the Common Council may be delivered to the President or any member of the Board, and the member to whom it shall be given shall examine the same, and indorse thereon the name of the applicant and the substance of such application, and sign his name thereto; which indorsement only shall be read by the President, unless a member shall require the reading of the paper, in which case the whole shall be read.

XXXVI. STANDING COMMITTEES, consisting of three members each, except the Finance Committee, which shall consist of five members, shall be appointed on the following subjects:—

1. Arts and Sciences.
2. Public Works.
3. Ferries.
4. Finance.
5. Law Department.
6. Markets.
7. Printing and Advertising.
8. Railroads.
9. Repairs and Supplies.
10. Roads.
11. Salaries and Offices.
12. Streets.
13. Street Pavements.
14. Lands and Places.

XXXVII. The President shall be, *ex officio*, a member of all committees; but a majority of each committee, exclusive of the President, shall be sufficient to agree upon a report.

XXXVIII. The members of the Board shall not leave their places, on adjournment, until the President leaves the chair.

XXXIX. No person shall be permitted on the floor of the Chamber of this Board, inside of the railing, other than members and ex-members of the Common Council, the Mayor, the heads of the several departments of the City Government, and the reporters of the press, unless by written permission, obtained from a member of the Board, to be countersigned by the President; nor shall any such permission extend beyond the day for which it is given. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-arms rigidly to enforce this rule.

XL. None of the foregoing Rules and Orders shall be amended or repealed, except by a vote of at least a quorum.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN,

FROM JUNE 6 TO DECEMBER 31, 1870.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	BUSINESS.	RESIDENCE.
1st.....	TERENCE DUFFY	117 Hudson street.....	7 Varick street.
2d.....	PATRICK LYSAGHT.....	478 Pearl street.....	27 City Hall place.
3d.....	HUGH O'BRIEN.....	288 Mulberry street.....	288 Mulberry street.
4th.....	JOHN GALVIN	464 Grand street	421 Cherry street.
5th.....	ISAAC ROBINSON.....	62 Macdougal street	62 Macdougal street.
6th.....	MICHAEL HEALY	10 Willett street.....	10 Willett street.
7th.....	JOHN HAMPSON.....	46 Amity street	190 South Fifth avenue.
8th.....	HULET ODELL.....	84 Willett street.....	84 Willett street.
9th.....	*HENRY ROGERS.....	141 Christopher street.....	141 Christopher street.
10th.....	HENRY A. PECHER.....	201 East Fourth street.....	201 East Fourth street.
11th.....	THOMAS MULLIGAN.....	395 Eighth avenue.....	395 Eighth avenue.
12th.....	EDWARD COSTELLO.....	402 Washington Market	626 East Twelfth street.
13th.....	JAMES BARKER.....	116 Tenth avenue.....	461 West 21st street.
14th.....	JOHN REILLY.....	218 First avenue.....	314 East Fourteenth street.
15th.....	ERASTUS LITTLEFIELD	308 West Thirty-third street.....	308 West Thirty-third street.
16th.....	EUGENE DURNIN	194 Third avenue.....	194 Third avenue.
17th.....	CHARLES FEITNER.....	226 West Washington Market.....	329 West Forty-eighth street.
18th.....	PATRICK GARRY.....	Thirty-sixth street and Second avenue.....	232 East Thirty-fifth street.
19th.....	BARTHOLOMEW MCDONALD.....	One Hundred and Seventy-fifth st. and B'way	One Hundred and Seventy-fifth st. and B'way.
20th.....	THOMAS DUFFY	228 East Fifty-first street.....	228 East Fifty-first street.
21st.....	WM. H. MCCARTHY.....	174 East Eighty-second street.....	174 East Eighty-second street.

* Died July 30, 1870.

WM. H. MOLONEY, *Clerk.*

JOHN GALVIN, *President.*

CLERKS AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, *Clerk.*
Residence, No. 54 North Moore street.

JACOB B. ROOME, *Deputy Clerk.*
Residence, No. 62 Macdougal street.

WILLIAM DONNELLY, *First Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, Twelfth street and Avenue B.

CONSTANTINE DONOHO, *Second Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, No. 34 Mott street.

FRANCIS MANGAN, *Third Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, No. 284 Mott street.

JAMES P. McMENOMY, *Fourth Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, No. 40 Stanton street.

PATRICK FITZSIMMONS, *Fifth Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, No. 498 Second avenue.

JOHN COYLE, *Sixth Assistant Clerk.*
Residence, No. 357 West Sixteenth street.

THOMAS McGETTIGAN, *Record Clerk.*
Residence, No. 415 Second avenue.

PATRICK DALY, *Engrossing Clerk.*
Residence, No. 198 First avenue.

LAURENCE E. HILL, *Document Clerk.*
Residence, No. 8 Columbia street.

BERNARD F. MARTIN, *Index Clerk.*
Residence, No. 400 West Forty-third street.

SAMUEL McCARTHY, *Journal Clerk.*

PATRICK REID, *General Clerk.*
Residence, No. 46 Amity street.

RICHARD J. WALSH, *Messenger.*
Residence, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street and Broadway.

MARK THOMAS, *Assistant Messenger.*
Residence, No. 117 Hudson street.

CHARLES E. MANNING, *Official Reporter.*
Residence, No. 179 Henry street.

PATRICK DEVEREAUX, *Messenger to President.*
Residence, No. 79 Oliver street.

MICHAEL GAYTE, *Reader.*
Residence, No. 421 Cherry street.

PATRICK McCONNELL, *Sergeant-at-Arms.*
Residence, No. 424 Eighth avenue.

BARTHOLOMEW WARD, *Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.*
Residence, No. 82 Willett street.

CHARLES GALLAGHER, *Door-keeper.*
Residence, No. 69 Columbia street.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN,

FOR THE YEARS 1870 AND 1871.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.
Assistant Alderman Terence Duffy,
" Robinson,
" Feitner.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
Assistant Alderman Hampson,
" Reilly,
" Littlefield.

DONATIONS.
Assistant Alderman Costello,
" Mulligan,
" Pecher.

FERRIES.
Assistant Alderman Littlefield,
" Healy,
" Hampson.

FINANCE.
Assistant Alderman Lysaght,
" O'Brien,
" Robinson.

LAMPS AND GAS.
Assistant Alderman Odell,
" O'Brien,
" Durnin.

LAW DEPARTMENT.
Assistant Alderman Robinson,
" Durnin,
" McCarthy.

MARKETS.
Assistant Alderman Feitner,
" Costello,
" Thomas Duffy,
" Lysaght,
" Odell.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.
Assistant Alderman Durnin,
" Reilly,
" Hampson,
" Garry,
" Healy.

ORDINANCES.
Assistant Alderman O'Brien,
" McDonald,
" Terence Duffy.

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.
Assistant Alderman Hampson,
" Odell,
" Lysaght.

PUBLIC HEALTH.
Assistant Alderman Mulligan,
" Pecher,
" Costello.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
Assistant Alderman Barker,
" Garry,
" McDonald.

RAILROADS.
Assistant Alderman Reilly,
" Barker,
" Feitner,
" O'Brien,
" McCarthy.

ROADS.
Assistant Alderman McDonald,
" Robinson,
" Littlefield.

SALARIES AND OFFICES.
Assistant Alderman Healy,
" McDonald,
" Barker.

SEWERS.
Assistant Alderman Thomas Duffy,
" Odell,
" Mulligan.

STREETS.
Assistant Alderman Garry,
" Terence Duffy,
" Reilly.

STREET PAVEMENTS.
Assistant Alderman McCarthy,
" Robinson,
" Reilly.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.
Assistant Alderman Pecher,
" Littlefield,
" Thomas Duffy.

Rules of

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN,

1870.

I. At the time appointed for the meeting, the Board shall be called to order by the President, or, if he be absent, by the Clerk, and a President *pro tem.* appointed by the Board for that meeting, or until the President appear.

II. After reading and approving the minutes, the order of business, which shall not be departed from, except by the consent of eleven members, shall be as follows:—

1. Presentation of Petitions.
2. Motions and Resolutions, for which the Assembly Districts shall be called in numerical order.
3. Reports of Committees.
4. Motions to take up and consider—
    1. Resolutions.
    2. Reports of previous meetings.
5. Communications and Reports from Departments.
6. Special order of the day.
7. General Orders.
8. Messages from the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen may be received at any time.
9. Unfinished business may be resumed at any time, under the same order upon which it was taken up.

III. Every petition, remonstrance, and other paper presented to the Board shall be presented by a member in his place; and, before presenting the same, the member presenting shall indorse thereon the substance thereof, and sign his name thereto.

IV. No motion or resolution shall be debated or put unless it be seconded, nor until it be stated by the President; and every such motion shall be reduced to writing, if any member desire it.

V. When the Board shall be equally divided, including the vote of the President, the question shall be lost.

VI. A motion or a resolution may be withdrawn at any time before action is had on it, by consent of the Board.

VII. All questions relating to priority of business shall be decided by the President without debate.

VIII. The President shall preserve order and decorum, and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Board.

IX. Whenever the President shall wish to leave the chair, he may substitute a member in his place; but such substitution shall not continue beyond the day on which it is made.

X. The President, or, in his absence, the Clerk, shall call special meetings of the Board, whenever the interests of the city may require it, at the written request of eleven members—notice in writing to be sent to each member, at least two hours prior to each meeting.

XI. In forming a Committee of the Whole, the President shall leave the chair and appoint a Chairman to preside. The Rules of the Board shall be observed in such Committee, except the rules respecting the ayes and noes, the time of speaking, and the previous question, and a motion to pass over shall be decided without debate.

XII. On motion in Committee to rise and report, the question shall be decided without debate.

XIII. After the report of the Committee of the Whole, such amendments only shall be in order as were offered and acted on in said Committee.

XIV. When the question in debate contains several distinct propositions, the same may be divided at the request of eleven members.

XV. All questions shall be put in the order they are moved, except those of privilege. When blanks are under consideration as to time and amounts, the longest time and the largest amount shall be put first.

XVI. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be entertained, unless—

1. To adjourn.
2. To lay on the table.
3. For the previous question.
4. To postpone to a certain day.
5. To refer.
6. To postpone indefinitely.
7. To amend.

—which motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand. A call of the Board may be ordered at any time.

XVII. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion to refer any subject, and different Committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:—

1. A Standing Committee.
2. A Select Committee.
3. A Committee of the Whole.

XVIII. A motion to refer or lay on the table, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment or debate.

A motion to postpone, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment of the main question.

A motion to adjourn shall always be in order: and that and a motion for the call of the Board shall be decided without debate: but no motion whatever, except to admit a member to explain his vote, shall be entertained by the Chair, after the ayes and noes shall have been ordered, until the result of the vote shall have been announced by the Chair.

XIX. No act, resolution, or ordinance sent from the Board of Aldermen shall be called up for final passage on the same day it is presented to this Board, unless by the consent of eleven members.

XX. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to make and keep a list of all messages, acts, resolutions, ordinances, and reports laid over, in order of priority, which list shall be the "General Orders."

XXI. Every member who shall be present when a question is put, shall vote thereon, unless the Board shall excuse him, or unless he be immediately interested in the question, in which case he shall not vote. But no member, on a taking of the ayes and noes, shall be permitted to vote unless present, when his name is called in regular order, except by consent of a majority of the members present.

XXII. Any member may move for a reconsideration, provided he do so while the act, resolution, or ordinance to which the motion relates is in possession of the Board; such motion, having been once put and lost, shall not be renewed except by the consent of eleven members.

XXIII. Every member, previously to speaking, shall rise in his place and address the President.

XXIV. When two or more members rise at the same time, the President shall name the member who is to speak first.

XXV. No person shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave from the Board, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

XXVI. A member called to order shall immediately sit down, and the Chair shall decide the point of order; and the Board, if appealed to on such or any other decision, shall decide the same without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to.

XXVII. The previous question shall be admitted only when demanded by a majority of the members present, and, until decided, shall preclude all amendment or debate, and must be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?"

XXVIII. When the previous question shall have been ordered, and there shall be amendments pending, the question shall first be taken upon such amendments in their order, and then upon the main question, without further debate or amendment.

XXIX. On taking a vote by ayes and noes in the cases required by law, as well as when required by three members, the names of those who vote for and those who vote against the question shall be so entered in the Minutes, unless otherwise directed by eleven members.

XXX. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

XXXI. The Standing Committees shall be as follows:—

1. Arts and Sciences.
2. Department of Public Works.
3. Donations.
4. Ferries.
5. Finance.
6. Lamps and Gas.
7. Law Department.
8. Markets.
9. National Affairs.
10. Ordinances.
11. Printing and Advertising.
12. Public Health.
13. Public Buildings.
14. Railroads.
15. Roads.
16. Salaries and Offices.
17. Sewers.
18. Streets.
19. Street Pavements.
20. Joint Committee on Accounts.

Each of which shall consist of three members, except the Committees on Railroads, National Affairs, and Markets, which shall consist of five members each.

XXXII. The President shall be, *ex officio*, a member of all Committees; but a majority of the other members shall be sufficient to agree upon a report.

XXXIII. Committees shall inquire into the matters referred to them, and report, in writing, the facts in relation thereto, with their opinion thereon, and attach to such report all resolutions, petitions, remonstrances, and other papers relating to the papers referred; but no report shall be made without consent first had, unless signed by a majority of the Committee, nor shall any matter reported on be taken up for final action the same day on which it is reported, unless by consent of eleven members.

XXXIV. No member shall absent himself without permission of the President, nor, on adjournment, leave his place until the President leaves the chair.

XXXV. Whenever the doors are directed to be closed, all persons, excepting members and the Clerk, shall retire.

XXXVI. No person shall be admitted on the floor of the Chamber within the railing, unless in the discharge of official duty or by special invitation of the President, except the Mayor, Aldermen, members of the Board of Education, heads of departments, or officers of the State Government, and reporters of the press. The privilege of admission, under any invitation, shall not extend beyond the day on which it is given; and it is the duty of the Sergeant-at-arms and the Doorkeeper rigidly to enforce this rule.

XXXVII. The regular session of the Board shall be held on Monday of each week, commencing at 2 o'clock P.M.; but the Board may adjourn for a shorter or a longer time.

XXXVIII. No standing rule or order of this Board shall be changed or rescinded without one day's previous notice being given of the motion therefor. But any rule or order may be suspended, for a special purpose, by a vote of eleven members.

guest all to whom these presents may come to permit the said "_____"
_____ he demeaning himself well and peaceably to pass wheresoever his lawful pursuits may call him, freely and without any let or molestation, in going, or staying and returning and to give him all the friendly aid and protection as I would in the like case.

In testimony whereof. I have hereunto subscribed my name & have caused the SEAL of MAYORALTY of the CITY of NEW YORK to be affixed at the City Hall of the said City the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and _____ and of the INDEPENDENCE of the UNITED STATES, the _____

XXXI. The Standing Committees shall be as follows:—

1. Arts and Sciences.
2. Department of Public Works.
3. Donations.
4. Ferries.
5. Finance.
6. Lamps and Gas.
7. Law Department.
8. Markets.
9. National Affairs.
10. Ordinances.
11. Printing and Advertising.
12. Public Health.
13. Public Buildings.
14. Railroads.
15. Roads.
16. Salaries and Offices.
17. Sewers.
18. Streets.
19. Street Pavements.
20. Joint Committee on Accounts.

Each of which shall consist of three members, except the Committees on Railroads, National Affairs, and Markets, which shall consist of five members each.

XXXII. The President shall be, *ex officio*, a member of all Committees; but a majority of the other members shall be sufficient to agree upon a report.

XXXIII. Committees shall inquire into the matters referred to them, and report, in writing, the facts in relation thereto, with their opinion thereon, and attach to such report all resolutions, petitions, remonstrances, and other papers relating to the papers referred; but no report shall be made without consent first had, unless signed by a majority of the Committee, nor shall any matter reported on be taken up for final action the same day on which it is reported, unless by consent of eleven members.

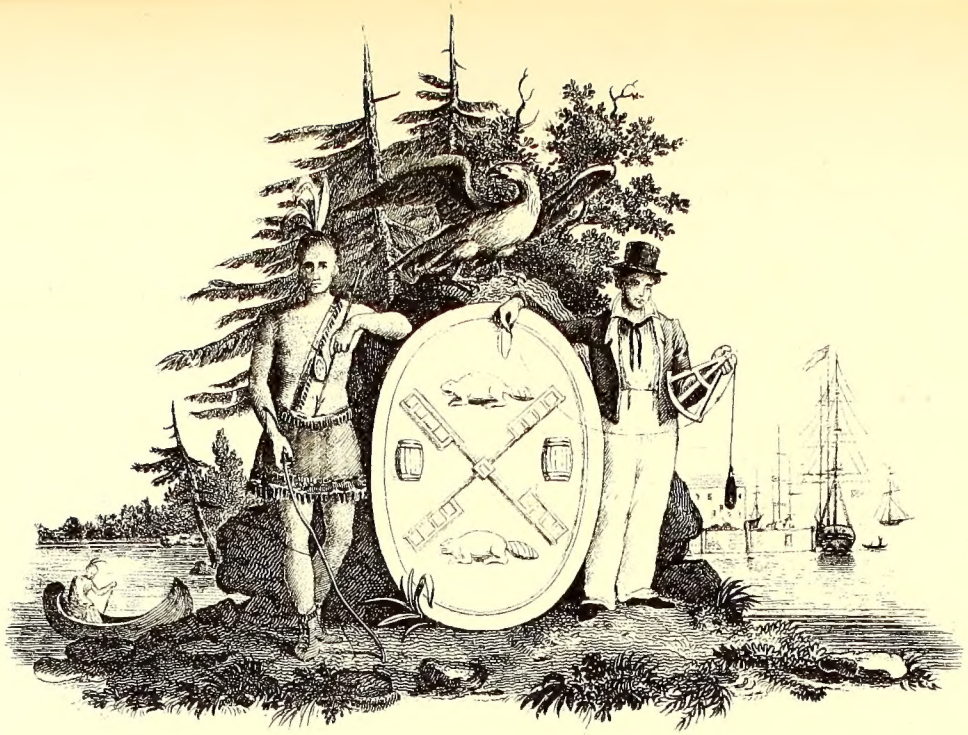
XXXIV. No member shall absent himself without permission of the President, nor, on adjournment, leave his place until the President leaves the chair.

XXXV. Whenever the doors are directed to be closed, all persons, excepting members and the Clerk, shall retire.

XXXVI. No person shall be admitted on the floor of the Chamber within the railing, unless in the discharge of official duty or by special invitation of the President, except the Mayor, Aldermen, members of the Board of Education, heads of departments, or officers of the State Government, and reporters of the press. The privilege of admission, under any invitation, shall not extend beyond the day on which it is given; and it is the duty of the Sergeant-at-arms and the Doorkeeper rigidly to enforce this rule.

XXXVII. The regular session of the Board shall be held on Monday of each week, commencing at 2 o'clock P.M.; but the Board may adjourn for a shorter or a longer time.

XXXVIII. No standing rule or order of this Board shall be changed or rescinded without one day's previous notice being given of the motion therefor. But any rule or order may be suspended, for a special purpose, by a vote of eleven members.



BY _____ MAYOR

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

The BEARER *hereof,* _____ *CITIZEN of the* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. *being at this present time of the age of* _____ *years* _____ *feet* _____ *inches in height,* _____ *hair* _____ *eyes,* _____ *complexion, and whose name is subscribed in the body of this instrument, in his own proper hand writing, having occasion to pass into foreign countries, about his lawful affairs these are to request all to whom these presents may come to permit the said* _____ *he demeaning himself well and peaceably to pass wheresoever his lawful pursuits may call him, freely and without any let or molestation, in going, or staying and returning and to give him all the friendly aid and protection as I would in the like case.*

In testimony whereof. *I have hereunto subscribed my name & have caused the* SEAL of MAYORALTY *of the* CITY of NEW YORK *to be affixed at the City Hall of the said City the* _____ *day of* _____ *in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and* _____ *and of the INDEPENDENCE of the UNITED STATES, the* _____

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

NO. 6 CITY HALL.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Hon. A. Oakey Hall	*Mayor*	The People.
Daniel S. Hart	*First Marshal*	The Mayor.
Hermann Schroeter	*Second Marshal*	"
Gustavus D. Cardozo	*Chief of Ordinance Bureau*	"
Charles O. Joline	*Chief Clerk*	"
James C. Goldsmith	*Stenographic Clerk*	"
George W. Morton	*Clerk*	"
Philip L. Hoffman	"	"
Timothy Golden	*Sergeant-at-arms*	"
Frank O'Donnell	*First Messenger*	"
John Hoey	*Second Messenger*	"

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

OFFICE, NEW COURT HOUSE.

This department has the control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation, and of the appropriations made for carrying on the business of the Corporation.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Richard B. Connolly	*Comptroller*	The Mayor.
Richard A. Storrs	*Deputy Comptroller*	The Comptroller.
Charles W. Lawrence	*Clerk to the Comptroller*	"
John D. Kellogg	*Assistant Clerk to* "	"
W. H. Dikeman	*Stock Clerk*	"
H. P. Bostwick	*General Book-keeper*	"
Daniel P. Smith	*Assistant* "	"
S. Bull Williams	" "	"
Asa Hinckley	" "	"
Henry I. Storrs	*First General Clerk*	"
Henry M. Garvin	*First Auditor*	"
Robert Sutherland	*Second* "	"
Osborne Macdaniel	*Auditor of Revenue*	"
Timothy Brennan	*General Inspector*	"
L. C. Bruns	*Assistant Clerk*	"
William Butler	" "	"
William E. Sackett	" "	"

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
John Riordan	*Assistant Inspector*	The Comptroller.
Joseph McSpedon	*Clerk*	"
Robert Gross	"	"
Wm. D. Bruns	"	"
Jacob H. Schoonmaker	"	"
Oscar Spence	"	"
D. A. Schierenbeck	"	"
Carnot Townsend	"	"
Lewis Gray	"	"
Frank Trimble	*Record Clerk*	"
James Hickey	*Messenger*	"
Patrick Mallon	"	"
John Mullaly	"	"
John Dunnigan	"	"
James Rafferty	"	"
Michael McCarthy	*Inspector of Lamps*	"
Michael Reagan	*Janitor*	"

Bureau of City Revenue.

OFFICE, NEW COURT HOUSE.

This Bureau has charge of the collection of the revenue accruing from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages, and of the revenue arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the City.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Thomas Dunlap	*Collector of City Revenue*	The Comptroller.
Richard Croker	*Super't of Market Rents and Fees*	"
William Gray	*Clerk to Collector of City Revenue*	"
Charles H. Brown	*Deputy Collector*	"
James Heffernan	" "	"
Peter Farrell	" "	"
Robert McKinnon	" "	"
Samuel C. Holmes	" "	"
James Carty	" "	"
Patrick Coughlin	" "	"
John McKeon	" "	"
William Steinbrenner	" "	"
John Hearn	" "	"
John Lynch	" "	"
Daniel J. O'Connor	*General Clerk*	"
James Gorry	*Clerk*	"
Martin I. Keese	*Messenger*	"

Bureau of Collection of Taxes.

OFFICE, 32 CHAMBERS STREET.

This Bureau is charged with collecting all taxes levied and assessed on real and personal property.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Bernard Smyth	*Receiver of Taxes*	The Comptroller.
Joel A. Fithian	*Assistant Receiver of Taxes*	"
Alfred Vredenburgh	*First Clerk*	"
Joseph H. Brown	*Second* "	"
Wm. H. Elliot	*Third* "	"
John McGloin	*Fourth* "	"
George W. Reid	*Fifth* "	"

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
John A. McCosker	*Sixth Clerk*	The Comptroller.
M. Van Buren	*Clerk to Deputy Receiver*	"
A. Y. Docharty	*Clerk*	"
I. N. Fisher	"	"
James McConnell	"	"
Wm. H. Dongan	"	"
Thomas J. Ridden	"	"
James Langdon	"	"
Philip Fisher	"	"
Edward Dickel	"	"
L. N. Harte	"	"
Wm. H. Chrystal	"	"
Wm. G. McLaughlin	"	"
Thomas I. Miller	"	"
David H. Starin	"	"
F. Fitzgerald	"	"
John Sheridan	"	"
Jeremiah Murphy	*Messenger*	"
Wm. Sullivan	"	"
Peter Fargis	"	"

Bureau of Arrears.

OFFICE, NEW COURT HOUSE.

This Bureau has charge of the collection of all arrears of taxes, assessments, and water rents.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
A. S. Cady	*Clerk of Arrears*	The Comptroller.
John O'Brien	*First Assistant Clerk*	"
H. C. Bailey	*Second* " "	"
W. W. Monk	*Third* " "	"
John Lyons	*Fourth* " "	"
James A. Heaney	*Fifth* " "	"
Matthew Jordan	*General Clerk*	"
W. H. Merrill	*Redemption Clerk*	"
Samuel J. Anderson	*Assistant Clerk*	"
Perkins Cleveland	" "	"
Peter Duffy	*Messenger*	"

Auditing Bureau.

OFFICE, NEW COURT HOUSE.

This Bureau audits, revises, and settles all accounts in which the City is concerned as debtor or creditor, and keeps an account of each claim for or against the Corporation, and of the sums allowed upon each, and certifies the same to the Comptroller, with the reasons for the allowance.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
William A. Herring	*Auditor of Accounts*	The Comptroller.
J. Townsend Connolly	*First Assist. Auditor of Accounts*	"
George T. Bradley	*Second* " " " "	"
Michael Meehan	*First General Clerk*	"
William H. Wiggins	*Second* " "	"
Timothy Daly	*Third* " "	"
Lovell Purdy, Jr.	*General Clerk*	"
Alex'r. Moran	" "	"
Holder Mosher	*Messenger*	"

Bureau of Licenses.

OFFICE, NEW COURT HOUSE.

This Bureau is charged with the duty of registering licenses granted.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Walter Smith	*Registrar of Licenses*	The Comptroller.

Bureau of Markets.

OFFICE, NEW COURT HOUSE.

This Bureau has the charge, management, and superintendence of the city markets.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Jeremiah Feore	*Superintendent of Markets*	The Comptroller.
Patrick Cunningham	*Clerk to Superintendent*	"
Henry Liebenau	*Inspector of Markets*	"
John L. Whitton	*Clerk of Washington Market*	"
Bernard Looran	*Dep'y* " " "	"
James Donnelly	*Assist. Clerk of Washington Market*	"
M. T. Farrell	*Clerk of West Washington Market*	"
James Roach	*Dep'y* " " " "	"
Michael Fay	*Clerk of Fulton Market*	"
Timothy Donovan	*Dep'y* " " "	"
Thomas Starr	*Clerk of Jefferson Market*	"
William H. McKay	" " *Clinton* "	"
Charles McCarthy	" " *Catherine* "	"
Thomas Landwher	" " *Essex* "	"
Henry Marshall	" " *Tompkins* "	"
John Bush	" " *Centre* "	"
Mauris Sullivan	" " *Union* "	"
Eugene O'Keefe	" " *Gouverneur* "	"
Patrick T. Carney	" " *Franklin* "	"
Jeremiah Coughlin	" " *18th Ward* "	"

Bureau of Deposit and Disbursement.

OFFICE, NEW COURT HOUSE.

This Bureau is charged with the reception of all moneys paid into the Treasury of the City, and with the payment of money on warrants drawn by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
John J. Bradley	*City Chamberlain*	The Mayor.
James M. Sweeny	*Deputy Chamberlain*	The Chamberlain.
Daniel Whalen	*City Paymaster*	"
H. A. Ovington	*Secretary*	"
W. B. Rockwell	*City and County Book-keeper*	"
G. W. Leake	*Interest Clerk*	"

LAW DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE, NO. 82 NASSAU STREET.

This Department has the charge and conduct of all law business of the Corporation and of its departments, except when any department shall have or employ a separate attorney or counsel, and for whom there is an appropriation, and all other law business in which the City shall be interested; the charge and conduct of the legal proceedings necessary in widening, opening, or altering streets; and shall, whenever so applied to by the Comptroller, draw the leases, deeds, and other legal papers connected with the finance department.

Office of Counsel to the Corporation.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Richard O'Gorman	*Counsel to the Corporation*	The People.
David J. Dean	*Assistant*	Counsel to Cor.
Howard J. Forker	"	"
H. T. Campbell	*Chief Clerk*	"
Edmund P. O'Brien	*Copyist*	"
John W. O'Connor	*Messenger*	"
William Hodge	*Assistant Messenger*	"
William Sinclair	*Clerk of Street Openings*	"
John Parnall	*Assistant*	"
G. W. Van Tassell	"	"
W. C. Dorney	*Copyist*	"
F. Nodes	"	"
J. M. Ditchett	"	"
George F. Abbott	"	"
W. Hickey	"	"
Richard Davis	"	"
John Foy	"	"
W. Masterson	"	"

Bureau of the Corporation Attorney.

OFFICE, NOS. 115 AND 117 NASSAU STREET.

This Bureau is charged with the prosecution of all actions for violations of the ordinances of the Common Council, or arising under the charter of the City, or under the laws of this State, where a penalty is given to the Corporation.

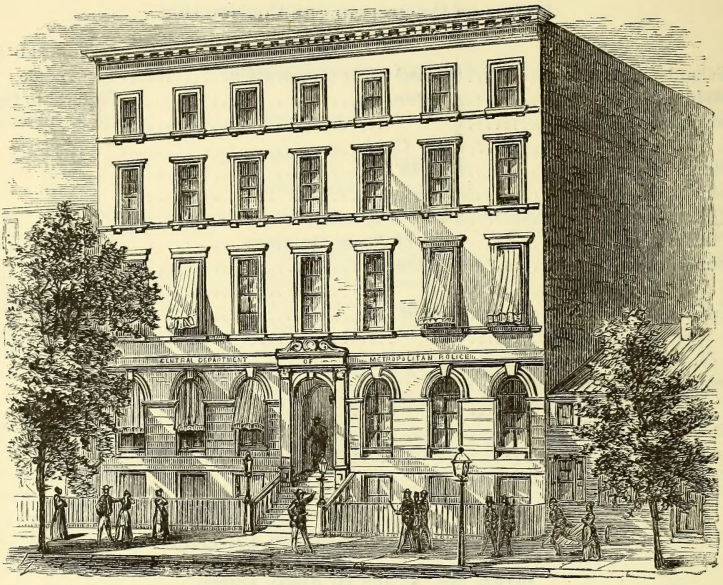
NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Thomas C. Fields	*Corporation Attorney*	Counsel to Cor.
Gratz Nathan	*First Clerk*	"
John Callahan	*Second Clerk*	"
Michael Shaunnessey	*Third Clerk*	"
John Kerr	*Messenger*	"
William Hayes	*Marshal*	Bd. of Superv's.

Bureau of the Public Administrator.

OFFICE, NOS. 115 AND 117 NASSAU STREET.

This Bureau is charged with the administration of the estates of persons dying intestate, where no other administrator is appointed.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Andrew J. Rogers	*Public Administrator*	Counsel to Cor.
John M. Cooney	*First Clerk*	"
Edward Timpson	*Second Clerk*	"
James Oliver	*Special Agent*	"
Henry Plumer	*Messenger*	"



POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY STREET.

This Department is charged with the appointment, management, and control of the police force of the City.

Board of Police.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Joseph S. Bosworth, *Pres't.* Henry Smith, *Treasurer*.... Benjamin F. Manierre..... *Thomas J. Barr.....	*Board of Commissioners*	The Mayor.

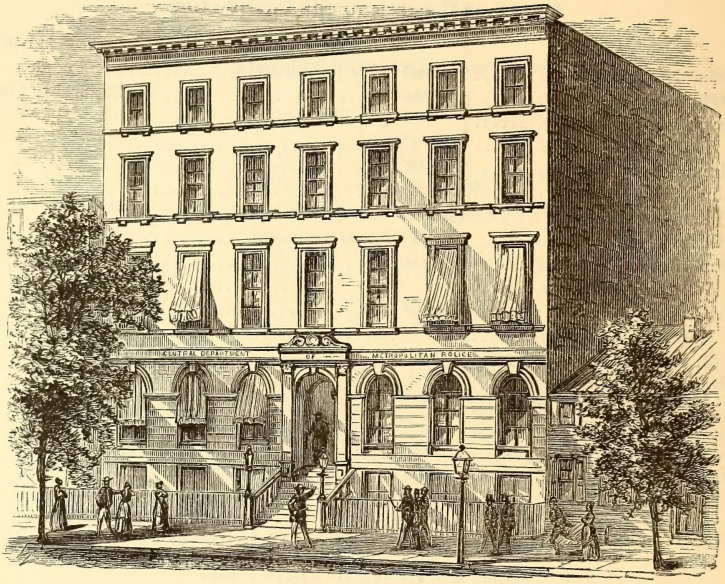
President's Department.

Joseph S. Bosworth.....	*President.*	
Seth Hawley, Jr.....	*President's Secretary*.....	Board of Police.

Treasurer's Department.

Henry Smith.....	*Treasurer.*	
George P. Gott.....	*Treasurer's Book-keeper*.....	Board of Police.
John J. Moloney.....	*Assistant Book-keeper*.....	"

* Matthew T. Brennan was appointed Police Commissioner April, 1870, and resigned October 7, 1870, and Thomas J. Barr was appointed Commissioner in his place.



POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY STREET.

This Department is charged with the appointment, management, and control of the police force of the City.

Board of Police.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Joseph S. Bosworth, *Pres't.* Henry Smith, *Treasurer*.... Benjamin F. Manierre..... *Thomas J. Barr.....	*Board of Commissioners*	The Mayor.

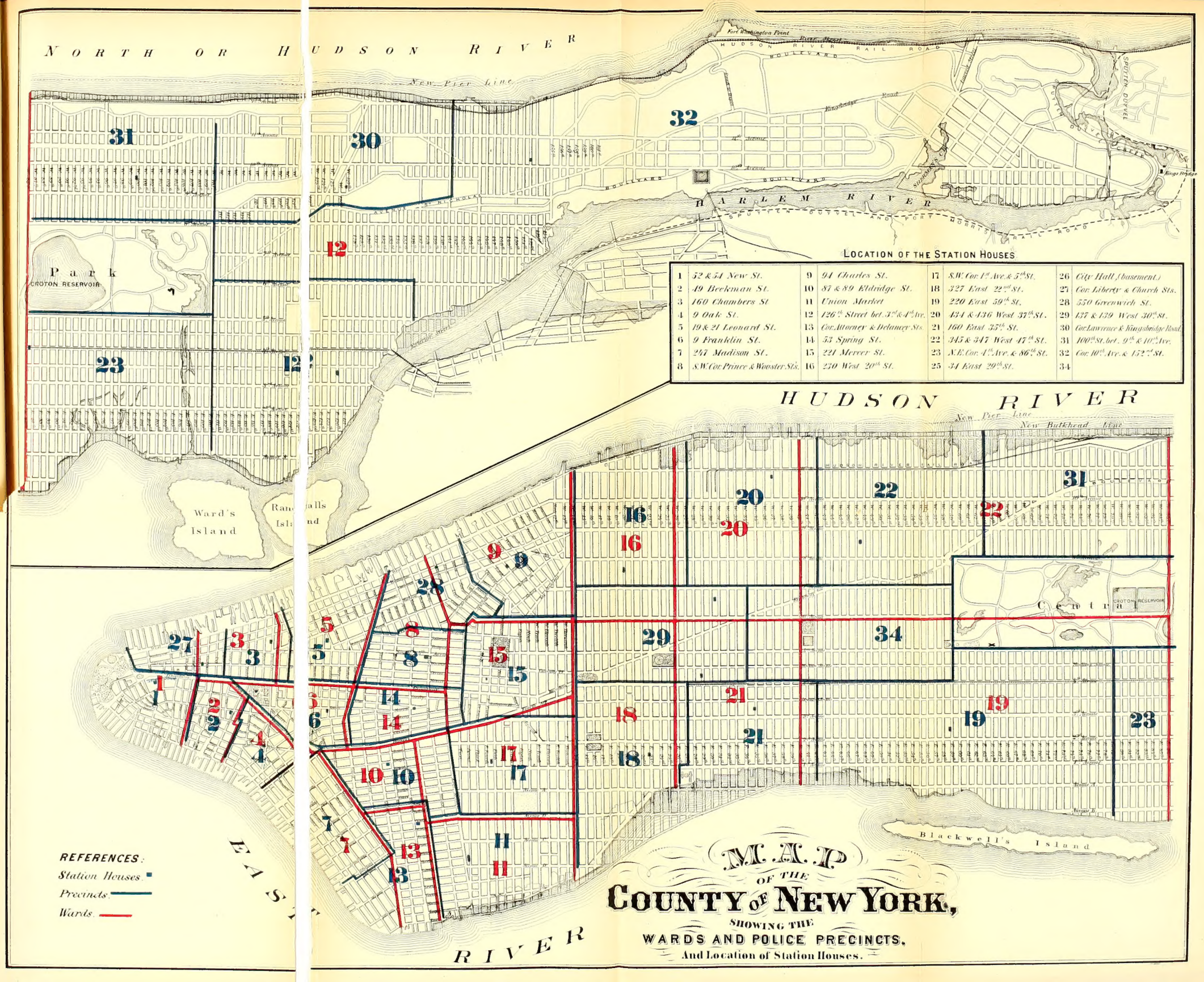
President's Department.

Joseph S. Bosworth.....	*President.*	
Seth Hawley, Jr.....	*President's Secretary*.....	Board of Police.

Treasurer's Department.

Henry Smith.....	*Treasurer.*	
George P. Gott.....	*Treasurer's Book-keeper*.....	Board of Police.
John J. Moloney.....	*Assistant Book-keeper*.....	"

* Matthew T. Brennan was appointed Police Commissioner April, 1870, and resigned October 7, 1870, and Thomas J. Barr was appointed Commissioner in his place.



LOCATION OF THE STATION HOUSES.

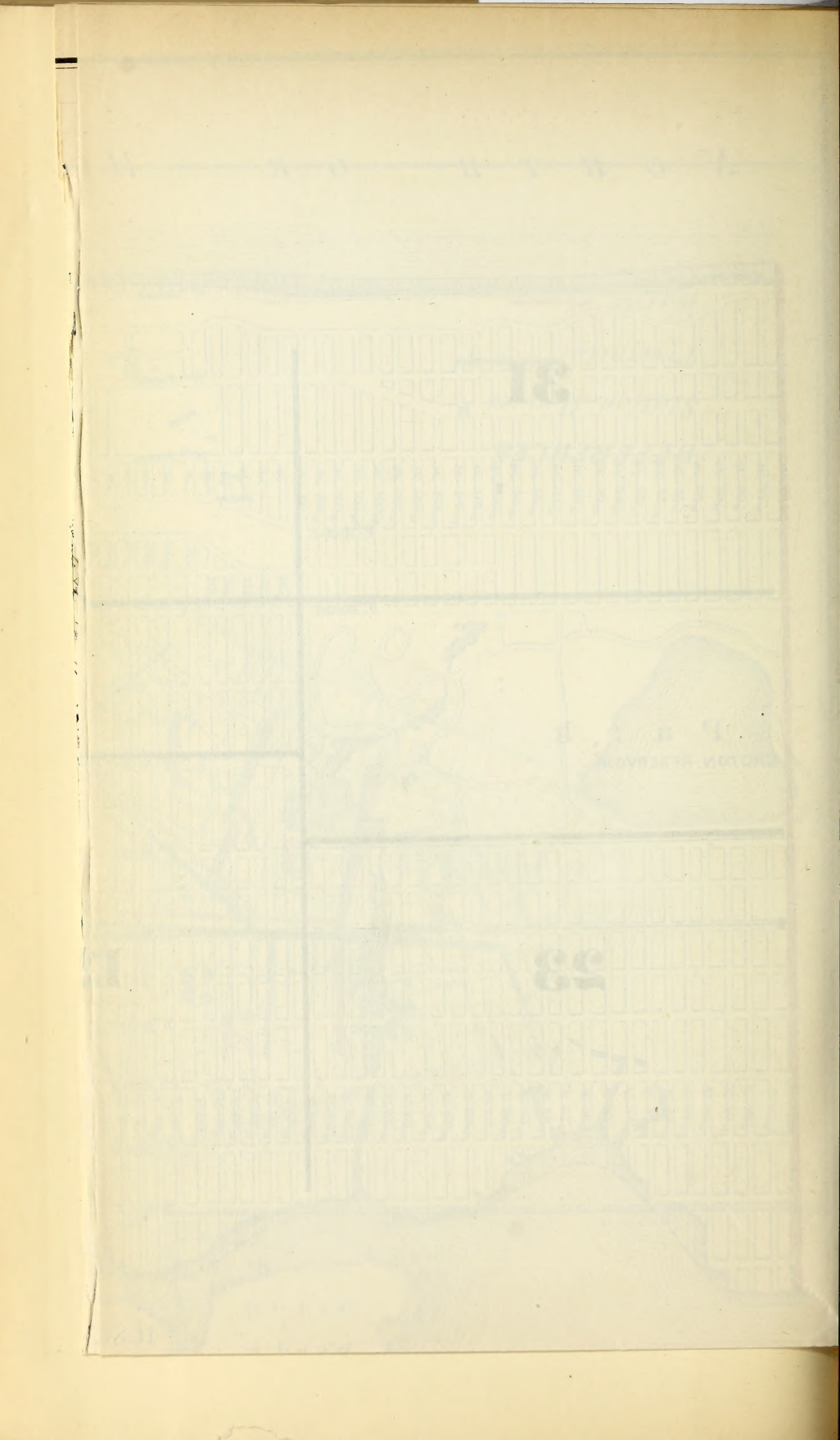
1	52 & 54 New St.	9	94 Charles St.	17	S.W. Cor. 1st Ave. & 5th St.	26	City Hall, (basement.)
2	49 Beekman St.	10	87 & 89 Eldridge St.	18	327 East 22nd St.	27	Cor. Liberty & Church Sts.
3	160 Chambers St.	11	Union Market	19	220 East 59th St.	28	550 Greenwich St.
4	9 Oak St.	12	126th Street bet. 3rd & 4th Ave.	20	434 & 436 West 37th St.	29	427 & 429 West 30th St.
5	19 & 21 Leonard St.	13	Cor. Attorney & Delancey Sts.	21	160 East 35th St.	30	Cor. Lawrence & Kingsbridge Road.
6	9 Franklin St.	14	53 Spring St.	22	345 & 347 West 47th St.	31	100th St. bet. 9th & 10th Ave.
7	247 Madison St.	15	221 Mercer St.	23	N.E. Cor. 4th Ave. & 86th St.	32	Cor. 10th Ave. & 172nd St.
8	S.W. Cor. Prince & Wooster Sts.	16	230 West 20th St.	25	34 East 29th St.	34	

MAP OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK,

SHOWING THE

WARDS AND POLICE PRECINCTS,

And Location of Station Houses.



Chief Clerk's Department.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Seth C. Hawley	*Chief Clerk*	Board of Police.
Daniel B. Hasbrouck	*First Deputy Clerk*	"
Humphrey Bower	*Deputy Clerk*	"
Ira Dubois	"	"
Tunis S. Barkeloo	"	"
Vincent Clark	"	"
Edward Sanford	"	"
Edward Jennings	"	"
Peter J. Hotaling	"	"
Matthew O. Hallenbeck	"	"
Jonathan Atkinson	"	"
William Delamater	*Detailed Deputy Clerk*	"
John H. Peacock	" "	"
Imer D. Luerson	" "	"
George H. Mellish	*Assistant Stenographer*	"
Joseph Strauss	*Interpreter*	"

Property Clerk's Department.

Charles St. John	*Property Clerk*	Board of Police.
John P. Conklin	*Sergeant*	"

Stationery Clerk.

Tunis S. Barkeloo		Board of Police

Fire Marshal's Department.

Thomas McSpedon	*Fire Marshal*	Board of Police.
George H. Sheldon	*Chief Clerk*	"
Patrick J. Twigg	*Assistant Clerk*	"

Superintendent's Department.

*James J. Kelso	*Superintendent*	Board of Police.
George Hopcraft	*Clerk to Superintendent*	"

Inspectors' Department.

George W. Dilks	*Office Inspector*	Board of Police.
George W. Walling	*District* "	"
William Jameson	" "	"
Caspar Golderman	*Clerk to* "	"

Bureau Boat Inspection.

Charles P. Bosworth	*Inspector of Boats*	Board of Police.

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* John Jourdan was appointed Superintendent April 16, 1870, and died Oct. 10, 1870, and James J. Kelso was appointed.

Telegraph Department.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
James Crowley	*Superintendent*	Board of Police.
James J. Wynne	*Operator*	"
Edmund C. Lee	"	"
George A. Lambrecht	"	"
Eugene Soulleyett	"	"
Charles Bosworth	"	"
James K. Fuller	"	"
Thomas J. Cox	*Line Man*	"
James McGrath	*Battery Boy*	"

Class of Instruction.

Theron S. Copeland, *Captain*	*Drill Captain and Instructor*	Board of Police.
Wm. H. Simonds, *Act. Serg't.*	*Military Instructor*	"

Board of Surgeons.

Fessenden N. Otis	*President*	Board of Police.
Alfred N. Beach	*Secretary*	"
Jarvis M. Andrews	1st Precinct	"
Augustus Maclay	2d and 4th Precincts	"
Peter Van Buren	3d and 27th "	"
D. D. W. Harrington	6th and 26th "	"
Christopher Prince	5th and 28th "	"
John F. Saville	7th and 10th "	"
Alexander Mott	24th Precinct and Central Office	"
Sigismund Waterman	14th " "	"
Thomas H. White	House of Detention "	"
Martin Freligh	8th and 15th Precincts	"
Alfred N. Beach	9th and 16th "	"
John O. Swan	11th and 13th "	"
Frederick E. Hutchinson	17th Precinct and Special Service Squad	"
Hiram A. Pooler	20th " Sanitary Squad	"
Fessenden N. Otis	25th and 29th Precincts	"
Patrick W. McDonnell	19th Precinct	"
Samuel A. Raborg	22d and 31st Precincts	"
Henry O. Ely	30th and 32d "	"
Francis A. Thomas	12th and 23d "	"
Alfred E. M. Purdy	21st Precinct and Court Squads	"
Samuel A. Orton	18th Precinct and Detective Squads	"

House of Detention.

Edgar Davis	*Sergeant*	Board of Police.

Detective Force.

James Irving	*Chief*	Board of Police.

First Precinct.

Station House, No. 54 New street.

Joseph H. Petty, *Captain.*

George W. Gastlin, *Sergeant.*	William B. Sminck, *Sergeant.*
Theron T. Thompson, "	James Lonsdale, "

Second Precinct.

Station House, No. 49 Beekman street.

Morris De Camp, *Captain.*

William Blair, *Sergeant.*	Thomas Reid, *Sergeant.*
Geo. C. Babcock, "	Obed Firth, "

Third Precinct.

Station House, No. 160 Chambers street.

John McDermott, *Captain.*

William A. Van Duzen, *Sergeant.*	Jacob Siebert, *Sergeant.*
George C. Crolius, "	John F. Maloney, "

Fourth Precinct.

Station House, No. 9 Oak street.

Anthony J. Allaire, *Captain.*

Charles F. Williams, *Sergeant.*	Joseph E. Kelly, *Sergeant.*
William H. Christie, "	Charler E. Snyder, "

Fifth Precinct.

Station House, Nos. 19 and 21 Leonard street.

John J. Williamson, *Captain.*

Watson Vredenburgh, *Sergeant.*	Miles De Shays, *Sergeant.*
Arthur Rork, "	William H. Aldis, "

Sixth Precinct.

Station House, No. 9 Franklin street.

Thomas J. Kennedy, *Captain.*

Joseph Douglass, *Sergeant.*	Henry H. Waters, *Sergeant.*
Peter Ryan, "	Henry J. Miner, "

Seventh Precinct.

Station House, No. 249 Madison street.

Jacob B. Warlow, *Captain.*

Andrew Doyle, *Sergeant.*	Lemuel S. Slater, *Sergeant.*
Levi Crowe, "	Michael J. Murphy, "

Eighth Precinct.

Station House, corner Prince and Wooster streets.

William McClary, *Acting Captain.*

John H. Williams, *Sergeant.*	Josiah A. Westervelt, *Sergeant.*
Patrick H. Pickett, "	George E. Townes, "

Ninth Precinct.

Station House, No. 94 Charles street.

George Washburn, *Captain.*

Isaac Bird, *Sergeant.*	Stephen B. Smith, *Sergeant.*
Hezekiah Glenny, *Sergeant.*	James B. Wilson, "

Tenth Precinct.

Station House, Nos. 89 and 91 Eldridge street.

John J. Ward, *Captain.*

Matthew Tuck, *Sergeant.*	William S. Young, *Sergeant.*
Thomas J. Carr, "	John Murphy, "

Eleventh Precinct.

Station House, Union Market.

Theron R. Bennett, *Captain.*

Francis S. Wemyss, *Sergeant.*	Charles W. Woodward, *Sergeant.*
Thomas Ahearn, "	Frank W. Robb, "

Twelfth Precinct.

Station House, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, near Third avenue.

Ira S. Garland, *Captain.*

Edward Tynan, *Sergeant.*	Henry Ten Eyck, *Sergeant.*
Sylvester Osborn, "	Louis P. Long, "

Thirteenth Precinct.

Station House, corner of Attorney and Delancey streets.

Charles Ulman, *Captain.*

Augustus C. Weed, *Sergeant.*	James Rockwell, *Sergeant.*
Wm. W. Dilks, "	William Quinn, "

Fourteenth Precinct.

Station House, No. 53 Spring street.

Edward Walsh, *Captain.*

Richard Cornwall, *Sergeant.*	Wm. C. F. Berghold, *Sergeant.*
Philip M. Griffith, "	George B. Kass, "

Fifteenth Precinct.

Station House, No. 221 Mercer street.

Henry Hedden, *Captain.*

Thomas H. B. Carpenter, *Sergeant.*	Tunis V. Holbrow, *Sergeant.*
George W. Holman, "	Joseph Haggerty, "

Sixteenth Precinct.

Station House, No. 230 West Twentieth street.

Jeremiah Petty, *Captain.*

James M. Miller, *Sergeant.*	Henry Woods, *Sergeant.*
Horace Roberts, "	Sam'l W. Christie, "

Seventeenth Precinct.

Station House, No. 75 First avenue.

John J. Mount, *Captain.*

James McGiven, *Sergeant.*	John Sanders, *Sergeant.*
Daniel Polhamus, "	John F. Buckley, "

EIGHTEENTH PRECINCT.

Station, East Twenty-second street, between First and Second avenues.

John Cameron, *Captain.*

James Loonie, *Sergeant.* | James M. Leary, *Sergeant.*
Francis J. Banfield, " | Joseph Nicholson, "

NINETEENTH PRECINCT.

Station House, Fifty-ninth street, near Second avenue.

John Gunner, *Captain.*

William Schultz, *Sergeant.* | George W. Barrett, *Sergeant.*
Edwin P. Whitcomb, " | Theodore Bumstead, "

TWENTIETH PRECINCT.

Station House, No. 352 West Thirty-fifth street.

Charles W. Caffrey, *Captain.*

Thomas N. James, *Sergeant.* | William E. Brush, *Sergeant.*
William B. Lowery, " | John H. McCullough, "

Ferdinand Van Hagan, *Sergeant.*

TWENTY-FIRST PRECINCT.

Station House, No. 120 East Thirty-fifth street.

William H. Clinchy, *Captain.*

Patrick Connolly, *Sergeant.* | William H. McConnell, *Sergeant.*
Henry Roberts, " | John T. Wright, "

TWENTY-SECOND PRECINCT.

Station House, Forty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Thomas Killilea, *Captain.*

William M. Gross, *Sergeant.* | Charles U. Coombs, *Sergeant.*
Augustus Miller, " | William H. Megson, "

TWENTY-THIRD PRECINCT.

Station House, corner of Fourth avenue and Eighty-sixth street.

Thomas Byrnes, *Captain.*

Nathaniel T. Hicks, *Sergeant.* | William Delamater, *Sergeant.*
Peter A. Smith, " | Daniel Davenport, "

TWENTY-FOURTH PRECINCT.

Station House, Police Court.

James Todd, *Captain.*

Edwin A. O'Brien, *Sergeant.* | William A. Russell, *Sergeant.*

Richard Walsh, *Sergeant.*

TWENTY-FIFTH PRECINCT.

Station House, No. 24 East Twenty-ninth Street.

———— ———— *Captain.*

Robert P. Scofield, *Sergeant.* | John Beeching, *Sergeant.*

John P. Conklin, *Sergeant.*

TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT.

Station House, City Hall.

Thomas W. Thorne, *Captain.*

Henry D. Hooker, *Sergeant.* | William Porcher, *Sergeant.*
William H. Lefferts, " | James R. Thatcher, "

TWENTY-SEVENTH PRECINCT.

Station House, No. 99 Liberty street.

Francis C. Speight, *Captain.*

Patrick Oates, *Sergeant.* | John T. Gay, *Sergeant.*
Thomas Cherry, " | Myron Allen, "

Jeremiah T. Brooks, *Sergeant.*

TWENTY-EIGHTH PRECINCT.

Station House, No. 550 Greenwich street.

Charles McDonnell, *Captain.*

George M. Davidson, *Sergeant.* | Frank B. Randall, *Sergeant.*
Jerome H. Ferris, " | Robert Castle, "

TWENTY-NINTH PRECINCT.

Station House, Nos. 137 and 139 West Thirtieth street.

Henry Burden, *Captain.*

Henry Hutchinson, *Sergeant.* | Washington Mullin, *Sergeant.*
John McElwain, " | John J. Taylor, "

THIRTIETH PRECINCT.

Station House, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street and Bloomingdale Road.

Thaddeus C. Davis, *Captain.*

William H. Loudon, *Sergeant.* | John Fitzgerald, *Sergeant.*
Edward R. De Lamater, " | Frank Weith, "

THIRTY-FIRST PRECINCT.

Station House, One Hundredth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

John C. Helme, *Captain.*

Isaac D. Blake, *Sergeant.* | John Kelly, *Sergeant.*
Edward Colgrove, " | James B. Lynch, "

THIRTY-SECOND PRECINCT.

Station House, One Hundred and Fifty-second street and Tenth avenue.

Alanson S. Wilson, *Captain.*

Thomas Huff, *Sergeant.* | Joseph Whiteman, *Sergeant.*
George H. Havens, " | Charles R. Wilson, "

SANITARY COMPANY.

No. 300 Mulberry street.

Peter Yule, Jr., *Captain.*

William Y. Taft, *Sergeant.* | John Thompson, *Sergeant.*

John M. Robbins, *Sergeant.*

POLICE COURTS SQUADS.

1st Police Court.....Robert Gilmore, *Sergeant.*
2d Police Court.....William T. McComb, "
3d Police Court.....Andrew J. Thompson, "
4th Police Court.....Barnet L. Phillips, "
5th Police Court.....Eugene T. Woodward, "

Statement of the Force, for the Year ending October 31st, 1869.

Precincts.	Captains.	Sergeants.	Roundsmen.	Patrolmen.	Special duty in the Precinct.	Special duty out of the Precinct.	Doormen.	Total.
First	1	4	2	53	14	..	2	76
Second	1	4	2	50	8	1	2	68
Third	1	4	3	52	9	..	2	71
Fourth	1	4	2	59	7	..	2	75
Fifth	1	4	2	57	4	1	2	71
Sixth	1	4	2	57	4	1	2	71
Seventh	1	4	2	51	5	..	2	65
Eighth	1	3	2	50	4	..	2	62
Ninth	1	4	2	49	6	2	2	66
Tenth	1	4	2	56	5	3	2	73
Eleventh	1	4	2	46	5	1	2	61
Twelfth	1	4	2	40	2	..	2	51
Thirteenth	1	4	2	49	7	..	2	65
Fourteenth	1	4	2	54	4	..	2	67
Fifteenth	1	4	2	59	11	1	2	80
Sixteenth	1	4	2	48	8	3	2	68
Seventeenth	1	4	3	55	6	..	2	71
Eighteenth	1	4	3	71	5	1	2	87
Nineteenth	1	4	2	46	9	..	2	64
Twentieth	1	4	2	52	8	2	2	71
Twenty-first	1	4	2	55	7	1	2	72
Twenty-second	1	4	2	45	8	1	2	63
Twenty-third	1	4	1	38	4	..	2	50
Twenty-fourth	1	2	2	15	6	..	..	26
Twenty-fifth	1	2	3	46	..	2	2	56
Twenty-sixth	1	3	2	6	..	60	2	74
Twenty-seventh	1	4	3	44	8	..	2	62
Twenty-eighth	1	4	3	41	4	..	2	55
Twenty-ninth	1	5	3	83	6	2	4	104
Thirtieth	1	4	2	25	2	..	2	36
Thirty-first	1	4	2	30	2	..	2	41
Thirty-second	1	3	1	46	9	..	2	62
Sanitary Co	1	4	3	54	..	..	1	63
Detective Squad	..	1	..	17	..	1	1	20
Court Squad	..	3	1	36	..	..	..	40
Special Detailed	1	1	..	17	..	..	4	23
Total	34	131	73	1652	187	83	70	2230

Recapitulation.

Captains	34
Sergeants	131
Patrolmen	1995
Doormen	70
Total	2230

Number of Arrests during the Year ending October 31, 1869.

Precincts.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
1	1,991	169	1,360
2	1,499	168	1,667
3	1,017	163	1,180
4	3,869	2,610	6,479
5	1,942	599	2,541
6	2,884	2,727	5,611
7	1,972	742	2,714
8	2,995	2,480	5,475
9	1,181	324	1,505
10	2,217	1,126	3,343
11	1,463	358	1,821
12	615	120	735
13	1,568	513	2,081
14	2,139	1,699	3,838
15	2,516	965	3,481
16	1,173	431	1,604
17	1,602	556	2,158
18	2,010	687	2,697
19	1,400	248	1,648
20	1,962	519	2,481
21	1,433	383	1,816
22	1,457	348	1,805
23	471	80	551
24	78	1	79
25	675	62	737
26	1,547	49	1,596
27	1,380	586	1,966
28	1,174	342	1,516
29	1,795	702	2,497
30	125	35	160
31	211	24	235
32	201	25	226
Sanitary Company	223	34	257
Detective Squad	187	20	207
Different Squads	3,274	1,643	4,916
Total	51,446	21,358	72,984

Offences during the Year ending October 31, 1869.

Offences.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Assault	115	14	129
Assault and battery	5,638	1,161	6,799
Assault, felonious	817	58	875
Abandonment	457	8	465
Attachment	59	7	66
Arson	47	6	53
Bastardy	153	..	153
Bigamy	16	.	17
Burglary	597	5	602
Contempt of Court	10	1	11
Disorderly conduct	9,376	5,559	14,935
Escaped prisoners	41	6	47
Fraud	460	18	478
Forgery	116	4	120
Gambling	115	..	115

Offences.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Insanity	415	196	611
Intoxication	15,918	8,105	24,023
Intoxication and disorderly conduct	5,232	3,466	8,698
Kidnapping	5	6	11
Keeping disorderly house	91	136	227
Larceny, grand	1,623	499	2,122
Larceny, petty	3,700	1,209	4,909
Malicious mischief	1,081	32	1,113
Mutiny	6	..	6
Murder	46	11	57
Picking pockets	222	52	274
Perjury	18	..	18
Passing bad money	62	9	71
Receiving stolen property	159	18	177
Robbery	207	10	217
Suspicious persons	742	83	825
Seduction	21	..	21
Truancy	279	89	368
Usury	6	..	6
Vagrancy	1,065	701	1,766
Violations of the Corporation Ordinances	1,679	36	1,715
" State Laws	168	2	170
" United States Laws	66	1	67
" Excise Laws	243	19	262
" Health Laws	163	6	169
" Election Laws	209	..	209
Witnesses	3	4	7
Total	51,446	21,538	72,984

AGES OF THOSE ARRESTED, CLASSIFIED, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1869.

Ages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under 20	9,019	1,993	11,012
From 20 to 30	18,025	6,648	24,673
" 30 to 40	13,297	7,054	20,351
" 40 to 50	7,057	4,359	11,416
Over 50	4,048	1,484	5,532
Total	51,446	21,538	72,984

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ARRESTED, CLASSIFIED, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1869.

Social Condition.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Married	21,158	8,091	29,249
Single	30,288	13,447	43,735
Total	51,446	21,538	72,984
Read and write	44,430	16,695	61,125
Read only	237	321	558
Cannot read or write	6,779	4,522	11,301
Total	51,446	21,538	72,984

NATIVITY OF THOSE ARRESTED, CLASSIFIED, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1869.

Nativity.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
United States (white)	18,741	6,028	24,769
" (black)	857	516	1,373
Ireland	21,474	12,752	34,226
Germany	6,253	846	7,099
England	1,939	824	2,763
Scotland	637	294	931
France	474	33	507
British Provinces	172	11	183
Sweden	283	182	465
Spain	59	8	67
Portugal	7	1	8
Italy	127	13	140
Russia	29	2	31
Prussia	90	2	92
Austria	23	1	24
Denmark	39	1	40
Poland	102	8	110
Switzerland	26	2	28
Holland	15	1	16
China	12	..	12
West Indies	5	..	1
Mexico	65	8	73
South America	3	3	6
Turkey	12	2	14
Greece	1	..	1
Arabia	1	..	1
Total	51,446	21,538	72,984

OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE ARRESTED, CLASSIFIED, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1869.

Artists	85	Cabinet-makers	392
Agents	307	Confectioners	67
Actors	73	Cooks	295
Apprentices	26	Calkers	72
Blacksmiths	634	Contractors	29
Bakers	496	Conductors	118
Barbers	199	Clergymen	7
Boatmen	435	Coachmen	803
Brokers	226	Coppersmiths	16
Boot-blacks	203	Drivers	1,471
Bar-tenders	558	Day's-work	4,313
Brewers	46	Dyers	33
Butchers	735	Distillers	10
Boiler-makers	175	Dentists	16
Book-binders	114	Druggists	50
Brush-makers	51	Editors	19
Builders	76	Errand-boys	233
Clerks	2,649	Engineers	186
Carpenters	1,340	Engravers	81
Cartmen	2,014	Farmers	230
Coopers	289	Fishermen	185

Founders	144
Firemen	162
Finishers	94
Grocers	253
Gardeners	114
Glass-workers	52
Gunsmiths	14
Gamblers	38
House-keepers	3,200
Hotel-keepers	46
Hatters	167
Harness-makers	140
Hostlers	187
Jewellers	246
Junkmen	251
Laborers	11,775
Lawyers	115
Leather-dressers	82
Locksmiths	60
Merchants	614
Machinists	812
Masons	789
Musicians	127
Manufacturers	368
Millers	14
Milkmen	96
Milliners	29
Moulders	216
Nurses	19
None	11,427
Officers, U. S.	23
" City	91
Pilots	27
Polishers	81
Physicians	123
Policemen	30
Porters	392
Painters	911
Printers	961
Plumbers	479
Prostitutes	5,714
Rag-pickers	22
Rope-makers	17
Riggers	42
Reporters	43
Roofers	85
Seamen	1,397
Servants	3,195
Soldiers	145
Seamstresses	623
Sailmakers	61
Shoemakers	1,003
Stone-cutters	323
Saloon-keepers	781
Soap-makers	16
Scholars	389
Speculators	111
Tobacconists	384
Tailors	849
Tinsmiths	239
Teachers	65
Telegraph Operators	23
Thieves	206
Upholsterers	141
Undertakers	7
Venders	1,869
Watchmen	76
Wheelwrights	66
Washerwomen	284
Waiters	576
Weavers	106
Total	72,984

AMOUNT OF MONEY AND VALUE OF PROPERTY LOST AND RECOVERED, AND AMOUNT OF MONEY TAKEN FROM LODGERS AND OTHERS AND RESTORED TO THEM, DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1869.

PRECINCTS.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Amount taken from Lodgers and others and restored to them.
First	$156,658 50	$42,381 00	$114,177 50	$3,300 24
Second	27,836 09	17,691 31	10,144 78	14,492 89
Third	33,348 88	23,553 38	9,975 50	3,813 46
Fourth	18,984 52	14,169 13	4,815 39	54,130 99
Fifth	59,126 55	49,955 85	9,170 70	47,512 75
Sixth	493,919 54	491,468 44	2,451 10	55,129 84
Seventh	24,180 94	15,324 69	8,856 25	6,142 85
Eighth	55,883 14	22,377 51	33,505 63	12,838 19
Ninth	9,721 57	5,726 89	3,994 68	13,618 19
Tenth	8,811 26	5,638 07	3,173 19	39,951 72
Eleventh	10,344 20	8,455 20	1,889 00	2,205 18
Twelfth	24,337 02	19,068 50	5,268 52	4,649 47
Thirteenth	13,298 93	12,466 25	832 68	2,424 48
Fourteenth	39,831 97	23,305 46	16,526 51	16,689 69
Fifteenth	72,257 23	40,636 85	31,620 38	32,551 29
Sixteenth	35,316 58	29,717 30	5,599 28	10,197 01
Seventeenth	14,132 58	9,281 27	4,851 31	3,639 13
Eighteenth	28,047 55	25,502 55	2,545 00	15,579 18
Nineteenth	28,718 59	16,254 79	12,463 80	14,694 91
Twentieth	17,315 19	12,485 74	4,829 45	14,943 23
Twenty-first	34,403 94	27,167 38	7,236 56	52,221 69
Twenty-second	11,720 35	8,517 05	3,203 30	27,294 89
Twenty-third	10,812 35	8,264 52	2,547 83	5,197 07
Twenty-fourth	9,893 95	8,653 95	1,240 00	.....
Twenty-fifth	6,393 72	6,393 72	.....	4,417 74
Twenty-sixth	8,444 50	8,444 50	.....	7,408 00
Twenty-seventh	15,972 44	11,699 80	4,272 64	21,737 69
Twenty-eighth	21,939 75	14,362 75	7,577 00	2,047 40
Twenty-ninth	121,314 42	97,480 42	23,834 00	50,282 27
Thirtieth	8,521 00	8,291 00	230 00	5,227 00
Thirty-first	7,250 71	6,886 00	364 71	276 05
Thirty-second	13,543 00	11,323 00	2,220 00	426 34
Sanitary Company	75 00	75 00	.....	1 75
Detective Squad	77,241 32	31,616 28	45,625 04	.....
Court Squads	2,443 40	2,393 10	50 30	14 30
Total	$1,521,940 68	$1,137,028 65	$384,912 03	$545,056 87

Lost Children.

Males	3,725
Females	2,198
Total	5,923

Disposition.

At Station-house	3,379
Sent to Central Office	2,544
Total	5,923

Disposition at Central Office.

Claimed by Parents or Guardians	2,396
Sent to Commissioners of Charities and Correction	148
Total	2,544

Nativity of Parents.

United States	950
Ireland	1,940
Germany	1,090
Unknown	1,943
Total	5,923
Foundlings	90

Incidental Matters.

Lodgers accommodated	135,591
Buildings found open and secured	4,534
Accidents reported and persons assisted	4,855
Fires reported	1,037
Animals found astray and restored to their owners	767

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

OFFICE, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

This Department has cognizance and control of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water; of the collection of the revenues arising from the sale or use of the Croton water; of opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering, and lighting streets, roads, places, and avenues; of the repairing and construction of public roads; of the care of public buildings; of the filling up of sunken lots; of public sewerage and drainage; of street vaults; of paving, repaving, and repairing streets, and keeping the same clear, and of digging and constructing wells.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
William M. Tweed	*Commissioner of Public Works*	The Mayor.
William E. King	*Deputy Commissioner of Public Works*	Com. Pub. W'ks.
Robert H. Clifford	*Chief Clerk*	"
Charles T. McClenachan	*First Book-keeper*	"
John Lynes	*Second* "	"
Otto Sackersdorff	*Map Clerk*	"
A. S. Cassidy	*First General Clerk*	"
Andrew Devine	*Second* "	"
T. Hall	*Third* "	"
George W. Bull	*Fourth* "	"
Thomas J. Hitchman	*Fifth* "	"
Edward C. Gillespie	*Sixth* "	"
James Hurson	*Messenger*	"
Emil Bottger	*First Ass't. Messenger*	"
Jethro Thomas	*Second* "	"
C. Foster Dewey	*Contract Clerk*	"
Joseph H. Tooker	*Deputy Contract Clerk*	"
Joseph Moore	*First Ass't* "	"
H. W. Vultee	*Second Ass't* "	"
Harry Howard	*Inspector of Vaults and Areas*	"
George Kerrigan	*General Inspector of Pavements*	"
Charles M. Clancy	*Superintendent of Incumbrances*	"
Henry Acker	*Inspector of Incumbrances on Streets*	"
Jeremiah O'Brien	" " "	"
J. H. Lambert	" " *Wharves.*	"
John Decker	" " "	"

BUREAU OF THE WATER PURVEYOR.

OFFICE, NO. 235 BROADWAY.

This Bureau is charged with the laying of water-pipes, and the construction and repair of sewers, wells, and hydrants, and paving, repaving, and repairing streets.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Noah A. Childs	*Water Purveyor*	Com. Pub. W'ks.
W. S. Davidson, Jr	*First Clerk to Water Purveyor*	"
William Robb	*Second* " " "	"
J. J. Conklin	*Messenger to Water Purveyor*	"

Bureau of the Water Registrar.

OFFICE, NO. 235 BROADWAY.

This Bureau is charged with the duty of collecting the revenues derived from the sale of Croton water.

NAME.	OFFICE.
Charles G. Cornell	*Water Registrar.*
William H. Cooke	*Assistant Water Registrar.*
Gilbert H. White	*Chief Clerk to Water Registrar.*
J. H. Van Valin	*First* " " "
Seymour V. Moody	*Second* " " "
Jacob C. Howard	*Third* " " "
Francis V. Brady	*Fourth* " " "
George C. Ellisson	*Fifth* " " "
T. Augustus Phillips	*Sixth* " " "
Maurice Daly	*Seventh* " " "
W. C. Bradley	*Eighth* " " "
R. C. Levien	*Ninth* " " "
R. G. Clarke	*Messenger.*
M. E. Flanagan	*Sewer Permit Clerk.*
W. H. Dealing	*Keeper Fountain, Washington Sq.*
George Van Buren	*Water Police.*
Thomas Connor	" "
Joshua W. Crosby	" "
Michael Dobson	" "
James S. Egbert	" "
John Glennon	" "
Thomas A. Glover	" "
Stephen H. Herriman	" "
Thomas J. Hawks	" "
Patrick Kelly	" "
George E. Lovelace	" "
William Lynch	" "
P. Mulligan	" "
James McDowell	" "
John Nugent	" "
Thomas Quinn	" "
Philip L. Reeves	" "
Patrick H. Stewart	" "
Patrick O'Reilly	" "
William H. Green	" "
David Jackson	" "
Edward Walsh	" "
W. B. Matthews	" "
Joseph Hughes	" "
Patrick Cuff	" "
James O'Hara	" "
James G. Lucas	" "
Nelson T. Wakemen	" "
Daniel F. McIntyre	" "
J. B. Horton	" "
Thomas Gould	" "
John Cornish	" "
James Angus	" "

NAME.	OFFICE.
Andrew Holly	*Water Police.*
T. J. McCarthy	" "
John B. Ebbitts	" "
James Rickers	" "
William Moore	" "
Henry Peters	" "

Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct.

OFFICE, NO. 235 BROADWAY.

This Bureau has the care of all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Edward H. Tracy	*Chief Engineer*	Com. Pub. W'ks.
John C. Campbell	*Engineer*	Chief Engineer.
George T. Green	"	"
Benjamin S. Church	*Assistant Engineer*	"
Henry L. Robertson	*Clerk*	Com. Pub. W'ks.
George F. Doak	"	"
Josiah H. Conklin	*Messenger Engineer's Office*	"
Daniel Adamson	*Superintendent of Croton Dam*	"
James Scott	" *at Sing Sing*	"
J. T. Bayles	" " *Tarrytown*	"
J. R. Vanhouten	" " *Yonkers*	"
James Brenner	" " *Dobb's Ferry*	"
John L. Berrien	" " *Fordham*	"
Michael Reilly	" " *High Bridge*	"
Ralph Ellis	" *of Receiv'g Reservoirs.*	"

Bureau of Street Improvements.

OFFICE, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

This Bureau is charged with the grading, flagging, curbing, and guttering of streets.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Gilbert Palmer	*Superintendent of Street Improvements.*	Com. Pub. W'ks.
E. G. Barrows	*First Clerk to Supt. St. Improvements.*	"
G. F. Odell	*Second Clerk* " "	"
R. Seybold	*Third Clerk* " "	"
T. Victor Costello	*Fourth Clerk* " "	"
P. Murphy	*General Inspector on Contract Work.*	"
Bartholomew Ward	*Inspector of Sidewalks*	"

Bureau of Lamps and Gas.

OFFICE, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

This Bureau is charged with the duty of superintending the lighting of the public streets, roads, places, avenues, wharves, piers, and markets, the construction and repairs of the public lamps, and the procuring all necessary supplies and fixtures therefor.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
William G. Bergen	*Superintendent of Lamps and Gas*	Com. Pub. W'ks.
Stephen McCormick	*Clerk to* " " "	"
John J. Jones	*Inspector of Lamps*	"
Thomas McGuire	" "	"
John McGoey	" "	"
James Kane	" "	"
W. R. Holmes	" "	"
P. Husted	" "	"

Bureau of Streets and Roads.

OFFICE, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

This Bureau is charged with the duty of making and repairing the public roads.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
E. A. Moore	*Superintendent of Streets*	Com. Pub. W'ks.
John J. Dymond	*Clerk to* " "	"

Bureau of Repairs and Supplies.

OFFICE, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

This Bureau has cognizance of all supplies and repairs to public buildings, works, lands, and places, and all other necessary repairs and supplies not provided for in other Departments.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
James J. Gumbleton	*Superintendent Repairs and Supplies*	Com. Pub. W'ks.
Thomas Quinn	*Ass't* " " "	"
Morgan Doheny	*First Clerk to* " " "	"
John C. Halligan	*Second Clerk* " " "	"
Wilson Small	*Deputy* " " "	"
Theodore Froment	*First Clerk to Dep. Supt. Rep. & Sup.*	"
James Graham	*Second Clerk* " " "	"
Peter O'Keefe	*Third Clerk* " " "	"
George W. Roome	*Keeper of City Hall*	"
Isaac Williams	*Regulator of Public Clocks*	"
F. W. Dayton	*Inspector of Small Repairs*	"
T. C. Dunn	" " "	"

Bureau of Collection of Assessments.

OFFICE, ROOM NO. 19, CITY HALL.

This Bureau is charged with the duty of collecting all assessments which are confirmed according to law.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
H. Starkweather	*Collector*	Com. Pub. W'ks.
A. D. Barber	*Deputy Collector*	"
George F. Johnson	"	"
Horace P. Whitney	"	"
John T. McKenzie	"	"

City Surveyors.

NAME.	APPOINTED BY
Edward Boyle	Com. Council.
Jacob B. Bacon	"
William T. Black	"
John A. Bagley	"
James Butler	"
Robert T. Dodge	"
John T. Dodge	"
Austin D. Ewen	"
Norman Ewen	"

NAME.	APPOINTED BY
Richard Foley	Com. Council.
Rowell Graves	"
Samuel E. Holmes	"
Edward Ludlam	"
Isaac T. Ludlam	"
George B. Melendy	"
W. H. Michaels	"
Eugene E. McLean	"
Jacob Rudolphy	"
Otto Sackersdorf	"
Gardner A. Sage	"
James E. Serrell	"
John T. Serrell	"
George W. Smith	"
Edwin Smith	"
Joseph L. T. Smith	"
Jared T. Slator	"
Stevenson Towle	"
Hamilton E. Towle	"
Egbert L. Viele	"
P. O'Beirne	"
D. S. Mead	"

DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

NO. 66 THIRD AVENUE, CORNER OF ELEVENTH STREET.

COMMISSIONERS.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Isaac Bell	*President*	Mayor.
James Bowen		"
O. W. Brennan		"
James B. Nicholson		"
Alexander Frear		"

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS.

Augustus L. Brown	*Counsel to the Board*	Commissioners.
Joshua Phillips	*Secretary*	"
Samuel R. Spelman	*Supply Clerk*	"
Edwin H. Lawrence	*Book-keeper*	"
George B. Gilbert	*Cashier*	"
A. P. Butler	*Examining Clerk*	"
Wm. H. Knapp	*Superintending Engineer*	"
B. F. Brady	*Clerk*	"

Alms House.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
James Beach	*Warden*	Commissioners.
Andrew Kinnis	*Clerk*	"
Father Duranquet	*Chaplain*	"
Mary J. Mullen	*Matron*	"
Cath. Eustace	*Assist. Matron*	"
Ann Williams	*Nurse*	"
Frederick Frick	*Cook*	"

Hospital for Incurables.

John Holt	*Orderly*	Commissioners.
Sarah O'Connor	*Nurse*	"
Wm. Humphreys	*Night Watch*	"

Asylum for Blind.

2 Orderlies		Commissioners.
2 Nurses		"

Bellevue Hospital.

Thomas T. Brennan	*Warden*	Commissioners.
James J. Carroll	*Clerk*	"
John Conway	*Engineer*	"
Emma Riddle	*Matron*	"
C. W. Badeau	*House Physician*	"
J. J. Reid	"	"
W. M. Polk	"	"
W. Judson	*Assistant House Physician*	"
S. D. Powell	" "	"
B. D. Taylor	" "	"
J. G. Curtis	*House Surgeon*	"
C. McBurney	"	"
N. G. McMaster	"	"
J. D. Bryant	*Assistant House Surgeon*	"
J. W. O'Byrne	" "	"
J. T. Synnott	" "	"
Charles Reynolds	*1st Assistant Apothecary*	"
A. D. Walker	*2d* "	"
A. N. White	*Register Clerk*	"
John O'Brien	*Keeper of Dead-house*	"
David O'Brien	*Assistant Keeper of Dead-house*	"
Silas Pearsall	*Night Watch*	"
Martin Bird	"	"
Knox Patterson	"	"
Maria Callahan	*Night Nurse*	"
Jane Reilly	" "	"
Cath. Corcoran	" "	"
Ann Newall	" "	"
A. Marshall	*Cook*	"
Eliz. Armstrong	*Waitress*	"
J. Stilwell	*Printer*	"
J. Whitman	"	"
Sylvester Keely	"	"

Ambulance Corps.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
G. R. Phillips	*Surgeon*	Commissioners.
P. B. Wyckoff	"	"
Daniel McGuire	*Driver*	"
James Stone	"	"
Dennis Murphy	"	"
Wm. Creamer	"	"
15 Orderlies		"
17 Nurses		"

Steamer Bellevue.

Stephen Erwin	*Captain*	Commissioners.
Bernard Textan	*Pilot*	"
Leonard C. Stewart	*Engineer*	"
William Hughes	*Fireman*	"

Steamer Minnahanonck.

David Bird	*Captain*	Commissioners.
Charles Palmer	*Engineer*	"
Allison Briggs	*Mate*	"
James Humphrey	*Fireman*	"

Steamer Hope.

Uriah Mahoney	*Captain*	Commissioners.
Wm. Albertson	*Engineer*	"

Ferry-House foot of East Twenty-sixth Street.

Jesse Winants	*Dock Master*	Commissioners.
Thomas Reilly	*Night Watchman*	"

General Drug Department.

John Frey	*Apothecary*	Commissioners.
Charles Rice	*Assistant Apothecary*	"

Ward's Island Farm.

David Gall	*Warden*	Commissioners.
Hiram Diltz	*Keeper*	"

City Prisons.

John Stacom	*Warden*	Commissioners.
Mark Finley	*Clerk*	"
John Orr	*Night Deputy Warden*	"
Wm. T. Nealis	*Physician*	"
Robt. Cunningham	*Record Clerk*	"
Nicholas Maher	*Steward*	"
Flora Foster	*Matron*	"

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Anna I. French	*Assistant Matron*	Commissioners.
Mary Wait	*Matron for Boys*	"
Lavinia Phelps	*Night Matron*	"
Nelson Westcott	*Physician 2d District*	"
H. C. I. Anderson	" *3d* "	"
Dayton W. Searle	" *4th* "	"
Samuel P. Atkinson	*Night Watchman*	"
Joseph Hutton	"	"
18 Keepers		"

RANDALL'S ISLAND HOSPITALS.

John M. Coman	*Superintendent*	Commissioners.
Ed. S. Dunster	*Physician*	"
John H. Winslow	*Assistant Physician*	"
A. H. Haven	"	"
Bridget A. Byren	*Matron*	"
Eliz. Herbert	"	"
Mary A. Strong	*Assistant Matron*	"
14 Nurses		"
15 Helpers		"

IDIOT SCHOOL.

Mary C. Dunphy	*Principal*	Commissioners.
Rose Bergen	*Assistant Teacher*	"
Pauline Vogell	"	"
3 Attendants		"

WORK HOUSE.

Joseph Keen	*Superintendent*	Commissioners.
Jas. A. Stokes	*Clerk*	"
Patrick Golden	*Engineer*	"
Thomas Remmer	*Shoemaker*	"
Mary Hallman	*Matron*	"
Mary Dunn	*Assistant Matron*	"
8 Keepers		"

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

Ed. G. Janeway, M.D.	*Chief of Staff*	Commissioners.
Henry W. Johnson	*Steward*	"
John Sheridan	*Engineer*	"
Wm. P. Clottner	*Apothecary*	"
Gustave Exstum	*Assistant Apothecary*	"
Philip F. Crouch	"	"
Geo. Bevins	*Watchman*	"
Marg't Dunphy	*Matron*	"
11 House Physicians		"
15 Nurses		"
14 Orderlies		"
Jno. Knox	*Cook*	"
Eliza Ring	*Laundress*	"

Fever Hospital.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
2 Nurses		Commissioners.
2 Orderlies		"

Small-Pox Hospital.

3 Orderlies		Commissioners.
2 Nurses		"

Infant Hospital.

E. S. Dunster	*House Physician*	Commissioners.
Geo. W. Van Loan	*Clerk*	"
T. F. Brady	*Engineer*	"
Henry Miner	*Keeper*	"
I. E. Hartman	*Night Watch*	"
Ellen Dundas	*Matron*	"
Jas. Vaughan	*Cook*	"
Maria Doleson	*Child's Cook*	"
Geo. J. Fetter	*Apothecary*	"
A. G. Carr	*House Staff*	"
Thos. I. Holmes	"	"
Walter Reid	"	"
H. K. Du Bois	"	"
12 Nurses		"

Inebriate Asylum.

Alex. S. Doherty	*Resident Physician*	Commissioners.
James A. Cullen	*Clerk*	"
Wm. H. Morris	*Engineer*	"
E. T. Simpson	*Keeper*	"
Jas. Sullivan	*Night Watch*	"
James Dunn	*Cook*	"
4 Attendants		"

Lunatic Asylum.

R. L. Parsons	*Resident Physician*	Commissioners.
I. W. Smythe	*Warden*	"
F. W. Talkington	*Clerk*	"
Theo. H. Kellogg	*Assistant Physician*	"
Wm. H. McDonald	"	"
T. H. Martin	"	"
Zetus Searles	*Chaplain*	"
John Fitzpatrick	*Engineer*	"
James Hardwick	*Carpenter*	"
John Murphy	*Apothecary*	"
Thomas Reddon	*Watchman*	"
Mary Goodwin	*Matron*	"
Sarah Gilfillan	*Conductress*	"
Patrick Fay	*Cook*	"

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Bernard McGraw	*Assistant Engineer*	Commissioners.
Frank Sirrine	*Mason*	"
Hannah Connolly	*Laundress*	"
13 Attendants		"
24 Nurses		"

EPILEPTIC AND PARALYTIC HOSPITAL.

H. E. McDonald	*Assistant Physician*	Commissioners.
G. Swerchevski	"	"
4 Attendants		"
3 Nurses		"

RANDALL'S ISLAND NURSERY.

William H. Stephens	*Warden*	Commissioners.
David M. Barnes	*Clerk*	"
Platt S. Arthur	*Farmer*	"
Thomas Butler	*Watchman*	"
William O. Webb	*Keeper Ferry-house*	"
John Otts	*Helper*	"
Alexander McLain	*Engineer*	"
John Dalton	*Fireman*	"
William C. McGill	*Keeper of Boys*	"
Jane Ley	*Matron*	"
Edith L. Cox	"	"
Leach S. Strang	*Assistant Matron*	"
Mary J. Merritt	"	"
Charlotte Bottner	"	"
22 Helpers		"

BAKE-HOUSE.

Alfred Chancellor	*Superintendent*	Commissioners.
John Puller	*Fireman*	"

STORE DEPARTMENT.

John E. Flagler	*Store-keeper*	Commissioners.
William Bumstead	*Assistant Store-keeper*	"
George Mitchell	*Cutter*	"
Samuel Ruth	*Gardener*	"
Cornelius Mahoney	*Tool Sharpener*	"
2 Stable-keepers		"

OUT-DOOR POOR.

George Kellock	*Superintendent*	Commissioners.
William Blake	*Clerk*	"
Henry W. Boswell	"	"
James B. Swain, Jr.	"	"
John Devine	*Assistant Clerk*	"
John Mullane	*Driver*	"
Daniel Mullane	"	"
Samuel J. Lewis	"	"
Michael Meehan	"	"
11 Visitors		"

Medical Bureau.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Malcom McLean	*Examining Physician*	Commissioners.
John A. Callendar	*Medical Inspector*	"
12 District Physicians		"

Penitentiary.

John Fitch	*Warden*	Commissioners.
Henry S. Kanski	*Clerk*	"
James Mahoney	*M. Stone-cutter*	"
William Coughlin	*M. Blacksmith*	"
Richard J. Shannon	*Night Guard*	"
Ella H. Halliwell	*Matron*	"
Theo. S. Shadbolt	*Ex. keeper*	"
24 Keepers		"
5 Guards		"

Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau.

James Donahue	*Superintendent*	Commissioners.
M. H. Ten Eyck	*Clerk*	"
John O'Hara	"	"
Joseph Moore	"	"
Joseph Swenarton	"	"
Thomas R. Murray	"	"
Henry Bopp	"	"
Alfred Whitfield	"	"
William H. Danvers	"	"
H. W. McDonnell	*Janitor*	"
Julia C. West	*Ladies' Reception Room*	"
2 Boys		"
1 Helper		"

Industrial School, Hart's Island.

Lawrence Dunphy	*Warden*	Commissioners
George I. Crawford	*Teacher*	"
E. S. Plunkitt	*Surgeon and Teacher*	"
M. McLaughlin	*Keeper*	"
John Bapp	"	"
Susan McGinn	*Matron*	"
B. H. Oakey	*Clerk*	"
L. Van Buskirk	*Watchman*	"
Richard Halpin	*Baker*	"
Patrick Manning	*Stableman*	"

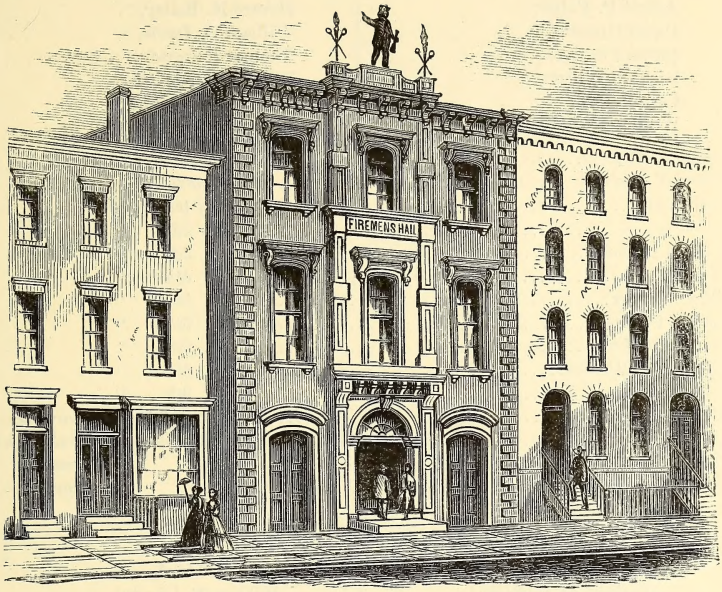
School-Ship Mercury.

Thomas P. Stetson	*Captain*	Commissioners.
William H. Summers	*Acting Captain*	"
Frank Gregory	*Second Officer*	"
J. J. Kelleher	*Third* "	"

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Lewis Goeltz	*Paymaster*	Commissioners.
John D. Whitney	*Instructor*	"
William P. Ackerman	*Surgeon*	"
Charles Lockwood	*Pilot*	"
John Patterson	*Sailmaker*	"
Charles Smith	*Carpenter*	"
Oliver Malm	*Engineer*	"
Richard Phillips	*Steward*	"
Jeremiah Williams	*Master-at-Arms*	"
William Powers	*Yeoman*	"
Charles Pearson	*Ship's Corporal*	"
Jeremiah Troy	"	"
12 Seamen		"
2 Cooks		"
2 Boatswain's mates		"

Reception Hospital.

Thomas S. Brennan	*Warden*	Commissioners.
A. L. Vandewater	*Surgeon*	"
E. T. T. Marsh	"	"
E. B. Nicoll	*Ambulance Surgeon*	"
George Brown and wife	*Clerk and Matron*	"
Charles Conway	*Engineer*	"
2 Orderlies		"
4 Nurses		"



DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE, NOS. 127 AND 129 MERCER STREET.

Board of Commissioners.

William Hitchman, *President.*
James Galway,
John J. Blair,
Alexander Shaler,
James S. Hennessy, *Treasurer.*
Charles E. Gildersleve, *Secretary.*

Committees.

DISCIPLINE.
The whole Board.

SUPPLIES.
Hennessy and Galway.

FINANCE.
The whole Board.

TELEGRAPH.
Shaler and Hennessy.

APPARATUS.
Blair and Shaler.

COMBUSTIBLES.
Blair and Galway.

BUILDINGS.

Galway and Honnessy.

CLERKS.

Albert P. Fuller,
David Graham,
Edward Savage,
Richard Wilson,
Carl Jussen,
William P. Allen,
Horace H. Bailey,
William O. Davis,
Thomas Fairgrieve,
William H. McCabe,
Thomas E. Gould,
Frederic Hess (detailed).

Joseph L. Perley.....*Chief Engineer.*
Robert V. Mackey.....*Assistant to Chief Engineer.*
John Conley.....*Chief of 1st Battalion.*
——— ———..... " *2d* "
William Brandon..... " *3d* "
Eli Bates..... " *4th* "
Gilbert J. Orr..... " *5th* "
Charles O. Shay..... " *6th* "
Thomas Sullivan..... " *7th* "
William W. Rhodes..... " *8th* "
William Banham, Jr..... " *9th* "
William Lamb.....*Inspector of Fire Apparatus.*
Henry Close.....*Superintendent of Repair Yard.*
William Burns..... " *Horses.*
Charles L. Chapin..... " *Telegraph.*

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Isaac G. Seixas,
Abraham D. Carlock,
Frederick E. Graham,
John B. Hurd,
William F. Chester,
John H. Emerick.

BUILDINGS.

Galway and Hennessy.

CLERKS.

Albert P. Fuller,	Horace H. Bailey,
David Graham,	William O. Davis,
Edward Savage,	Thomas Fairgrieve,
Richard Wilson,	William H. McCabe,
Carl Jussen,	Thomas E. Gould,
William P. Allen,	Frederic Hess (detailed).

Joseph L. Perley.....*Chief Engineer.*
Robert V. Mackey.....*Assistant to Chief Engineer.*
John Conley.....*Chief of 1st Battalion.*
——— ———..... " *2d* "
William Brandon..... " *3d* "
Eli Bates..... " *4th* "
Gilbert J. Orr..... " *5th* "
Charles O. Shay..... " *6th* "
Thomas Sullivan..... " *7th* "
William W. Rhodes..... " *8th* "
William Banham, Jr..... " *9th* "
William Lamb.....*Inspector of Fire Apparatus.*
Henry Close.....*Superintendent of Repair Yard.*
William Burns..... " *Horses.*
Charles L. Chapin..... " *Telegraph.*

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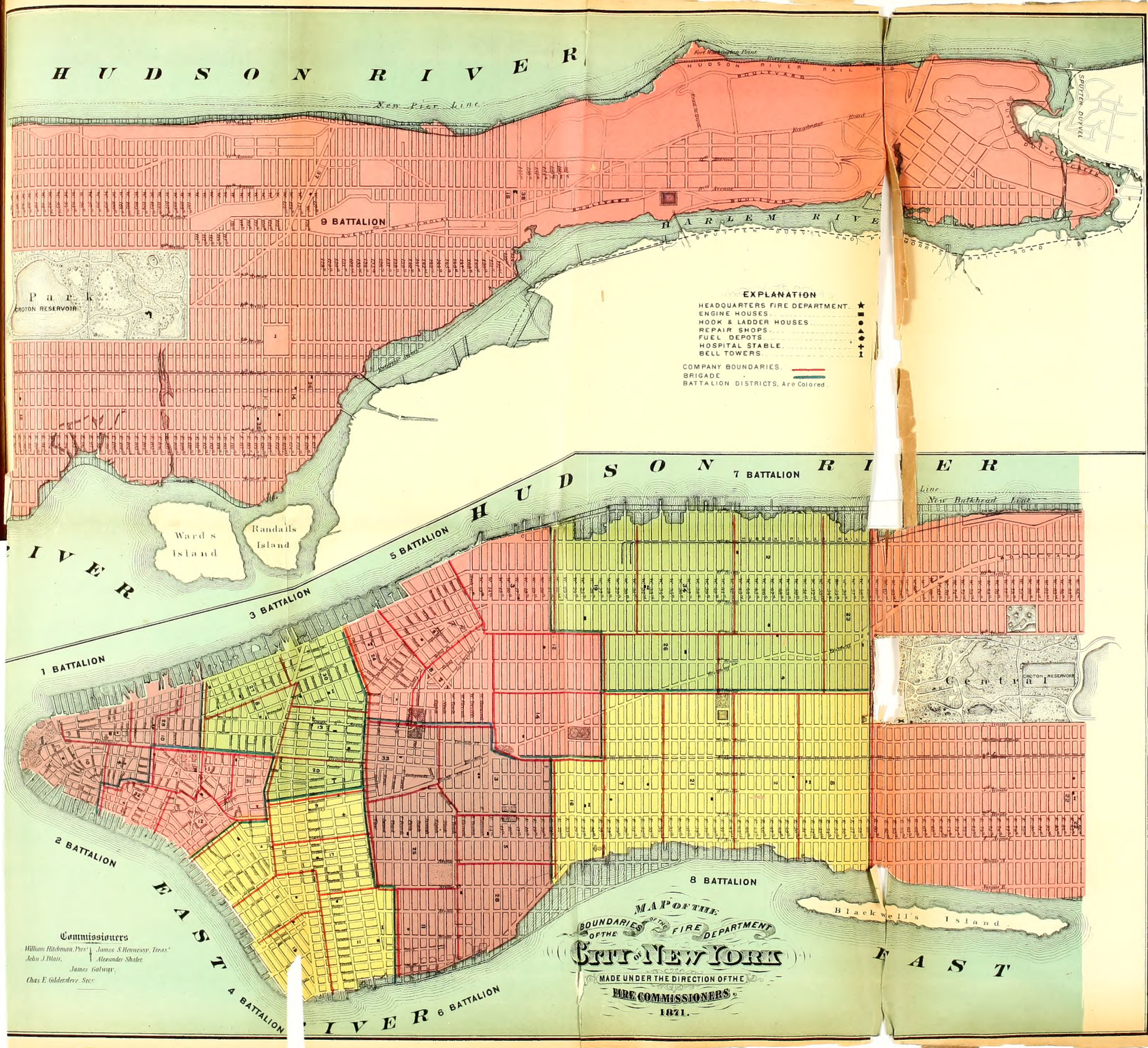
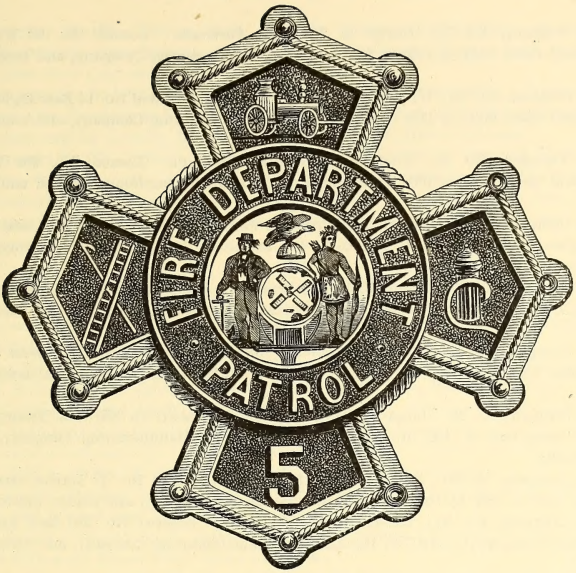
Isaac G. Seixas,	John B. Hurd,
Abraham D. Carlock,	William F. Chester,
Frederick E. Graham,	John H. Emerick.


HUDSON RIVER
New Pier Line
HUDSON RIVER RAIL ROAD
BOULEVARD
Kingsbridge Road
SPUYTEN DUYVEL
HARLEM RIVER
SPUYTEN DUYVEL AND PORT MORRIS RAIL ROAD
9 BATTALION
Park
CROTON RESERVOIR
EXPLANATION
HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT.
ENGINE HOUSES.
HOOK & LADDER HOUSES.
REPAIR SHOPS.
FUEL DEPOTS.
HOSPITAL STABLE.
BELL TOWERS.
COMPANY BOUNDARIES.
BRIGADE
BATTALION DISTRICTS, Are Colored.
HUDSON RIVER
7 BATTALION
New Bulkhead Line
5 BATTALION
3 BATTALION
1 BATTALION
Ward's Island
Randalls Island
Central Park
CROTON RESERVOIR
2 BATTALION
8 BATTALION
Blackwell's Island
EAST RIVER
4 BATTALION
6 BATTALION
EAST
Commissioners
William Hitchman, Pres't
James S. Hennessy, Treas'r
John J. Blair,
Alexander Shaler,
James Galway,
Chas. E. Gildersleve, Sec'y.
MAP OF THE
BOUNDARIES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK
MADE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
FIRE COMMISSIONERS.
1871.



FIRE DEPARTMENT BADGE.

ENGINE COMPANIES.

Engine Company No. 2; John Coyle, *Foreman.* Located No. 530 West Forty-third street. Engine, second class, built in 1866 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 3; William Shaw, *Foreman.* Located No. 417 West Seventeenth street. Engine, second class, built in 1866 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 4; Peter Weir, *Foreman.* Located No. 39 Liberty street. Engine, first class, built in 1868 by the Allerton Iron Works Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 5; Henry M. Van Wart, *Foreman.* Located No. 340 East Fourteenth street. Engine, second class, built in 1866 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 6; Walter T. Furlong, *Foreman.* Located No. 100 Cedar street. Engine, second class, built in 1866 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 7; Joseph Poynton, *Foreman.* Located No. 22 Chambers street. Engine, second class, built in 1868 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 8; William H. Nash, *Foreman.* Located No. 165 East Fifty-first street. Engine, second class, built in 1866 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 9; John H. Kehoe, *Foreman.* Located No. 55 East Broadway. Engine, second class, built in 1869 by the Allerton Iron Works Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 10; William F. Flock, *Foreman.* Located No. 8 Stone street. Engine, second class, built in 1868 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 11; Justin A. Patten, *Foreman.* Located No. 437 East Houston street. Engine, second class, built in 1861 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 12; John Castles, *Foreman.* Located No. 261 William street. Engine, second class, built in 1866 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 13; George A. Erlacher, *Foreman.* Located No. 99 Wooster street. Engine, second class, built in 1866 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 14; William H. Wilson, *Foreman.* Located No. 14 East Eighteenth street. Engine, second class, built in 1868 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 15; Thomas H. Griffith, *Foreman.* Located No. 269 Henry street. Engine, second class, built in 1866 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 16; Schuyler Livingston, *Foreman.* Located No. 223 East Twenty-fifth street. Engine, second class, built in 1866 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 17; John W. Miller, *Foreman.* Located No. 96 Ludlow street. Engine, second class, built in 1869 by the Allerton Iron Works Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 18; Clinton McDonald, *Foreman.* Located No. 132 West Tenth street. Engine, second class, built in 1868 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 19; James McCord, *Foreman.* Located No. 355 West Twenty-fifth street. Engine, first class, built in 1867 by the Allerton Iron Works Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 20; Hugh Bonner, *Foreman.* Located No. 47 Marion street. Engine, second class, built in 1865 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 21; Ernest Drevet, *Foreman.* Located No. 216 East Fortieth street. Engine, second class, built in 1867 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 22; Edward S. Smith, *Assistant Foreman*, commanding. Located corner Eighty-fifth street and Third avenue. Engine, third class, built in 1863 by James Smith, New York City, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 23; James McCormick, *Foreman.* Located No. 435 West Fifty-eighth street. Engine, second class, built in 1868 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 24; William McLaughlin, *Foreman.* Located No. 78 Morton street. Engine, second class, built in 1866 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 25; Benjamin A. Gicquel, *Foreman.* Located No. 342 Fifth street. Engine, second class, built in 1868 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 26; Alexander McNeill, *Foreman.* Located No. 220 West Thirty-seventh street. Engine, second class, built in 1868 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 27; Samuel Yates, *Foreman.* Located No. 173 Franklin street. Engine, second class, built in 1866 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 28; Patrick W. Black, *Foreman.* Located No. 604 East Eleventh street. Engine, second class, built in 1867 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 29; Arnot Spence, *Foreman.* Located No. 193 Fulton street. Engine, second class, built in 1866 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 30; Martin Walsh, *Foreman.* Located No. 253 Spring street. Engine, second class, built in 1869 by the Allerton Iron Works Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 31; William H. Landers, *Foreman.* Located No. 116 Leonard street. Engine, second class, built by James Smith, New York City, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 32; George McLaughlin, *Foreman.* Located No. 18 Burling slip. Engine, second class, built in 1861 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 33; William H. Wood, *Foreman.* Located No. 220 Mercer street. Engine, second class, built in 1867 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 34; Frederick Egner, *Foreman.* Located No. 440 West Thirty-third street. Engine, second class, built in 1866 by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 35; William Frost, *Assistant Foreman*, commanding. Located in One Hundred and Nineteenth street, between Second and Third avenues. Engine, third class, built by James Smith, New York City, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 36; John A. Cowie, *Assistant Foreman*, commanding. Located in Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets. Engine, third class, built by Johnson, Portland, Maine, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 37; William H. Young, *Foreman*. Located in Laurence street, Manhattanville. Engine, third class, built by Lee & Larned, New York, and tender, drawn by horses.

Engine Company No. 38; Samuel Best, *Foreman*. Located One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, Carmansville. Engine, third class, built by Clapp & Banks, Hudson, New York, and tender, drawn by horses.

Hook and Ladder Companies.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; Robert King, *Foreman*. Located No. 26 Chambers street. Truck, built in 1862 by Charles E. Hartshorn, New York City, drawn by horses.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 2; John S. Fisher, *Foreman*. Located No. 136 East Fiftieth street. Truck, built in 1862 by Charles E. Hartshorn, New York City, drawn by horses.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 3; James Walton, *Foreman*. Located No. 108 East Thirteenth street. Truck, built in 1862 by Charles E. Hartshorn, New York City, drawn by horses.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 4; Robert Williams, *Foreman*. Located No. 690 Eighth avenue. Truck, built in 1859 by Charles E. Hartshorn, New York City, drawn by horses.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 5; Jacob Van Orden, *Foreman*. Located No. 96 Charles street. Truck, built in 1869 at the Repair Yard, drawn by horses.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; William F. Hayes, *Foreman*. Located No. 180 Clinton street. Truck, built in 1870 at the Repair Yard, drawn by horses.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 7; George W. Erb, *Foreman*. Located No. 217 East Twenty-eighth street. Truck, built in 1859 by William Williams, New York City; rebuilt by Department in 1867, drawn by horses.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 8; James H. Monroe, *Foreman*. Located No. 7 North Moore street. Built in 1863 by Charles E. Hartshorn, New York City, drawn by horses.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 9; William Rowe, *Foreman*. Located No. 195 Elizabeth street. Truck, built by W. H. Van Ness; rebuilt by Department in 1867, drawn by horses.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 10; George W. Quackenbush, *Foreman*. Located No. 193 Fulton street. Truck, built by Francis Young in 1866, New York City, drawn by horses.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 11; Patrick Donohue, *Foreman*. Located No. 548 Fifth street. Truck, built in 1867 by Charles E. Hartshorn, New York City, drawn by horses.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 12; John W. Van Orden, *Foreman*. Located No. 243 West Twentieth street. Truck, built in 1866 by Charles E. Hartshorn, New York City, drawn by horses.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 13; M. D. Tompkins, *Assistant Foreman*, commanding. Located in Eighty-seventh street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Truck, built in 1865 by Charles E. Hartshorn, New York City, drawn by horses.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 14; Henry M. Jones, *Assistant Foreman*, commanding. Located in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Truck, built in 1856 by John H. Sickles, New York City, drawn by horses.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 15; Henry Schuck, *Assistant Foreman*, commanding. Located One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, Carmansville. Truck, built by William Williams, New York City, drawn by horses.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Box No.	*Locality.*	*Key to be found at*
2.	N.W. corner Whitehall and State streets	Murphy's Restaurant, 49 Whitehall street.
3.	S.W. corne.: Broad and Water streets	Schroeder's, 109 Broad street.
4.	N.W. corner Broad and South streets	Restaurant corner Broad and South streets
5.	N.E. corner Battery place and West street	Office Pier No. 1, N. R.
6.	N.W. corner Battery place and Broadway	Office Washington Hotel.
7.	No. 8 Stone street	Quarters Engine Company No. 10.
8.	S.E. corner Stone street and Coenties alley	Goat's, 42 Stone street.
9.	N.E. corner Coenties slip and Front street	42 Front street and 18 Coenties slip.
12.	N.E. corner Morris and Washington streets	No. 72 Washington street.
13.	N.W. corner Morris street and Broadway	Office Stevens House.
14.	No. 52 New street	1st Precinct Police Station.
15.	S.E. corner Beaver and William streets	Delmonico's, 1 South William street.
16.	N.W. corner Old slip and Water street	W. Transportation Co., 15 Old slip.
17.	N.E. corner Franklin Market and South street	Dining Rooms, 39½ South street.
21.	S.E. corner Rector and West streets	W. Dalzell, Agent, Pier 7, N. R.
22.	N.W. corner Rector and Greenwich streets	Drug store, 94 Greenwich street.
23.	Broadway, opposite Rector street	U. S. Express Co. Office, 82 Broadway.
24.	N.W. corner Wall and Nassau streets	Jay Cooke & Co., 1 and 3 Nassau street.
25.	N.W. corner Cedar and William streets	C. Lindeman, 64 William street.
26.	Wall street, opposite Custom House	National Fire Insurance Co., 52 Wall street.
27.	N.E. corner Wall and Water streets	Marine National Bank, 90 Wall street.
28.	S.W. corner Wall and South streets	Wall Street Ferry House.
29.	S.W. corner Maiden lane and Front street	Hastings & Co., 154 Front street.
31.	N.E. corner West and Cedar streets	Ferry House, Pier 15, N. R.
32.	N.W. corner Albany and Greenwich streets	Bakery, 125 Greenwich street.
33.	No. 100 Cedar street	Quarters Engine Company No. 6.
34.	S.E. corner Liberty and Church streets	27th Precinct Station House.
35.	N.E. corner Broadway and Maiden lane	Globe Fire Insurance Co., 176 Broadway.
36.	No. 39 Liberty street	Office Evening Post, 41 Nassau street.
37.	N.E. corner Maiden lane and Pearl street	Downer Kerosene Oil Co., 113 Maiden lane
38.	No. 18 Burling slip	Quarters Engine Company No. 32.
39.	S.W. corner Fulton and South streets	McKinley's Hotel, 93 South street.
41.	S.W. corner Fulton and Washington streets	199 Washington street.
42.	W. side Greenwich st., bet. Dey and Cortlandt sts.	Pacific Hotel, 172 Greenwich street.
43.	No. 193 Fulton street	Quarters Engine Company No. 29.
44.	S.E. corner Broadway and Fulton street	W. E. Fleming, 210 Broadway.
45.	S.W. corner John and Nassau streets	Connecticut Clock Co., 30 John street.
46.	N.W. corner William and Fulton streets	99 Fulton street.
47.	S.E. corner Gold and John streets	G. De Witt, Brother & Co., 90 John street
48.	No. 194 Water street	Office U. S. Hotel, 198 Water street.
49.	N.W. corner Beekman and Water streets	Stove store, No. 228 Water street.
51.	N.W. corner Barclay and Washington streets	222 Washington street.
52.	N.E. corner Vesey and Greenwich streets	Duryee & Co., 68 and 70 Vesey street.
53.	Astor House, Broadway	Office Astor House.
54.	S.W. corner Beekman and Nassau streets	Park Hotel, N.E. corner same streets.
55.	S.E. corner William and Spruce streets	Ledger Office, 182 William street.
56.	Beekman street, between William and Gold streets	2d Precinct Station, 49 Beekman street.
57.	S.E. corner Beekman and Cliff streets	Iron Ware store, 54 Cliff street.
58.	S.E. corner Peck slip and Pearl street	Pearl Street House, 309 Pearl street.
59.	N.W. corner Peck slip and South street	New Haven Steamboat Co., Pier 25, E. R.
61.	S. side Murray street, near West	Fisher & Van Campen, 110 Murray street.
62.	S.W. corner Murray and Greenwich streets	258 Greenwich street, corner Murray.
63.	N. side Murray street, near Church	Insurance Patrol, 41 Murray street.
64.	N.W. corner Barclay and Church streets	Henry Swift & Co., 27 Park place.
65.	N.W. corner Murray street and Broadway	251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Box No.	*Locality.*	*Key to be found at*
66.	S.E. corner Frankfort and Nassau streets	Office French's Hotel.
67.	S.E. corner Gold and Frankfort streets	Drug store, same corner.
68.	S.W. corner Frankfort and Pearl streets	Drug store, 351 Pearl street.
69.	N.E. corner Dover and Water streets	Grocery store, 283 Water street.
71.	N.E. corner West and Chambers streets	Office Magnolia Hotel, 185 West street.
72.	Chambers street, near Greenwich	3d Precinct Station, 160 Chambers street.
73.	N.E. corner Chambers street and West Broadway	Cosmopolitan Hotel, 133 Chambers street.
74.	N.W. corner Broadway and Chambers street	G. W. R. R. Office, 273 Broadway.
75.	No. 22 Chambers street, corner Centre	Quarters Engine Company No. 7.
76.	S.E. corner Oak street and New Bowery	4th Precinct Station, 9 Oak street.
77.	S.E. corner Cherry and Roosevelt streets	Bakery, 56 Cherry street.
78.	S.W. corner Roosevelt and South streets	Ferry House, foot Roosevelt street.
79.	S.E. corner Water street and James slip	Ferry House, foot James slip.
81.	N.E. corner Harrison and West streets	44 Harrison street.
82.	N.W. corner Washington and Jay streets	Steele's Hotel, 316 Greenwich street.
83.	S.W. corner Hudson and Duane streets	36 Hudson street.
84.	S.W. corner Worth street and West Broadway	S.E. corner Worth st. and West Broadway
85.	N.E. corner Duane and Church streets	116 Church street.
86.	N.W. corner Broadway and Thomas street	Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., 319 Broadway.
87.	Reade street, head of Elm	14 Reade street.
88.	S.W. corner Pearl and Centre streets	Drug store, 515 Pearl street.
89.	S.W. corner Baxter and Park streets	Bakery, 71 Park street.
91.	No. 261 William street	Quarters Engine Company No. 12.
92.	S.W. corner Madison street and New Bowery	Bakery, 31 Roosevelt street.
93.	S.W. corner Chatham and Worth streets	Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
94.	S.E. corner Catharine and Madison streets	Hat store, 46 Catharine street.
95.	S.E. corner James and Oak streets	4th Precinct Station House, 9 Oak street.
96.	N.E. corner Catharine and Cherry streets	Brooks Brothers, 116 and 118 Cherry street.
97.	N.E. corner Catharine slip and South street	Van Dyke's Hotel, 25 Catharine street.
98.	S.W. corner Market and Monroe streets	Drug store, 56 Market street.
99.	N.E. corner Market and South streets	Marine Steamship Co., Pier 38, E. R.
121.	S.W. corner Washington and North Moore streets	81 North Moore street.
122.	No. 173 Franklin street	Quarters Engine Company No. 27.
123.	Leonard street, near Hudson	5th Precinct Station, 49 Leonard street.
124.	S.E. corner Leonard and Church streets	165 Church street.
125.	N.W. corner Broadway and White street	National Citizens' Bank, 381 Broadway.
126.	No. 116 Leonard street	Quarters Engine Company No. 31.
127.	N.W. corner Centre and White streets	141 Centre street.
128.	Franklin street, between Baxter and Centre	6th Precinct Station, 9 Franklin street.
129.	N.E. corner Mulberry and Bayard streets	Drug store, 97 Bayard street.
131.	Elizabeth street, near Canal	Repair Yard, 21 Elizabeth street.
132.	S.W. corner Bayard street and Bowery	Office Van Dyck's Hotel, 28 Bowery.
133.	N.E. corner Forsyth and Division streets	Drug store, 63 Division street.
134.	No. 55 East Broadway	Quarters Engine Company No. 9.
135.	S.E. corner Pike and Madison streets	Grocery store, 21 Pike street.
136.	S.W. corner Pike and Cherry streets	Hecker's Mills, 203 Cherry street.
137.	S.E. corner Monroe and Rutgers streets	Hecker's Bakery, 56 Rutgers street.
138.	Cherry street, between Jefferson and Rutgers	Hecker's Mills, 257 Cherry street.
139.	N.W. corner Rutgers and South streets	William A. Freeborn's, 254 South street.
141.	S. side Hubert street, near West	Office on Pier 38, N. R.
142.	S.E. corner Hudson and Beach streets	133 Hudson street.
143.	North Moore street, near West Broadway	Quarters Hook and Ladder Co. No. 8.
144.	S.E. corner Walker and Church streets	31 and 33 Walker street.
145.	S.E. corner Broadway and Canal street	Brandreth House, Canal street.
146.	N.W. corner Canal and Centre streets	Office Earle's Hotel, 239 Canal street.
147.	N.W. corner Canal and Mulberry streets	Oyster house, 215 Canal street.
148.	N.E. corner Canal street and Bowery	Summit Hotel, 65 Bowery.
151.	S.W. corner Canal and Eldridge streets	Oyster saloon, 93 Canal street.

Box No.	*Locality.*	*Key to be found at*
152.	S.E. corner Pike and Division streets	Bakery, 111 Division street.
153.	N.E. corner Canal and Division streets	Drug store, 27 Canal street.
154.	Madison street, between Jefferson and Clinton	7th Precinct Station, 247 Madison street
155.	S.W. corner Monroe and Montgomery streets	Bakery, N.E. corner same streets.
156.	N.W. corner South and Montgomery streets	Office Moller & Co., 297 South street.
157.	N.W. corner Scammel and Madison streets	Grocery, 333 Madison street.
158.	N.E. corner Scammel and Water streets	Barnard's coal office, 294 Front street.
159.	S.E. corner Jackson and Front streets	Sugar house, 353 Front street.
161	S.E. corner Desbrosses and West streets	Office Central Hotel, 272 West street.
162.	N.E. corner Greenwich and Vestry streets	45 and 47 Vestry street.
163.	S.W. corner Canal and Hudson streets	466 Canal street.
164.	N.E. corner Hudson and Laight streets	Office Dupont House, 166 Hudson street.
165.	S.W. corner West Broadway and Canal street	Drug store, N.W. corner same streets.
166.	N.W. corner Grand and Greene streets	Appleton's, 90, 92, and 94 Grand street.
167.	N.E. corner Grand street and Broadway	Continental Hotel, 442 Broadway.
168.	N.W. corner Mulberry and Grand streets	Drug store, same corner.
169.	W. side Bowery, between Hester and Grand streets	Oyster house, 108 Bowery.
171.	W. side Eldridge, between Grand and Broome sts.	10th Precinct Station, 87 Eldridge street.
172.	N.E. corner Orchard and Hester streets	Bakery, 73 Hester street.
173.	N.E. corner Hester and Norfolk streets	Bakery, 14 Norfolk street.
174.	No. 180 Clinton street	Bakery, 185 Clinton street.
175.	S.E. corner Grand and Ridge streets	Drug store, 445 Grand street.
176.	No. 269 Henry street	Quarters Engine Company No. 15.
177.	S.E. corner Grand and Jackson streets	Drug store, 542 Grand street.
178.	S. side Monroe st., between Corlears and Jackson	Mason's chair factory, 287 Monroe street.
179.	N.W. corner Grand and East streets	Ferry House, foot of Grand street.
181.	S.E. corner Canal and Washington streets	Office People's Line Steamboats, Pier 41.
182.	N.W. corner Hudson and Dominick streets	Drug store, 281 Hudson street.
183.	S.W. corner Watts and Sullivan streets	Drug store, 45 Sullivan street.
184.	N.W. corner Laurens and Broome streets	35 and 37 Wooster street.
185.	Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel	Office St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway.
186.	E. side Elm street, near Broome	Frankenstein's Hotel, 413 Broome street.
187.	S.W. corner Broome street and Bowery	Westchester Hotel, 337 Broome street.
191.	N.E. corner Forsyth and Delancey streets	Bakery, 46 Delancey street.
192.	No. 91 Ludlow street	Quarters Engine Company No. 17.
193.	N.E. corner Broome and Suffolk streets	Drug store, 193 Broome street.
194.	E. side Attorney street, near Delancey	13th Precinct Station, 178 Delancey street.
195.	S.E. corner Willett and Broome streets	Bakery, 115 Broome street.
196.	S.W. corner Delancey and Columbia streets	Bakery, 262 Delancey street.
197	S.E. corner Lewis and Broome streets	N. Y. Flour Mills, same corner.
198	N. side Delancey st., bet. Tompkins and Mangin sts.	Office 328 Delancey street.
212.	S.E. corner Charlton and West streets	Office Inman Line S.S., Pier 45, N. R.
213.	W. side Greenwich street, near Charlton	28th Precinct Station, 550 Greenwich st.
213.	Vandam, near Hudson street	
214.	S.W. corner Charlton and Hudson streets	337 Hudson street.
215.	No. 253 Spring street	Quarters Engine Company No. 30.
216.	S.W. corner Spring and Sullivan streets	96 Sullivan street.
217.	No. 99 Wooster street	8th Precinct Station, 128 Prince street.
218.	No. 47 Marion street	14th Precinct Station, 53 Spring street.
219.	No. 195 Elizabeth street	Quarters Hook and Ladder Co. No. 9.
221.	S.E. corner Rivington street and Bowery	211 Bowery.
223.	W. side Chrystie st., bet. Stanton and Rivington sts.	Department Stables, 199 Chrystie street.
224.	S.E. corner Rivington and Allen streets	Drug store, 140 Allen street.
225.	S.W. corner Rivington and Norfolk streets	Bakery, 116 Norfolk street.
226.	N.W. corner Rivington and Willett streets	Bakery, 233 Rivington street.
227.	S.E. corner Rivington and Cannon streets	Bakery, 74 Cannon street.

† Duplicate alarm station.

Box No.	*Locality.*	*Key to be found at*
228.	N.E. corner Stanton and Goerck streets	Iron works, 104 Goerck street.
231.	S.E. corner Clarkson and Washington streets	581 Washington street.
232.	S.E. corner Clarkson and Hudson streets	Drug store, 403 Hudson street.
233.	S.E. corner Varick and King streets	186 Varick street.
234.	Corner Bedford and West Houston streets	Armory, 1 Bedford street.
235.	S.W. corner Charlton and Macdougal streets	14 Charlton street.
236.	S.W. corner Laurens and Houston streets	86 West Houston street.
237.	Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer street	Headquarters Met. Fire Department.
238.	E. side Broadway, near Prince street	Office Metropolitan Hotel.
239.	No. 300 Mulberry street	Headquarters Metropolitan Police.
241.	S.E. corner Houston and Chrystie streets	Bakery, 125 East Houston street.
242.	N.E. corner 1st avenue and Houston street	Drug store, No. 2 First avenue.
243.	S.W. corner Houston and Essex streets	Drug store, 231 East Houston street.
244.	N.E. corner Avenue B and East Houston street	Drug store, 297 East Houston street.
245.	N.E. corner Avenue C and East Houston street	Drug store, 360 East Houston street.
246.	No. 437 East Houston street	Quarters Engine Company No. 11.
247.	S.W. corner Houston and Mangin streets	Houston Street Ferry House.
251.	N.E. corner West and Morton streets	375 West street.
252.	S.W. corner Washington and Christopher streets	Bakery, 648 Washington street.
253.	No. 78 Morton street	Quarters Engine Company No. 24.
254.	S.E. corner Grove and Hudson streets	488 Hudson street.
255.	S.E. corner Grove and Bleecker streets	Restaurant, 314 Bleecker street.
256.	S.E. corner Bedford and Leroy streets	44 Bedford street.
257.	Bleecker street, opposite Cornelia street	Bakery, 243 Bleecker street.
258.	S. side Amity street, bet. Macdougal and 6th ave	130 Amity street.
261.	S.W. corner Bleecker and Macdougal streets	Bakery, 188 Bleecker street.
262.	N.W. corner Amity and Thompson streets	78 Amity street.
263.	S.W. corner Greene and Bleecker streets	Bakery, 107 Bleecker street.
264.	No. 220 Mercer street	15th Precinct Police Station, 221 Mercer st.
265.	E. side Broadway, near Bleecker street	Office St. Charles Hotel, 648 Broadway.
266.	N.W. corner 4th street and Bowery	Bakery, 366 Bowery.
267.	S.E. corner 2d street and Bowery	Restaurant, 323 Bowery.
268.	Great Jones street, between Broadway and Bowery.	
271.	N.W. corner 4th street and 2d avenue	Livery stable, corner 5th street and 2d av.
272.	No. 342 Fifth street	17th Precinct Station, 1st av. cor. 5th st.
273.	S.W. corner Third street and Avenue A	Milk Depot, 41 Avenue A.
274.	S.W. corner 6th street and Avenue B	Bakery, 92 Avenue B.
275.	N.W. corner Avenue C and 4th street	Drug store, 49 Avenue C.
276.	No. 548 Fifth street	Quarters Hook and Ladder Co. No. 11.
277.	N.E. corner Lewis and 4th streets	Bakery, 167 Lewis street.
281.	N.E. corner Charles and West streets	408 West street.
282.	N.E. corner Bank and West streets	163 Bank street.
283.	N.W. corner 11th and Greenwich streets	Drug store, 753 Greenwich street.
284.	S.E. corner West 10th and Greenwich streets	702 Greenwich street.
285.	No. 96 Charles street	9th Precinct Station, 94 Charles street.
286.	Christopher street, bet. Waverley place and 4th st.	Livery stable, 53 Christopher street.
287.	N.W. corner 6th avenue and 4th street	43 Sixth avenue.
288.	W. side 8th street, bet. Macdougal and 6th avenue	124 Eighth street.
289.	N.E. corner 5th avenue and 8th street	Office Brevoort House, 5th avenue.
291.	S.E. corner Greene and 8th streets	25 Clinton place.
292.	W. side Broadway, near Washington place	Office New York Hotel, 721 Broadway.
293.	S.E. corner 8th street and Broadway	Office Sinclair House, 754 Broadway.
294.	S.E. corner 7th street and 4th avenue	Peter Braisted's, 14 Fourth avenue.
295.	S.E. corner 8th street and Second avenue	N. Y. Infirmary, 126 Second avenue.
296.	N.W. corner 8th street and Avenue A	Mission school, 125 East 8th street.
297.	S.W. corner 8th street and Avenue C	Bakery, 123 Avenue C.
298.	S.W. corner Lewis and 8th streets	411 East 8th street.
312.	S.E. corner Horatio and West streets	100 Horatio street.

Box No.	*Locality.*	*Key to be found at*
313.	N.W. corner West 12th and Greenwich streets	Stables, 792 Greenwich street.
314.	S.E. corner Bleecker and Bank streets	Livery stables, 78 and 80 Bank street.
315.	N.W. corner 4th and Perry streets	269 West 4th street.
316.	S.W. corner 11th street and Greenwich avenue	Brewery, 71 Greenwich avenue.
317.	No. 132 West 10th street	Quarters Engine Company No. 18.
318.	N.E. corner 6th avenue and 11th street	151 Sixth avenue.
319.	S.W. corner 12th street and 5th avenue	30 West 12th street.
321.	S.E. corner University place and 11th street	44 University place.
322.	S.W. corner Broadway and 11th street	Office St. Denis Hotel.
323.	N.W. corner 3d avenue and 11th street	Office Com's Charities and Correction.
324.	S.W. corner 2d avenue and 12th street	N.W. corner 2d avenue and 13th street.
325.	N.W. corner 10th street and 1st avenue	Drug store, 163 First avenue.
326.	N.W. corner 12th street and Avenue A	Bakery, 186 Avenue A.
327.	No. 604 East 11th street	Bakery, 167 Avenue B.
328.	W. side Avenue C, bet. 11th and 12th streets	Bakery, 171 Avenue C.
329.	S.W. corner 10th street and Avenue D	N.E. corner 10th street and Avenue D.
331.	N. side of 13th street, bet. 10th and 11th avenues	Office Delamater Iron Works, 13th street.
332.	S.E. corner of Little 12th street and 10th avenue	Bleecker Street R.R., 18 Tenth avenue.
334.	S. side 15th street, between 9th and 10th avenues	Sugar House, 431 West 15th street.
335.	N.W. corner 13th and Hudson streets	Herring's Safe Factory, 345 West 13th st.
336.	S.E. corner Jane street and 8th avenue	Bakery, 31 Eighth avenue.
337.	N.W. corner 14th street and 8th avenue	Drug Store, 91 Eighth avenue.
338.	N. side 14th street, between 6th and 7th avenues	Livery stable, 111 West 14th street.
339.	N.E. corner 5th avenue and 14th street	Hotel, 1 East 14th street.
341.	S.E. corner Broadway and 14th street	Office Union Place Hotel, 58 E. 14th street.
342.	No. 108 East 13th street	Quarters Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3.
343.	S. side 14th street, near 3d avenue	Worden's Hotel, 142 East 14th street.
344.	No. 340 East 14th street	Quarters Engine Company No. 5.
345.	N.W. corner Avenue B and 14th street	Railroad office, 549 East 14th street.
346.	N. side 14th street, between Avenues C and D	Iron foundry, 700 East 14th street.

The following are the locations of Alarm Boxes, and the places at which Keys are to be kept, north of Fourteenth street. The numbers marked thus (*) are Signal Stations only, at which no Boxes have yet been established. Those marked thus (†) are duplicate Alarm Stations.

Box No.	*Locality.*	*Key to be found at*
351.	South side 18th st., bet. 10th and 11th avenues	Office Gas Company, 506 West 18th street.
352.	North side 17th street, bet. 9th and 10th avenues	Quarters of Engine Company No. 3.
353.	S.W. corner 9th avenue and 20th street	Bakery, 163 Ninth avenue.
354.	South side 18th street, bet. 8th and 9th avenues	Public school, 353 West 18th street.
355.	North side 20th street, bet. 7th and 8th avenues	16th Precinct Police Station.
356.	N.W. corner 7th avenue and 19th street	Bakery, same corner.
357.	S.W. corner 7th avenue and 16th street	Grocery, 100 Seventh avenue.
358.	S.W. corner 6th avenue and 18th street	Grocery, 289 Sixth avenue.
359.	S. S. 18th street, bet. 5th avenue and Broadway	Quarters of Engine Company No. 14.
361.	S.E. corner 4th avenue and 18th street	Office Clarendon Hotel.
362.	S.W. corner Irving place and 16th street	Office Westminster Hotel.
363.	S.E. corner 3d avenue and 18th street	Fulton Hotel, 202 Third avenue.
364.	N.W. corner 2d avenue and 17th street	Dwelling, 251 East 17th street.
365.	S.E. corner 1st avenue and 18th street	Grocery, 304 First avenue.
366.	N.W. corner Avenue A and 16th street	Drug store, 259 Avenue A.
367.	S.E. corner Avenue B and 18th street	Lumber yard, 301 Avenue B.
368.	N.W. corner Avenue C and 16th street	Office Avenue C Railroad Company.
371.	S.E. corner 13th avenue and 23d street	Ferry House, foot 23d street.
371.†	S.E. corner 11th avenue and 21st street	Planing mill, opposite corner.
372.	North side 24th st., bet. 10th and 11th avenues	Office Rubber Co., 527-531 W. 24th street.
373.	N.W. corner 10th avenue and 22d street	Office Meter Co., 512 West 22d street.
374.	N.E. corner 9th avenue and 23d street	Drug store, N.E. cor. 9th ave. and 22d st.

Box No.	*Locality.*	*Key to be found at*
375.	N.E. corner 8th avenue and 23d street.....	Drug store. S.W. corner same streets.
376.	S.W. corner 7th avenue and 22d street.....	Livery stable, same corner.
377.	N.E. corner 6th avenue and 23d street.....	Drug store, 381 Sixth avenue.
378.	East side 5th avenue, bet. 23d and 24th streets...	Office Fifth Avenue Hotel.
379.	East side 5th avenue, bet. 21st and 22d streets ...	Club House, 1 West 21st street.
381.	N.W. corner 4th avenue and 21st street.....	Drug store, 268 Fourth avenue.
382.	S.E. corner 4th avenue and 24th street	Ashland House, 315 Fourth avenue.
383.	S.E. corner Gramercy place and 21st street.....	Gramercy Park Hotel.
384.	N.W. corner 3d avenue and 23d street.....	Bakery, S.E. corner 3d ave. and 23d street.
385.	N.W. corner 2d avenue and 20th street.....	Piano manuf., S.E. cor. 2d ave. & 20th st.
386.	N. S. 22d street, between 1st and 2d avenues	18th Precinct Station House.
387.*	N.W. corner 2d avenue and 20th street.....	Piano manuf., cor. 21st street and 2d ave.
388.	S.E. corner Avenue A and 21st street.....	Office Gas Company, 501 East 21st street.
389.	S.S. 24th street, bet. Avenue A and 1st avenue...	Malt house, 431 East 24th street.
412.*	Corner 13th avenue and 27th street	
413.	N.W. corner 10th avenue and 27th street.....	Butcher store, same corner.
414.	North side 26th street, bet. 9th and 10th avenues.	Brewery, 450 West 26th street.
415.	N.W. corner 9th avenue and 28th street	Drug store, same corner.
416.	North side 25th street, bet. 8th and 9th avenues..	Quarters of Engine Company No. 19.
416.†	S.E. corner 8th avenue and 27th street	Drug store, 361 Eighth avenue.
417.	South side 26th street, bet. 7th and 8th avenues..	Skirt works, 212 West 26th street.
418.	N.E. corner 6th avenue and 26th street.....	Livery stable, same corner.
421.	N. S. 28th street, bet. 4th and Madison avenues ..	Office Express Co., 25 and 27 E. 28th street.
422.	N.E. corner 4th avenue and 26th street.....	Putnam House, same corner.
423.	N. S. 28th street, between 2d and 3d avenues....	Quarters of H. and L. Company No. 7.
424.	N. S. 25th street, between 2d and 3d avenues....	Quarters of Engine Company No. 16.
425.	S.W. corner 1st avenue and 26th street.....	Bellevue Hospital (office).
431.*	Corner 12th avenue and 31st street.....	
432.	N.E. corner 11th avenue and 29th street.....	Planing mill, northwest corner.
433.	S. S. 30th street, between 9th and 10th avenues..	Hudson River Railroad Depot.
434.	S. S. 33d street, between 9th and 10th avenues...	Quarters of Engine Company No. 34.
435.	N.E. corner 9th avenue and 32d street.....	Drug store, 390 Ninth avenue.
436.	S.W. corner 8th avenue and 33d street	Grocery, 457 Eighth avenue.
437.	S.E. corner 8th avenue and 30th street	Drug store, 407 Eighth avenue.
438.	N. S. 29th street, between 6th and 7th avenues ..	House of Upper Insurance Patrol.
439.	N. S. 32d street, between 6th and 7th avenues....	Cabinet manuf. 157 and 159 W. 32d street.
441.	N.E. corner Broadway and 31st street	Office Grand Hotel.
442.	S. S. 31st street, bet. 5th and Madison avenues...	Livery stable, 6 and 8 E. 31st street.
443.	N.E. corner 4th avenue and 32d street.....	Fourth Avenue Railroad Company (office).
445.	N.E. corner 4th avenue and 29th street.....	Bakery, 419 Fourth avenue.
446.	S. S. 33d street, bet. 3d and Lexington avenues ..	Fuel depot, 160 East 33d street.
447.	S.W. corner 3d avenue and 31st street.....	Bakery, 452 Third avenue.
448.	S.W. corner 2d avenue and 33d street	Bakery, 579 Second avenue.
449.	N.W. corner 1st avenue and 29th street.....	Brewery, 489 First avenue.
451.*	Corner 12th avenue and 34th street.....	
452.	N.W. corner 11th avenue and 33d street.....	Hudson River Railroad Co. (freight office).
453.	N. S. 35th street, between 10th and 11th avenues.	Produce store, 536 W. 35th street.
454.	N.W. corner 10th avenue and 37th street.....	Grocery, 485 Tenth avenue.
455.	N.W. corner 9th avenue and 36th street.....	Drug store, 469 Ninth avenue.
456.	N. S. 35th street, between 8th and 9th avenues...	20th Precinct Police Station.
457.	S. S. 37th street, between 7th and 8th avenues...	Quarters of Engine Company No. 26.
457.†	N.W. corner 8th avenue and 36th street	Bakery, 504 Eighth avenue.
458.	S.E. corner 7th avenue and 35th street	Grocery, same corner.
459.	S.W. corner 6th avenue and 34th street.....	Drug store, same corner.
461.	N.E. corner 6th avenue and 37th street.....	Livery stable, 619 Sixth avenue.
462.	N.W. corner 5th avenue and 35th street	Stewart's, N.W. cor. 5th ave. and 34th st.
463.	S.E. corner 4th avenue and 37th street.....	Dwelling, N.E. corner.
464.	N.W. corner 3d avenue and 35th street	21st Precinct Police Station.

Box No.	*Locality.*	*Key to be found at*
465.	S. S. 38th street, between 2d and 3d avenues	Brewery, 229 E. 38th street.
466.	S.W. corner 1st avenue and 38th street.....	Office of H. A. Peck, N.E. cor. same street
467.	S.W. corner 1st avenue and 34th street.....	Ferry-house, foot 34th street.
471.	N. S. 38th street, between 11th and 12th avenues.	Soap factory, 623 to 629 W. 38th street.
471.†	N.W. corner 40th street and 11th avenue.....	Office wood yard, S.W. cor. same streets.
472.	S. S. 42d street, between 11th and 12th avenues..	Gas works, 628 West 42d street.
473.	N.W. corner 10th avenue and 40th street	Brewery, 517 Tenth avenue.
474.	S.W. corner 9th avenue and 40th street.....	Drug store, 537 Ninth avenue.
475.	N.W. corner 8th avenue and 42d street	Drug store, 641 Eighth avenue.
476.	N.E. corner 8th avenue and 38th street.....	Drug store, 570 Eighth avenue.
477.	S.E. corner 7th avenue and 39th street	Livery stable, same corner.
478.	S.E. corner Broadway and 42d street.....	St. Cloud Hotel, same corner.
481.	S.E. corner 6th avenue and 40th street	St. Honoré Hotel, same corner.
482.	N.E. corner 5th avenue and 39th street.....	Riding Academy, same corner.
483.	N.E. corner 4th avenue and 42d street.....	Park Avenue Hotel (office).
484.	S.E. corner Lexington avenue and 39th street....	Livery stable, 150 East 39th street.
485.	S. S. 40th street, between 2d and 3d avenues.....	Quarters of Engine Company No. 21.
486.	N.W. corner 2d avenue and 42d street.....	Moulding mill, 235 and 237 East 42d street.
487.	Corner 1st avenue and 41st street	
512.	N. S. 43d street, between 11th and 12th avenues.	Office Higgins' carpet factory.
513.	S. S. 47th street, between 11th and 12th avenues.	Tannery, 622 West 47th street.
513.†	S.W. corner 11th avenue and 45th street.....	Liquor store, 603 Eleventh avenue.
514.	S. S. 43d street, between 10th and 11th avenues..	Quarters of Engine Company No. 2.
515.	S.W. corner 10th avenue and 45th street.....	Cabinet manuf., N.E. corner same streets.
516.	S. S. 47th street, between 8th and 9th avenues...	22d Precinct Police Station.
517.	S. S. 44th street, between 8th and 9th avenues...	Brewery, 349 West 44th street.
518.	S.E. corner Broadway and 44th street.....	St. Cloud Hotel, S.E. c. B'way and 42d st.
519.	S.E. corner 7th avenue and 47th street	Stable, same corner.
521.	S.E. corner 6th avenue and 46th street	Drug store, same corner.
522.	S.E. corner 6th avenue and 43d street.....	Office 6th Avenue Railroad Company.
523.	S.E. corner 5th avenue and 44th street	Livery stable, same corner.
524.	Corner 4th avenue and 46th street.....	
525.	N.E. corner Lexington avenue and 47th street....	Harlem Railroad Freight Office.
526.	S.W. corner Third avenue and 45th street	Drug store, N.W. corner same streets.
527.	S. S. 47th street, between 1st and 2d avenues....	Brewery, 315 East 47th street.
528.	N. S. 45th street, between 1st and 2d avenues....	Brewery, 322 East 45th street.
529.	S.S. 44th street between 1st av. and East river...	Office of Hoyt Bros.
531.	N. S. 51st street, between 11th and 12th avenues.	Grocery, 721 Eleventh avenue.
532.	Cor. 10th avenue and 49th street.....	
533.	N. S. 10th avenue, between 51st and 52d streets.	10th Avenue Railroad Depot.
534.	S.W. corner 9th avenue and 51st street.....	Drug store, 661 Ninth avenue.
535.	S. E. corner 8th avenue and 48th street.....	Quarters Hook and Ladder Company 4.
536.	S.E. corner 8th avenue and 50th street.....	8th avenue Railroad Co. (office).
537.	S.E. corner 7th avenue and 51st street.....	7th Avenue Railroad Co. (office).
541.	S.E. corner 6th avenue and 49th street.....	Drug store, same corner.
542.	S.E. corner 5th avenue and 48th street.....	Office Dr. Clowe, 597 Fifth avenue.
543.	S.W. corner 5th avenue and 51st street	Dwelling, 648 Fifth avenue.
544.	N. S. 49th st., between 4th and Madison avenues.	Office Columbia College.
545.	S.E. corner Lexington avenue and 50th street...	Quarters of Hook and Ladder Co. 2.
546.	N. S. 51st street, near 3d avenue.....	Quarters of Engine Company 8.
547.	N.W. corner 2d avenue and 50th street..	Dwelling, 943 Second avenue.
548.	50th street and East river.....	
551.	S. S. 55th street, between 11th and 12th avenues.	Dwelling, opposite box.
551.†	S.E. corner 11th avenue and 53d street.....	Saloon, same corner.
552.	S.S. 57th street, between 10th and 11th avenues..	Brewery, 526 West 57th street.
553.	N.W. corner 10th avenue and 55th street.....	Harness makers, 824 Tenth avenue
554.	S.W. corner 9th avenue and 54th street.....	9th Avenue Railroad Depot Office.
556.	S.W. corner 9th avenue and 57th street.....	

Box No.	*Locality.*	*Key to be found at*
557.	S.W. corner 8th avenue and 55th street.....	Drug store, 930 Eighth avenue.
558.	S.E. corner Broadway and 53d street.....	Planing mill, 223 to 227 West 52d street.
559.	S.E. corner 7th avenue and 56th street.....	Saloon, 870 Seventh avenue.
561.	Corner 6th avenue and 52d street	
562.	N. S. 54th street, between 5th and 6th avenues...	Office of St. Luke's Hospital.
563.*	Corner Madison avenue and 56th street.....	
564.	N.E. corner 4th avenue and 53d street.....	Office of Steinway's Piano Manufactory.
565.	N.W. corner 3d avenue and 56th street.....	Drug store, 928 Third avenue.
566.	N.W. corner 2d avenue and 54th street.....	Distillery, S.E. corner same street.
566.†	S.W. corner 2d avenue and 57th street.....	
567.	S.W. corner 1st avenue and 53d street.....	Saw-mill, 409 East 53d street.
568.	N. S. 55th street, between 1st av. and Av. A....	Brewery, 421 East 55th street.
569.	Blackwell's Island, opposite 62d street.....	
571.	N.E. corner 11th avenue and 59th street.....	Grocery store, N.W. cor. same street.
572.	N.E. corner 9th avenue and 60th street.....	Brewery, same corner.
573.	N. S. 58th street, near Broadway.....	Quarters Engine Company No. 23.
574.	Corner 6th avenue and 58th street.....	
575.	N. S. 58th st., between Madison and 5th avenues.	Livery stable, 15 E. 58th street.
576.	N.W. corner Lexington avenue and 58th street..	Livery stable, S.W. c. Lex'n av. and 57th.
577.	N. S. 59th street, between 2d and 3d avenues.....	19th Precinct Police Station.
578.	N.W. corner 1st avenue and 58th street..... ...	Bakery, 1070 First avenue..
579.	Blackwell's Island, opposite 69th street.....	
581.*	Corner 10th avenue and 62d street	
582.*	Corner 8th avenue and 64th street.....	
583.	S.E. corner 5th avenue and 64th street.....	Central Park Station House.
584.	N.E. corner 4th avenue and 61st street.....	Dwelling, N.W. cor. 62d street and 4th av.
585.	S.W. corner 3d avenue and 60th street.....	Grocery store, same corner.
586.	S.W. corner 3d avenue and 64th street.....	Liquor store, N.W. corner same street.
587.	N.W. corner 2d avenue and 62d street.....	Office 2d Avenue Railroad Company.
588.*	Corner 1st avenue and 61st street.....	
589.	Blackwell's Island, opposite 76th street.....	
612.*	Corner 12th avenue and 65th street.....	
613.*	Corner 11th avenue and 69th street.....	
614.	S. S. 65th street, between 10th and 11th avenues.	Saloon, 42 West 65th street.
615.	N. W. corner Broadway and 67th street.....	Rope-walk, N. E. corner same street.
616.*	Corner 8th avenue and 69th street.....	
617.	N. E. corner 4th avenue and 65th street.....	
618.	N. W. corner 2d avenue and 66th street.....	Dining saloon, S. E. corner same streets.
619.	S. S. 65th street, between Avenue A and 1st av..	Office Colored Home.
621.	S. S. 74th street, between 11th and 12th avenues.	Office Orphan Asylum. [74th street.
622.	E. S. Public Drive, between 74th and 75th streets.	Confe'ry store, N. W. cor. Pub. Drive and
623.	N. E. corner 10th avenue and 71st street.....	Broadway Hall, S. E. corner same street.
624.	N. W. corner 8th avenue and 73d street.....	Dwelling, W. S. 8th ave. bet. 73d and 74th
625.*	Corner 5th avenue and 70th street.....	[streets.
626.	S. E. corner 4th avenue and 70th.....	Dwelling, 108 E. 70th street.
627.	S. E. corner 3d avenue and 71st street.....	Drug store, N. W. corner same street.
628.*	Corner 1st avenue and 70th street.....	
629.	S. S. 70th street, between Avenues A and B.....	J. Fuller's dwelling, on same block.
631.	E. S. Public Drive, between 77th and 78th streets	Shoe store, on same block.
632.*	Corner 9th avenue and 77th street.....	
633.	N. E. corner 5th avenue and 76th street..	Hotel, same corner. [Madison aves.
634.	N. E. corner Madison avenue and 73d street.....	Presbyterian Home, 73d street, bet. 4th and
635.	S. W. corner 4th avenue and 75th street.....	
636.	N. E. corner 3d avenue and 76th street.....	Bakery, E. S. 3d av., bet. 76th and 77th sts.
637.	S. W. corner 2d avenue and 74th street.....	Bakery, W. S. 2d av., bet. 73d and 74th sts.
638.	S. W. corner 1st avenue and 76th street.....	Drug store, E. S. 1st av., bet. 75th and 76th.
639.*	Corner Avenue A and 73d street.....	
641.*	Corner 12th avenue and 79th street.....	

Box No.	*Locality.*	*Key to be found at*
642.	N.E. corner Public Drive and 81st street	Grocery, same corner.
643.*	Corner 8th avenue and 81st street	
644.	N.E. corner 4th avenue and 82d street	Distillery, S.E. corner same street.
645.	N.W. corner 4th avenue and 79th street	Dwelling, E. S. 4th ave., bet. 79th & 80th sts.
646.	S.W. corner 3d avenue and 82d street	Drug store, W. S. 3d av., bet. 81st & 82d sts.
647.	S.W. corner 2d avenue and 79th street	Bakery, W. S. 2d ave., bet. 78th & 79th sts.
648.	S.W. cor. 1st avenue and 82d street	53 E. 82d street.
649.	S.E. corner Avenue A and 79th street	Lumber yard, N.E. corner same street.
651.	S. S. 86th street, bet. Public Park and 12th ave.	House of Mercy, same block.
652.	S.W. corner Public Drive and 86th street	Public house, same corner.
653.†	S.E. corner 10th avenue and 83d street	
653.	S.W. corner 9th avenue and 84th street	Grocery, same corner.
654.	N.W. corner 8th avenue and 86th street	Flora Garden, S.W. corner same street.
655.	N.E. corner 5th avenue and 86th street	Dwelling, same corner.
656.	N.E. corner 4th avenue and 86th street	23d Precinct Police Station.
657.	N.E. corner 3d avenue and 85th street	Quarters Engine Company No. 22.
658.	S.W. corner Avenue A and 85th street	Florist's, S.E. corner same streets.
659.*	Corner Avenue B and 82d street	
661.*	Corner 10th avenue and 89th street	
662.*	Corner 9th avenue and 88th street	
663.*	Corner 8th avenue and 91st street	
664.	N.E. corner 4th avenue and 90th street	Butcher store, same corner.
665.	N. S. 87th street, between 3d and Lexington aves	Quarters Hook and Ladder Company 13.
667.	N.W. cor. 2d avenue and 89th street	
668.	N.W. corner 1st avenue and 87th street	Dwel'g, W. S. 1st ave., bet. 87th and 88th sts.
669.	S.W. corner Avenue A and 90th street	Public house, N.W. corner same street.
671.	S.S. 94th street, centre of Public Drive	S.W. cor. Public Drive and 93d street.
672.	Centre of Public Drive, bet. 96th and 97th streets.	Public house, S.E. cor. 96th st. and B'way.
673.*	Corner 9th avenue and 96th street	
674.*	Corner 8th avenue and 96th street	
675.	N.E. corner 5th avenue and 94th street	Eagle Hotel, same corner.
676.*	Corner 4th avenue and 97th street	
677.	S.W. corner 3d avenue and 92d street	Drug store, same corner.
678.	S.W. corner 3d avenue and 96th street	Public house, S.E. corner same street.
679.	S.E. corner Avenue A and 92d street	Office lumber yard, S.W. cor. same street.
681.*	Corner 11th avenue and 102d street	
682.	S. S. 100th street, between 9th and 10th avenues.	31st Precinct Police Station.
683.*	Corner 9th avenue and 103d street	
684.	N.W. corner 8th avenue and 100th street	Public house, same corner.
685.*	Corner 5th avenue and 100th street	
686.*	Corner 4th avenue and 103d street	
687.	N.W. corner 3d avenue and 102d street	Homestead House, W. S. 3d ave., n. 102d st.
688.*	Corner 2d avenue and 98th street	
689.*	Corner 1st avenue and 100th street	
712.*	106th street, between 11th and 12th avenues	
713.	N. S. 104th street, between 10th ave. and B'way.	School-house, N.W. c. 10th ave. and 104th.
714.	S.E. corner 9th avenue and 109th street	Office Lion Brewery.
715.*	Corner 8th avenue and 106th street	
716.*	Corner 5th avenue and 106th street	
717.	N.W. corner 3d avenue and 106th street	Grocery store, S.E. corner same street.
718.*	Corner 2d avenue and 104th street	
719.	S.E. corner 1st avenue and 106th street	Grocery, 1st ave., bet. 106th and 107th sts.
721.	S. S. 110th street, centre of Public Drive	P. O., N.E. cor. Public Drive and 110th st.
722.*	Corner 10th avenue and 112th street	
723.*	Cor. 8th avenue and 113th street	
724.	N.E. corner 6th avenue and 110th street	Public house, same corner.
725.*	Corner 5th avenue and 111th street	
726.	N.E. corner 4th avenue and 110th street	Grocery store, 104 East 110th street.

Box No.	*Locality.*	*Key to be found at*
727.	N.W. corner 2d avenue and 110th street	Public house, same corner.
728.	Foot of 110th street, East river	Ferry House.
729.	Ward's Island	
731.	S. S. 115th street, centre of Public Drive	Office Bloomingdale Asylum.
732.*	Corner 9th avenue and 116th street	
733.*	Corner 7th avenue and 116th street	
734.*	Corner 5th avenue and 116th street	
735.	N.E. corner 4th avenue and 115th street	Dwelling, same corner.
736.	S.W. corner 3d avenue and 115th street	Confectionery store, same corner.
737.	S.W. corner 1st avenue and 115th street	Grocery, W.S. 1st ave., bet. 114th and 115th.
738.	S.W. corner Avenue A and 118th street	Dwelling, Avenue A, W. S. ; 1st house S.
739.	Randall's Island	[of 118th street.
741.*	119th street, between 11th and 12th avenues	
742.*	Corner 10th avenue and 120th street	
743.*	Corner 9th avenue and 121st street	
744.*	Corner 8th avenue and 119th street	
745.*	Corner 7th avenue and 121st street	
746.*	Corner 6th avenue and 119th street	
747.	S.E. corner 4th avenue and 120th street	Dwelling, same corner.
748.	N. S. 119th street, between 2d and 3d avenues	Quarters Engine Company No. 35.
749.	S.E. corner 1st avenue and 120th street	Grocery store, N.E. corner same streets.
751.*	Corner 12th avenue and 125th street	
752.*	Corner 11th avenue and 122d street	
753.	S.W. corner 8th avenue and 125th street	Public house, same corner.
754.	S.E. corner 5th avenue and 124th street	Dwelling, W. S. 5th av., 2d h. N. 124th st.
755.	S. S. 125th street, between 3d and 4th avenues	Quarters Hook and Ladder Co. No. 14.
756.	N. S. 122d street, between 2d and 3d avenues	209 East 122d street.
757.	S.E. corner 2d avenue and 125th street	Dwelling, 2110 Second avenue.
758.	N.W. corner 1st avenue and 124th street	Dwelling, S.E. corner same streets.
759.	S.W. corner Avenue A and 122d street	Dwelling, S.E. corner same streets.
761.	S. S. Lawrence st., bet. B'way and Public Drive	30th Precinct Police Station.
762.	S. S. Lawrence street, between 9th and 10th aves.	Bakery, S. S. Lawrence st., b.9th & 10th avs.
763.	N.E. corner 9th avenue and 125th street	Toy store, same corner.
764.	N.E. corner 6th avenue and 125th street	Grocery store, same corner.
765.	S.E. corner 5th avenue and 128th street	Dwelling, S.W. corner same streets.
766.	E. S. 4th avenue, bet. 126th and 127th streets	Quarters Engine Company No. 36.
767.	S. S. 126th street, between 3d and 4th avenues	12th Precinct Police Station.
768.	N.W. corner 2d avenue and 128th street	Dwelling, S.W. corner same streets.
781.*	Corner 12th avenue and 132d street	
782.	N. S. 130th street, bet. 11th and 12th avenues	Office Hudson River R. R. Co.
783.	S.W. corner Broadway and 132d street	Dwelling, E. S. B'way, bet. 131st & 132d sts.
784.*	Avenue St. Nicholas and 129th street	
785.	S.W. corner 8th avenue and 133d street	Dwelling, S. S. 133d st., 1 h. W. of 8th ave.
786.	S.E. corner 7th avenue and 129th street	Dwelling, 154 West 129th street.
787.	N.E. corner 6th avenue and 133d street	Dwelling, N. S. 133d st., 1 h. E. of 6th ave.
788.	S.W. corner 4th avenue and 130th street	Office rubber factory.
789.	N.E. corner 3d avenue and 129th street	Office 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
812.*	Corner 12th avenue and 138th street	
813.*	Corner Public Drive and 135th street	
814.	S. S. 140th street, centre of Public Drive	Dwelling, N. S. 140th st., 1 h. E. of Public
815.*	Corner 10th avenue and 137th street	[Drive.
816.*	Corner Avenue St. Nicholas and 137th street	
817.*	Corner 7th avenue and 136th street	
818.	N.E. corner 6th avenue and 140th street	Dwelling, 140th st., bet. 6th and 7th aves.
819.	S.W. corner 5th avenue and 135th street	Dwelling, N. S. 135th st., 1 h. W. of 5th av.
821.	N. S. 143d st., bet. Public Drive and 12th avenue	Engine room Manhattan Iron Works.
822.*	Corner Public Drive and 148th street	
823.	N.W. corner 10th avenue and 143d street	Gate-house, Colored Orphan Asylum.

Box No.	*Locality.*	*Key to be found at*
824.*	Corner Avenue St. Nicholas and 145th street.....	
825.	S.E. corner 8th avenue and 142d street.....	Shraeder's Hotel, N.E. corner same streets.
826.*	Corner 7th avenue and 148th street.....	
827.*	Corner 6th avenue and 145th street.....	
828.*	Corner 5th avenue and 142d street	
831.	S.E. corner 12th avenue and 152d street.....	Ticket office H. R. R. R. Co., opposite.
832.	N.W. corner 10th avenue and 152d street.....	32d Precinct Police Station.
833.	E.S. 10th avenue, bet. 154th and 155th streets....	Quarters Engine Co. No. 38.
834.*	Corner 9th avenue and 150th street.....	
835.*	155th street, between 8th and 9th avenues.....	
836.	N.W. corner Macomb's lane and 151st street.....	Macomb's Dam Hotel, opposite.
837.	N.W. corner Macomb's lane and 153d street.....	Dodge's Hotel.
841.	S. S. 158th street, bet. 11th ave. and River st....	Residence of Sheppard F. Knapp.
842.	S. S. 162d street, bet. 11th and 12th avenues.....	Office Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
843.*	Corner 11th avenue and 158th street.....	
844.	W. S. Kingsbridge road, bet. 10th and 11th aves..	Mullen's Hotel, opposite.
845.	N.W. corner 10th avenue and Kingsbridge road..	Saul's Hotel, opposite.
846.*	Public Drive, in line with 158th street.....	
847.*	Public Drive, between 9th and 10th avenues.....	
851.*	River st., cor. of street through Fort Wash'n pk..	
852.*	Public Drive, on estate of M. Wood.....	
853.	176th street, near 12th avenue.....	Residence of General Davis.
854.*	Corner 10th avenue and Kingsbridge road.....	
855.	Kingsbridge road and 173d street.....	Residence of J. P. Martin.
856.	Kingsbridge road and 176th street.	Residence of Mr. McDonald.
857.*	11th avenue and Juvenile Asylum.....	
858.	10th avenue and 174th street...	High Bridge Hotel.
859.*	High Bridge.....	
861.	S. S. Depot lane, near River street.....	Ticket office Hudson River R. R. Co.
862.*	Public Drive, on Bennett & Devlin's estate.....	
863.	12th avenue and 184th street.....	Residence of J. G. Bennett.
864.	Kingsbridge road and 180th street.....	Residence of H. B. Perkins.
865.	Kingsbridge road and 185th street.....	Residence of H. G. Conklin.
866.*	11th avenue and 183d street	
867.	10th avenue and 182d street.....	Residence of Blasius Mooris.
868.*	River Drive, on George H. Peck's estate.....	
871.*	Public Drive, on C. Richards' estate..... ..	
872.	Potter's gate, on Sweetser's & Chittenden's estate.	Residence of J. G. Potter.
873.*	Cor. Kingsbridge rd., Hillside st., and Nagle ave.	
874.*	Cor. Dyckman st., Hillside st., and Nagle ave....	
875.*	Corner 11th and Fort George avenues.....	
876.*	Corner Harlem River Drive and Dyckman street.	
877.*	Corner 10th avenue and estate of Alvin Higgins..	
881.	Inwood street and Hudson River Railroad.....	Station Master Hudson River Railroad.
882.*	Public Drive, on Flint estate.....	
883.	Inwood lane, near residence of C. Marie.....	Residence of C. Marie.
884.	Kingsbridge road and Inwood street.....	Residence of Mrs. McDonald.
885.*	Kingsbridge road, on lands of Dyckman's heirs..	
886.*	In middle of lands of Dyckman's heirs.....	
887.*	On boundary of Dyckman's and C. M. Connolly's heirs.....	
889.*	Harlem River st., on lands of Dyckman's heirs...	
912.*	River street, Inwood.....	
913.*	Corner of lands of J. H. Dyckman and Isham...	
914.*	River street and Spuyten Duyvil creek.....	
915.	Kingsbridge road, opp. gate of J. F. Seaman.....	Residence of J. F. Seaman.
916.*	Harlem River street, on lands of C. M. Connolly and others.....	

Box No.	*Locality.*	*Key to be found at*
917.*	Kingsbridge road, on lands of Isaac Dyckman...	
918.*	River street and Spuyten Duyvil creek.....	
919.	Kingsbridge road, near Kingsbridge Hotel.....	Kingsbridge Hotel.

1. The Essex Tower Bell will ring for all Stations within the following boundaries:—South of 14th street, east of Broadway, and south of Houston street.

2. The 25th Street Tower Bell, for all stations south of 59th street, and north of Houston street.

3. The 33d Street Tower Bell, for all Stations within the following boundaries:—North river, 106th street, to 8th avenue, to 59th street, to East river, and north of 14th street.

4. The 51st Street Tower Bell, for all Stations south of 96th street, and north of 23d street, and the Stations on Blackwell's Island.

5. The Yorkville Tower Bell, for all Stations north of 59th street, and the Stations on Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands.

FIREMEN'S LYCEUM.

A Circulating Library and Reading-room has been organized at Headquarters, under a resolution of the Board, intrusting the same to Colonel T. Bailey Myers, as trustee.

The large hall above the office has been handsomely fitted up, the men of the Department performing the work. A selection of over 6,000 volumes of suitable books has been purchased by Mr. Charles E. Gildersleve, the Secretary, entirely at auction sales, with many contributed from private sources, and have been uniformly covered, arranged, and catalogued by Mr. Charles De F. Burns, who acts as Librarian. The room is adorned with a variety of curious relics, antique furniture, and rare engravings, which have either been contributed by friends, or deposited by Colonel Myers.

The books are regularly issued, and the hall used as a reading-room and for other purposes improving to the men.

BENNETT MEDAL.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq., has placed in the hands of T. Bailey Myers, James M. McLean, and Robert S. Hone, Esqs., Trustees, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, of which five hundred dollars is to be used in striking a die for a medal, and the interest of the balance of one thousand dollars to be devoted annually to procuring a Gold Medal to be struck, to be conferred on the member of the Department they may consider most meritorious. The trust is in perpetuity. The die has been beautifully executed by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., and sufficient interest having accrued to cover the expense, two gold medals have been struck, and on December 27, 1870, the presentation took place at the public opening of the Lyceum, Assistant Foreman M. D. Tompkins, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, and Benjamin A. Gicquel, Foreman of Engine Company No. 25, being the recipients.

FIRES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1869, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1870.

Total number of Fires	964
Confined to one building	914
Extended to others	36
Vessels	9
Loads of hay	2
Woods	3
Estimated loss	$2,120,212
Insurance	10,334,370

How Discovered.

Fire Patrol	194
Police	385
Bell-ringers	77
Citizens	308
Total	964

Alarms.

Telegraph Fires	649
" False	187
Still	315
Total	1,151

Buildings.

Slightly damaged	870
Considerably damaged	70
Totally destroyed	22
Total	962

Extinguished without sending out Alarm.

By officers	12
By companies	174
By individual members	69
By police	38
By citizens	22
Total	315
Extinguished with fire extinguisher	12

Comparative Table of Losses by Fire, from 1865 to 1870.

Year.	Losses.	Less than 1865.	Less than 1866.	Less than 1867.	Less than 1868.	Less than 1869.
1865	$8,103,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	6,428,000	$1,675,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867	5,711,000	2,392,000	$717,000	.....	.....	.....
1868	4,342,000	3,761,000	2,086,000	$1,369,000	.....	.....
1869	2,626,000	5,477,000	3,802,000	3,085,000	$1,716,000	.....
1870	2,120,000	5,983,000	4,308,000	3,591,000	2,222,000	$506,000

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE, NO. 301 MOTT STREET.

COMMISSIONERS.

		APPOINTED BY
Joseph S. Bosworth	*Police Commissioner*	The Mayor.
Thomas J. Barr	"	"
Benjamin F. Manierre	"	"
Henry Smith	"	"
John M. Carnochan, M.D.	*Health Officer of the Port*	Governor and Senate.
Giovanni Ceccarini, M.D.	*Commissioner of Health of the City of New York*	The Mayor.
Magnus Gross	"	"
John Mullaly	"	"
Stephen Smith, M.D.	"	"

Joseph S. Bosworth	*President*	
Emmons Clark	*Secretary*	Board of Health.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

		APPOINTED BY
Moreau Morris, M.D.	*City Sanitary Inspector and Sanitary Superintendent*	Board of Health.
Charles P. Russel, M.D.	*Register of Records*	"
Thomas Coltman, M.D.	*Inspector of Street-Cleaning*	"
Charles H. Cooper	*Sanitary Permit Inspector*	"
Aaron J. Vanderpoel	*Attorney and Counsel*	"
Charles F. Chandler, M.D.	*Chemist*	"
George S. Hastings	*Chief Clerk*	"

HEALTH INSPECTORS.

	APPOINTED BY
Charles F. Roberts, M.D.	Board of Health.
Lucien Damainville, M.D.	"
William H. B. Post, M.D.	"
Philip O'Hanlon, M.D.	"
Stuyvesant Morris, M.D.	"
Ed. C. Passmore, M.D.	"
Henry R. Stiles, M.D.	"
Willard F. Deming, M.D.	"
Edward H. Janes, M.D.	"
H. Dewitt Joy, M.D.	"

ASSISTANT HEALTH INSPECTORS.

	APPOINTED BY
J. F. O'Coner, M.D.	Board of Health.
A. Tauszky, M.D.	"
Charles W. Betzel, M.D.	"
George B. Smith, M.D.	"
C. G. Stanley, M.D.	"
Albert Strang, M.D.	"
H. B. Judson, M.D.	"
Edward Frankel, M.D.	"
Charles O'Leary, M.D.	"
Simeon N. Leo, M.D.	"

		APPOINTED BY
Augustus Viele, M.D.		Board of Health.
James Ingram.		"
James McCarthy		"

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

		APPOINTED BY
Emmons Clark	*Secretary*	Board of Health.
George S. Hastings	*Chief Clerk*	"
Norman A. Beach	*Clerk.*	"
Edward A. Farrington.	"	"
Edmund Roberson.	"	"
Edward Kliem	"	"
Thomas J. Nealis.	"	"
Charles A. St. John	"	"
Peter L. Feirty.	"	"
John Norton	*Auditing Clerk*	"
Martin Kelly.	*Janitor.*	"
James Fitzpatrick	*Messenger*	"

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION.

		APPOINTED BY
Moreau Morris, M.D.	*City Sanitary Inspector and Sanitary Superintendent.*	Board of Health.
Norris R. Norton.	*Clerk.*	"
James R. Griswold	"	"
Louis T. Brennan	"	"
Aaron Friedsam.	"	"
William H. St. John.	"	"
C. C. Nukerck	"	"
H. W. Heilman	"	"
C. T. Hammond.	"	"
H. Endermann, M.D.	*Assistant Chemist*	"
Thomas D. Yates.	*Storekeeper*	"
Franklin P. Demarest	*Messenger.*	"

SANITARY PERMIT BUREAU.

		APPOINTED BY
Charles H. Cooper.	*Sanitary Permit Inspector*	Board of Health.
Abram Brown, Jr.	*Clerk.*	"

BUREAU OF STREET-CLEANING.

		APPOINTED BY
Thomas Coltman, M.D.	*Inspector of Street-Cleaning.*	Board of Health.
Charles Hoyer.	*Clerk.*	"

BUREAU OF RECORDS OF VITAL STATISTICS.

		APPOINTED BY
Charles P. Russel, M.D.	*Register of Records*	Board of Health.
John T. Nagle, M.D.	*Deputy Register of Records*	"
E. D. Requa.	*Clerk.*	"
Felix Vinay.	"	"
E. C. Berckmann.	"	"
R. C. Bodfish.	"	"
Henry Beeny.	"	"
Jacob A. Weil.	"	"
William H. Littlepage.	"	"

Abstract of the Registry of Births in the City of New York, in the Twelve Months ending December 31, 1869.

Months.	Total.	Color.			Sex.			Nativity of Parents.									Name of Child.	
		White.	Colored.	Not stated.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign Father only.	Foreign Mother only.	Nativity of Father stated only.		Nativity of Mother stated only.		Not stated.	Stated.	Not stated.
												Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.			
January	1,224	1,203	21	..	633	590	1	797	220	110	46	1	1	5	43	1	993	231
February	1,075	1,062	13	..	565	508	2	676	224	77	46	..	1	6	45	..	676	399
March	1,440	1,426	14	..	740	698	2	958	250	121	58	..	2	9	42	..	1,020	420
Total, Quarter ending March 31	3,739	3,691	48	..	1,938	1,796	5	2,431	694	308	150	1	4	20	130	1	2,689	1,050
April	1,220	1,199	21	..	627	593	..	780	220	123	51	1	3	5	37	..	873	347
May	764	755	9	..	378	386	..	491	142	56	27	..	..	2	44	2	539	225
June	849	835	14	..	400	448	1	543	163	77	30	..	..	3	33	..	569	280
Total, Quarter ending June 30	2,833	2,789	44	..	1,405	1,427	1	1,814	525	256	108	1	3	10	114	2	1,981	852
July	1,103	1,094	9	..	587	515	1	752	175	106	34	2	..	4	30	..	811	292
August*	1,263	1,249	14	..	638	620	5	819	219	104	51	..	1	..	54	3	858	405
September†	1,484	1,465	19	..	764	719	1	976	239	128	67	..	..	6	58	2	1,100	384
Total, Quarter ending Sept. 30	3,850	3,808	42	..	1,989	1,854	7	2,547	633	338	152	2	1	10	142	5	2,769	1,081
October	1,027	1,010	17	..	494	532	1	632	193	103	44	..	1	6	47	1	713	314
November	1,241	1,221	20	..	624	617	..	833	208	108	42	..	..	6	38	1	943	298
December	1,257	1,236	21	..	646	609	2	818	204	114	59	1	1	7	51	2	850	407
Total, Quarter ending Dec. 31	3,525	3,467	58	..	1,764	1,758	3	2,288	605	325	145	1	2	19	136	4	2,506	1,019
Grand Total	13,947	13,755	192	..	7,096	6,835	16	9,080	2,457	1,227	555	5	10	59	522	12	9,945	4,002

* Ten twin-births and one triplet-birth during the month of August.

† Eight twin-births during the month of September.

NOTE.—The reports of twin-births in the first two quarters and in the fourth quarter were not specified.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORNE BY EACH MOTHER,

As returned by their last Birth-Reports, for the Twelve Months ending December 31, 1869.

PARENTAGE.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Parentage not reported.
Native	712	492	353	208	112	88	50	45	19	8	7	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Foreign	1,440	1,055	896	788	521	392	291	215	135	90	38	28	13	3	..	2	..	..	1	1	....
Not stated	4	4	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,921
At Sea	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	2,157	1,551	1,252	996	634	480	342	260	154	98	46	34	14	4	..	2	..	..	1	1	8,026
Total number of Births reported																					13,947

Return of Still-births,

Showing the Nativity of parents, and the period of Utero-gestation, for the Twelve Months ending December 31, 1869.

Months.	Total.	Sex.			Nativity of						Period of Utero-gestation.										
					Father.			Mother.			Month.										
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Native.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Native.	Foreign.	Not stated.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.	Not stated.
January	213	104	99	10	40	145	28	52	152	9	..	..	2	4	10	21	23	23	104	..	26
February	177	101	70	6	40	116	21	44	124	9	..	1	2	2	9	15	24	23	91	1	9
March	195	107	84	4	42	141	12	39	148	8	..	..	1	6	11	19	20	33	91	3	11
Total, 1st Quarter	585	312	253	20	122	402	61	135	424	26	..	1	5	12	30	55	67	79	286	4	46
April	175	95	80	..	35	115	25	44	116	15	..	..	2	4	13	19	30	15	69	2	21
May	185	108	77	..	40	133	12	43	136	4	..	..	..	5	11	21	34	26	78	1	1
June	188	122	66	..	35	134	19	38	139	11	..	1	..	7	17	11	34	23	75	..	20
Total, 2d Quarter	548	325	223	..	110	382	56	125	391	30	..	1	2	16	41	51	98	64	222	3	42
July	202	133	66	3	40	142	20	48	142	12	..	..	1	1	12	16	28	29	95	1	19
August	104	120	74	1	36	139	20	38	144	13	1	1	1	8	9	19	34	21	89	3	9
September	169	87	77	..	36	113	15	31	128	5	..	1	..	2	7	17	29	23	74	..	11
Total, 3d Quarter	475	340	217	4	112	394	55	117	414	30	1	2	2	11	28	52	91	73	258	4	39
October	171	101	70	..	42	109	20	51	106	14	..	..	..	3	11	14	22	21	81	2	17
November	171	94	77	..	26	131	14	36	132	3	..	..	1	3	5	7	33	30	87	1	4
December	179	104	74	1	35	133	11	38	135	6	..	1	2	5	7	14	23	16	99	1	11
Total, 4th Quarter	521	299	221	1	103	373	45	125	373	23	..	1	3	11	23	35	78	67	267	4	32
Grand Total	2,215	1,276	914	25	447	1,551	217	502	1,602	111	1	5	12	50	122	193	334	283	1,033	15	167

ABSTRACT OF THE REGISTRY OF MARRIAGES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JANUARY 31, 1869.

MONTHS.	TOTAL.	COLOR.		NATIVITY.						CONDITION.									
				FOREIGN.		NATIVE.		NOT STATED.		FIRST MARRIAGE.		SECOND MARRIAGE.		THIRD MARRIAGE.		FOURTH MARRIAGE.		NOT STATED.	
		White.	Black.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
January	687	665	22	409	377	258	290	20	20	535	517	85	86	4	1	..	..	63	83
February	621	608	13	460	422	159	195	2	4	483	487	76	66	3	5	..	..	59	63
March	565	549	16	403	365	159	166	3	4	457	446	58	65	3	2	1	..	46	52
Total for the Quarter	1,873	1,822	51	1,272	1,164	576	681	25	28	1,475	1,450	219	217	10	8	1	..	168	198
April	883	857	26	520	458	320	383	43	42	684	691	114	94	4	4	1	..	80	94
May	832	811	21	580	518	248	309	4	5	661	677	89	80	7	4	1		74	71
June	709	682	27	487	426	221	282	1	1	588	596	86	76	6	3	..	..	29	34
Total for the Quarter	2,424	2,350	74	1,587	1,402	789	974	48	48	1,933	1,964	289	250	17	11	2	..	183	199
July	656	642	14	462	400	187	245	7	11	541	538	75	74	3	3	..	..	37	41
August	608	601	7	464	414	143	194	1	..	499	527	84	56	2	1	..	..	23	24
September	998	983	15	696	647	267	316	35	35	748	739	98	98	4	3	..	1	148	157
Total for the Quarter	2,262	2,226	36	1,622	1,461	597	755	43	46	1,788	1,804	257	228	9	7	..	1	208	222
October	620	607	13	420	366	196	250	4	4	490	508	86	58	4	1	1	..	39	53
November	822	809	13	494	437	227	281	101	104	607	588	109	116	5	6	..	..	101	112
December	694	682	12	465	425	220	261	9	8	551	567	88	75	7	2	..	..	48	50
Total for the Quarter	2,136	2,098	38	1,379	1,228	643	792	114	116	1,648	1,663	283	249	16	9	1	..	188	215
Grand Total for the Year	8,695	8,496	199	5,860	5,255	2,605	3,202	230	238	6,844	6,881	1,048	944	52	35	4	..	747	834

Ages of Persons Married.

Months.	Under 20.		20-25.		25-30.		30-35.		35-40.		40-45.		45-50.		50-55.		55-60.		60-65.		65-70.		70-80.		Not Stated.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
January	8	126	213	292	227	146	107	46	57	36	25	11	22	8	10	3	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	13	18
February	6	104	192	260	206	156	111	45	43	29	30	6	15	6	7	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	12
March	3	89	154	249	209	140	102	42	47	30	25	10	10	7	5	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	7
Total for the Quarter...	17	319	559	801	642	442	320	133	147	85	80	27	47	21	22	7	8	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	24	37
April	7	154	250	388	315	177	150	76	66	45	42	15	26	14	10	3	3	..	5	..	2	1	..	..	7	10
May	4	140	231	377	309	195	142	54	66	36	34	10	19	5	10	4	4	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	9	10
June	3	120	229	313	231	166	118	54	53	29	31	12	19	5	12	2	1	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	8	6
Total for the Quarter...	14	414	710	1,078	855	538	410	184	185	110	107	37	64	24	32	9	8	3	8	..	6	1	1	..	24	26
July	4	99	196	293	222	144	105	57	57	31	29	17	19	1	8	4	7	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	6	8
August	6	121	194	256	192	133	104	51	56	21	25	14	12	4	9	2	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	4
September	7	141	264	385	303	209	151	79	74	28	33	15	22	7	3	1	7	2	3	..	..	2	1	..	130	129
Total for the Quarter...	17	361	654	934	717	486	360	187	187	80	87	46	53	12	20	7	21	3	5	1	2	2	2	2	137	141
October	5	113	148	257	249	136	97	49	46	27	32	14	15	5	9	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	12	18
November	5	142	228	338	200	185	140	57	69	43	27	29	26	5	12	3	8	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	15	19
December	9	124	194	302	242	159	115	47	58	25	33	15	16	10	11	..	4	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	9	9
Total for the Quarter...	19	379	570	897	781	480	352	153	173	95	92	58	57	20	32	3	14	3	6	1	2	1	2	..	36	46
Grand Total for the Year	67	1,473	2,493	3,710	2,995	1,946	1,142	657	692	370	366	168	221	77	106	26	51	9	22	3	14	4	5	2	221	250

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES IN THE YEARS 1866, 1867, 1868 AND 1869, WITH THE NATIVITY OF THE PERSONS MARRIED.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF MARRIAGES.	FOREIGN-BORN.		NATIVE-BORN.		NATIVITY NOT STATED.		NO. OF PERSONS MARRIED.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTALS.
1866.....	5,792	3,659	3,428	1,351	1,588	782	776	11,584
1867.....	7,144	5,051	4,654	1,890	2,280	203	210	14,288
1868.....	6,926	4,818	4,398	1,963	2,387	145	141	13,852
1869.....	8,695	5,860	5,255	2,605	3,202	230	238	17,390

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES AMONG THE NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION.

NATIVITY.	1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		TOTALS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Foreign.....	3,659	3,428	5,051	4,654	4,818	4,398	5,860	5,255	37,123
Native.....	1,351	1,588	1,890	2,280	1,963	2,387	2,605	3,202	17,266
Not stated....	782	776	203	210	145	141	230	238	2,725

ABSTRACT OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1869. SEXES AND NATIVITIES, AT EACH PERIOD.

FIRST QUARTER.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	United States.	Foreign.
January	925	809	1,734	1,094	640
February	961	840	1,801	1,157	644
March	1,293	1,091	2,384	1,594	790
Total	3,179	2,740	5,919	3,845	2,074

SECOND QUARTER.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	United States.	Foreign.
April	982	825	1,807	1,179	628
May	1,012	904	1,916	1,233	683
June	1,248	1,094	2,342	1,558	784
Total	3,242	2,823	6,065	3,970	2,095

THIRD QUARTER.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	United States.	Foreign.
July	1,387	1,304	2,691	2,043	648
August	1,283	1,093	2,376	1,681	695
September	1,239	1,084	2,323	1,555	768
Total	3,909	3,481	7,390	5,279	2,111

FOURTH QUARTER.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	United States.	Foreign.
October	919	865	1,784	1,104	680
November	928	819	1,747	952	795
December	1,192	1,070	2,262	1,407	855
Total	3,039	2,754	5,793	3,463	2,330

TOTAL DEATHS BY CLASSES—

CAUSES OF DEATH.		NATIVITY. United States.	NATIVITY. Foreign.	Colored.	Under 1 year.	1-	2-	3-	4-	Total under 5 years.	5-	10-
CLASSES.												
Zymotic	M.	3,210	822	42	1,553	718	344	219	142	2,976	202	53
	F.	2,969	675	40	1,390	682	288	205	159	2,724	217	39
Total of both Sexes		6,179	1,497	82	2,943	1,400	632	424	301	5,700	419	92
Constitutional	M.	1,499	1,398	79	534	239	98	34	26	931	66	30
	F.	1,401	1,422	92	459	235	92	31	19	836	50	27
Total of both Sexes		2,900	2,820	171	993	474	190	65	45	1,767	116	57
Local	M.	3,266	1,798	116	1,383	529	251	116	74	2,353	205	81
	F.	2,780	1,545	102	1,147	466	191	102	83	1,989	138	77
Total of both Sexes		6,046	3,343	218	2,530	995	442	218	157	4,342	343	158
Developmental	M.	533	99	8	487	4	1	2	1	495	1	..
	F.	512	291	8	384	7	1	..	..	392	2	..
Total of both Sexes		1,045	390	16	871	11	2	2	1	887	3	..
Violence	M.	283	461	5	45	14	14	14	9	96	50	40
	F.	104	99	..	23	12	15	10	7	67	10	7
Total of both Sexes		387	560	5	68	26	29	24	16	163	60	47
Total (by Sexes)	M.	8,791	4,578	250	4,002	1,504	708	385	252	6,851	524	204
	F.	7,766	4,032	242	3,403	1,402	587	348	268	6,008	417	150
Total of both Sexes		16,557	8,610	492	7,405	2,906	1,295	733	520	12,859	941	354
Percentage on Total Mortality given by Deaths of each Sex in each period of life	M.	34.93	18.19	.99	15.90	5.98	2.81	1.53	1.00	27.22	2.08	.81
	F.	30.86	16.02	.96	13.52	5.57	2.33	1.38	1.07	23.87	1.66	.59
Percentage on Total Mortality given by Deaths of both Sexes in each period of life		65.79	34.21	1.95	29.42	11.55	5.14	2.91	2.07	51.09	3.74	1.40

PERCENTAGES—FOR THE YEAR 1869.

15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	85–	90–	95–	100 and upwards.	Total by Sexes.	Percentage of each class on Total.
52	80	98	94	93	87	66	67	44	45	33	13	16	7	3	2	1	..	4,032	16.02
56	98	79	79	70	63	35	45	38	30	27	18	14	6	2	2	1	1	3,644	14.48
108	178	177	173	163	150	101	112	82	75	60	31	30	13	5	4	2	1	7,676	30.50
80	202	243	246	217	202	166	141	106	101	80	48	24	9	5	..	..	..	2,897	11.51
97	248	260	204	251	203	158	120	90	88	80	56	37	10	5	2	1	..	2,823	11.22
177	450	503	450	468	405	324	261	196	189	160	104	61	19	10	2	1	..	5,720	22.73
93	133	177	238	251	228	291	232	194	199	153	106	70	41	17	1	1	..	5,064	20.12
73	148	186	174	199	190	204	166	115	160	180	144	95	50	29	6	1	1	4,325	17.19
166	281	363	412	450	418	495	398	309	359	333	250	165	91	46	7	2	1	9,389	37.31
2	1	3	2	..	1	2	2	1	7	8	16	25	28	22	10	4	2	632	2.51
18	33	37	39	33	13	5	4	3	5	19	26	52	60	32	19	7	4	803	3.19
20	34	40	41	33	14	7	6	4	12	27	42	77	88	54	29	11	6	1,435	5.70
22	39	81	76	71	88	70	53	17	18	9	5	4	3	1	1	..	..	744	2.96
5	22	16	12	14	9	11	6	3	5	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	..	203	.81
27	61	97	88	85	97	81	59	20	23	14	8	7	5	2	2	1	..	947	3.77
249	455	602	656	632	606	595	495	362	370	283	188	139	88	48	14	6	2	13,369	53.12
249	549	578	508	567	478	413	341	249	288	311	247	201	128	69	30	11	6	11,798	46.88
498	1,004	1,180	1,164	1,199	1,084	1,008	836	611	658	594	435	340	216	117	44	17	8	25,167	....
.99	1.81	2.39	2.60	2.51	2.41	2.36	1.97	1.44	1.47	1.12	.75	.55	.35	.19	.05	.03	.01	53.12	....
.99	2.18	2.30	2.02	2.25	1.90	1.64	1.35	.99	1.14	1.24	.98	.80	.51	.27	.12	.04	.02	46.88	....
1.98	3.99	4.69	4.62	4.76	4.31	4.00	3.32	2.43	2.61	2.36	1.73	1.35	.86	.46	.17	.07	.03	100.00	....

CONDENSED SUMMARY OF THE MORTALITY RECORDS IN THE FOUR SUCCESSIVE AGES, WITH PERCENTAGES

CAUSES OF DEATH.		NATIVITY. United States.	NATIVITY. Foreign.	Under 1 year.	1–	2–	3–	4–	Total under 5 years.	5–	10–
CLASSES.											
Zymotic	1866	....	....	2,600	1,280	524	341	257	5,002	501	162
	1867	....	....	2,556	1,281	505	294	181	4,917	306	71
	1868	....	....	3,394	1,336	478	310	188	5,706	396	72
	1869	....	....	2,943	1,400	632	424	301	5,700	419	92
Constitutional	1866	....	....	1,352	518	184	82	45	2,181	131	83
	1867	....	....	1,042	483	165	75	50	1,815	108	71
	1868	....	....	997	513	142	66	39	1,757	109	60
	1869	....	....	993	474	190	65	45	1,767	116	57
Local	1866	....	....	2,729	832	340	179	129	4,209	303	131
	1867	....	....	2,651	953	361	199	128	4,292	284	157
	1868	....	....	2,764	986	396	199	126	4,471	299	156
	1869	....	....	2,530	995	442	218	157	4,342	343	158
Developmental	1866	....	....	989	72	14	6	3	1,084	10	6
	1867	....	....	1,016	60	5	2	4	1,087	3	5
	1868	....	....	902	33	9	4	3	951	6	2
	1869	....	....	871	11	2	2	1	887	3	..
Violence	1866	....	....	99	20	30	15	9	173	78	36
	1867	....	....	99	17	20	17	10	163	52	42
	1868	....	....	100	20	25	21	16	182	46	43
	1869	....	....	68	26	29	24	16	163	60	47
Total	1866	16,631	10,184	7,769	2,722	1,092	623	443	12,649	1,023	418
	1867	15,479	7,680	7,464	2,794	1,056	587	373	12,274	753	346
	1868	16,805	8,084	8,157	2,888	1,050	600	372	13,067	856	333
	1869	16,557	8,610	7,405	2,906	1,295	733	520	12,859	941	354
Percentage on total mortality given by the deaths of both sexes in each period of life	1866	62.02	37.98	28.97	10.15	4.07	2.32	1.65	47.17	3.82	1.50
	1867	66.84	33.16	32.23	12.06	4.56	2.03	1.61	52.99	3.25	1.49
	1868	67.52	32.48	32.77	11.60	4.22	2.41	1.49	52.50	3.44	1.34
	1869	65.79	34.21	29.42	11.55	5.14	2.91	2.07	51.09	3.74	1.40

NOTE.—492 colored persons died in the year

YEARS, 1866, 1867, 1868, AND 1869. BY CLASSES OF CAUSES; AT THE DIFFERENT OF THE SAME.

15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60–	65–	70–	75–	80–	85–	90–	95–	100 and upward.	Total of both Sexes.	Percentage of each Class on Total.
216	405	438	383	352	298	241	224	193	162	133	61	47	31	6	1	2	1	8,859	33.04
85	152	163	170	159	100	104	80	70	69	52	40	22	10	10	3	..	..	6,583	28.41
103	146	178	154	137	80	115	90	48	76	69	35	28	14	6	2	1	..	7,456	29.96
108	178	177	173	163	150	101	112	82	75	60	31	30	13	5	4	2	1	7,676	30.50
219	486	479	458	450	359	303	252	204	170	152	87	54	26	8	1	1	..	6,104	22.76
188	444	480	412	470	367	311	237	166	157	141	69	49	21	7	..	..	..	5,513	23.80
188	483	521	468	444	355	329	229	211	181	151	92	53	21	8	4	..	..	5,664	22.76
177	450	503	450	468	405	324	261	196	189	160	104	61	19	10	2	1	..	5,720	22.73
181	345	396	501	463	408	353	397	319	298	306	211	115	66	24	6	4	..	9,036	33.70
146	302	346	368	400	348	370	321	272	300	245	194	115	54	27	5	1	..	8,547	36.91
175	330	412	434	482	437	421	348	289	299	319	239	158	52	36	5	..	..	9,362	37.61
166	281	363	412	450	418	495	398	309	359	333	250	165	91	46	7	2	1	9,389	37.31
19	29	23	41	30	21	24	19	14	50	56	102	111	123	68	24	16	7	1,877	7.00
14	35	30	37	37	21	18	8	19	31	36	65	70	108	53	27	11	5	1,720	7.43
15	31	38	32	37	15	10	5	8	10	25	57	98	93	45	32	8	5	1,523	6.12
20	34	40	41	33	14	7	6	4	12	27	42	77	88	54	29	11	6	1,435	5.70
38	63	85	107	95	83	45	40	25	37	19	8	5	2	2	..	..	..	939	3.50
36	70	61	61	114	63	44	30	16	10	19	7	4	3	1	..	..	..	796	3.44
42	53	79	98	101	75	59	28	23	26	9	12	6	..	2	..	..	..	884	3.55
27	61	97	88	85	97	81	59	20	23	14	8	7	5	2	2	1	..	947	3.77
673	1,328	1,419	1,490	1,390	1,169	966	932	755	717	666	469	332	248	108	32	23	8	26,815	....
469	1,003	1,080	1,048	1,180	899	847	676	543	567	493	375	260	196	98	35	12	5	23,159	....
523	1,043	1,228	1,186	1,201	962	934	700	579	592	573	435	343	180	97	43	9	5	24,889	....
498	1,004	1,180	1,164	1,199	1,084	1,008	836	611	658	594	435	340	216	117	44	17	8	25,167	....
2.51	4.95	2.29	5.56	5.11	4.36	3.60	3.48	2.82	2.67	2.48	1.75	1.24	.92	.40	.12	.08	.03	....	....
2.03	4.33	4.66	4.53	5.10	3.88	3.66	2.91	2.34	2.45	2.13	1.62	1.12	.85	.42	.15	.05	.02	....	....
2.10	4.19	4.93	4.77	4.83	3.87	3.75	2.81	2.32	2.34	2.30	1.75	1.38	.72	.39	.17	.04	.02	....	....
1.98	3.99	4.69	4.62	4.76	4.31	4.00	3.32	2.43	2.61	2.36	1.73	1.35	.86	.46	.17	.07	.03	....	....

1869, of whom 250 were males, and 242 females.

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK OF PERSONS 90 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS, FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

NAME.	AGE.			NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	COLOR.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.		CAUSE OF DEATH.
	Yrs.	Mos.	Days.					Years in United States.	Married or Widowed.	
Catharine D. Allair	90	..	..	New York	.....	White	June 4	Lifetime	Married	Old Age (Debility).
Rachel Allen	90	..	..	New York	.....	"	April 10	Lifetime	Widow	Pneumonia.
Michael Bernie	90	i	ii	Ireland	.....	"	Nov. 6	21 years	Widower	Old Age.
Bridget Buttler	90	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	Nov. 9	40 years	Widow	Phthisis.
Elizabeth Banks	90	..	..	England	Housekeeper	"	Nov. 9	37 years	"	Pneumonia.
Mary Crawford	90	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	Mar. 2	.....	.....	Old Age.
David Foley	90	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	Oct. 30	12 years	Married	Old Age.
Jemima Great	90	5	16	New Jersey	.....	"	Aug. 16	Lifetime	Widow	Old Age.
Bridget Kane	90	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	June 4	33 years	"	Old Age.
Catharine Lyon	90	2	2	New York	.....	"	Nov. 20	.....	"	Old Age (Carbuncle).
James McCauley	90	..	..	Ireland	Stone-mason	"	May 2	50 years	Widower	Bronchitis (Debility).
Mary Riley	90	..	..	Ireland	Housekeeper	"	April 6	21 years	Widow	Phthisis (Old Age).
Nancy Rodgers	90	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	Oct. 27	21 years	"	Dysentery (Bronchitis).
Sarah Todd	90	7	20	New York	.....	"	Aug. 20	Lifetime	Single	Old Age.
Rose Whalen	90	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	July 26	40 years	Widow	Fall down-stairs (Fracture of Hip).
Mary Farrell	90	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	Jan. 6	50 years	.....	Old Age.
Julia Bourget	91	9	10	Canada	.....	"	Nov. 24	50 years	Widow	Old Age.
John B. Elfers	91	5	11	Germany	.....	"	Mar. 11	21 years	Married	Old Age (Phthisis).
Catharine Devlin	92	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	June 25	12 years	Widow	Old Age.
Ann Geohegan	92	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	July 22	62 years	.....	Old Age.
Betsey Harris	92	..	18	Connecticut	.....	"	April 13	Lifetime	Widow	Old Age (Asthma).
Mathew Harrison	92	1	..	New Jersey	.....	"	May 14	Lifetime	"	Diarrhœa (Marasmus).
Catharine Fox	92	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	Nov. 28	20 years	"	Old Age.
Peter Connolly	92	..	..	Ireland	Engineer	"	Dec. 3	6 years	Widower	Old Age (Diarrhœa).
Mary Riley	92	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	Dec. 7	12 years	Widow	Old Age (Paralysis).
Bridget Lamb	92	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	Oct. 25	19 years	"	Old Age.
Rebecker Mahrtens	92	11	..	Germany	.....	"	April 16	32 years	"	Old Age (Bronchitis).
Sophia Mee	92	..	..	New York	Housekeeper	"	May 23	.....	"	Heart-disease.

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK OF PERSONS 90 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS—(*Continued*).

NAME.	AGE.			NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	COLOR.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.		CAUSE OF DEATH.
	Yrs.	Mos.	Days.					Years in United States.	Married or Widowed.	
Margaret Armstrong	93	..	..	Ireland	.....	White	May 29	83 years	Widow	Hypertrophy of Heart.
Bridget McCabe	93	2	..	Ireland	.....	"	Oct. 19	40 years	"	Old Age.
Hannah Perry	93	..	..	New York	.....	"	June 12	.....	"	Old Age (Remittent Fever).
Ellen Van Dine	93	7	4	United States	.....	"	May 8	.....	"	Erysipelas (Old Age).
Edward Crary	94	..	3	Connecticut	.....	"	Mar. 13	.....	Single	Old Age (Fracture of Thigh).
Ellen Campbell	94	..	..	Ireland	Housekeeper	"	Nov. 30	40 years	Married	Old Age.
Thomas O'Mahoney	94	..	..	Ireland	Laborer	"	Sept. 14	6 years	Widow	Diarrhœa (Debility).
Margaret Cavenagh	95	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	Jan. 29	3 years	"	Old Age.
Patrick Flynn	95	..	..	Ireland	Carpenter	"	April 6	20 years	Widower	Old Age.
Jane Ward	95	..	..	Ireland	Housekeeper	"	May 19	.....	Married	Old Age (Marasmus).
Julia Mahony	95	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	Feb. 25	20 years	Widow	Old Age.
Jane Maloney	95	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	May 2	28 years	"	Fall into Area (Old Age).
Bridget McGuire	96	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	July 28	22 years	"	Diarrhœa (Old Age).
Fabion Fabroni	96	1	21	Italy	.....	"	Jan. 11	21 years	Married	Old Age (Hernia).
Mortimer Lyons	97	..	..	Ireland	Janitor	"	April 18	75 years	Widower	Old Age.
Jacob Surget	97	..	..	New York	Merchant	"	Mar. 16	Lifetime	Widower	Old Age.
Ellen McCue	98	8	..	Ireland	.....	"	Sept. 28	20 years	Widow	Old Age.
Timothy O'Leary	98	..	..	Ireland	Laborer	"	Oct. 3	20 years	.....	Typhoid (Diarrhœa).
Catharine Walsh	98	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	Jan. 23	24 years	Widow	Old Age (Bronchitis).
Jeremiah Calahan	98	..	..	Ireland	Laborer	"	June 2	22 years	Widower	Old Age (Asthma).
Siegesmund Kob	99	2	..	Germany	Laborer	"	Mar. 25	21 years	"	Apoplexy (Old Age).
Mary Collins	100	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	May 7	19 years	Widow	Old Age.
Florence McCarty	100	..	..	Ireland	.....	"	Dec. 19	8 years	.....	Old Age.
Francis McLellan	100	..	..	Ireland	Laborer	"	Sept. 29	.....	Widower	Old Age.
Hester Cropper	102	..	..	Maryland	.....	Black	Mar. 24	Lifetime	Widow	Old Age.
Margaret Hutchins	102	..	..	New Jersey	Cook	"	Sept. 24	Lifetime	"	Apoplexy.
Elizabeth Murray	103	..	..	At Sea	Cook	"	May 24	40 years	"	Inanition.
Phebe Williams	103	..	..	New York	.....	"	July 29	.....	"	Old Age (Debility).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

OFFICE, NO. 265 BROADWAY.

This Department is charged with the control and management of all public parks and public places of the City of New York.

COMMISSIONERS.

Peter B. Sweeny, *President.*
Henry Hilton, *Vice-President and Treasurer.*

Peter B. Sweeny, | Henry Hilton,
Robert James Dillon, | Andrew H. Green,
Thomas C. Fields.

George M. Van Nort, *Comptroller and Clerk to Board.*
E. P. Barker, *Assistant Clerk to Board.*
James Turnbull, *Book-keeper.*
M. A. Kellogg, *Engineer-in-Chief.*
B. F. Crane, *Superintendent Central Park.*
W. L. Wiley, *Superintendent Squares and Places.*
J. Wrey Mould, *Architect-in-Chief.*
Frank A. Pollard, *Acting Landscape Gardener.*
W. H. Grant, *Engineer in Charge of Bureau of Topographical Engineering.*
N. R. Mills, *Captain of Police.*

TABLES SHOWING THE INCREASED VALUATIONS IN EACH OF THE THREE WARDS SURROUNDING THE CENTRAL PARK, FOR FOURTEEN YEARS, AND THE INCREASED AMOUNT OF TAXES RAISED IN THESE WARDS; ALSO TOTAL COST OF THE CENTRAL PARK TO JANUARY 1, 1870.

WARD	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Twelfth	$8,149,360	$8,134,013	$8,476,890	$10,062,725	$11,857,114
Nineteenth	8,041,183	8,558,624	10,971,775	12,621,894	16,830,472
Twenty-second	10,239,022	10,489,455	11,563,506	13,261,025	14,775,440
Totals	*$26,429,565	$27,182,091	$31,012,171	$35,945,644	$43,463,026

WARD.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Twelfth	$12,454,375	$13,100,385	$14,134,825	$15,493,575	$18,134,805
Nineteenth	16,986,152	17,903,137	19,003,452	20,462,607	23,070,890
Twenty-second	17,666,866	18,041,857	18,281,222	18,756,276	19,824,265
Totals	$47,107,393	$49,045,379	†$51,449,497	$54,712,458	$61,029,960

* The area occupied by the Park on One Hundred and Sixth street was dropped from the assessment books this year, the last tax collected on it being that of 1855.

† The area occupied by the Park from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Tenth street was dropped from the assessment books this year.

WARD.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Twelfth	$18,381,650	$24,940,737	$28,143,005	$42,648,865
Nineteenth	37,636,050	46,249,340	53,608,040	59,912,633
Twenty-second	24,052,715	30,915,240	36,175,185	47,663,245
Totals	$80,070,415	$102,105,317	$117,926,230	$150,224,743
				26,429,565
Showing a total increased valuation in these three Wards, from 1856 to 1869, of				$123,795,178

The rate of tax for the year 1869 is 2.27, yielding on the increased valuation above stated an increased tax of $2,810,150.54.

Total expenditure for construction from May 1, 1857, to January 1, 1870		$5,775.387 14
The cost of the land of the Park to the city		5,028,844 10
Total cost of the Park to the city up to January, 1870		$10,804,231 24
Total increased tax in three wards		$2,810,150 54
The annual interest on the cost of the land and improvement of the Park up to this time, at six per cent	$648,253 87	
Deduct one per cent. on $399,300 of the above stock issued at five per cent	3,993 00	
		652,246 87
Excess of increased tax in three wards over interest on cost of land and improvements		$2,157,903 67

STATEMENT SHOWING SUNDAY ATTENDANCE AT THE

MONTHS.	1864.				1865.				1866.			
	Pedestrians.	Equestrians.	Vehicles.	Sleighs.	Pedestrians.	Equestrians.	Vehicles.	Sleighs.	Pedestrians.	Equestrians.	Vehicles.	Sleighs.
January.....	134,738	757	9,881	11,097	133,477	201	6,569	4,404	129,200	323	8,363	6,453
February.....	68,355	1,231	14,972	.....	21,755	319	7,293	.....	71,533	486	9,403	.....
March.....	59,458	1,755	16,911	.....	38,279	1,152	16,840	.....	30,657	782	12,332	.....
April.....	50,245	2,631	15,552	.....	107,503	2,232	27,346	.....	73,064	1,432	32,702	.....
May.....	115,493	1,880	30,001	.....	58,988	1,186	17,122	.....	149,846	1,960	28,482	.....
June	74,707	1,997	16,561	.....	118,982	1,663	26,509	.....	121,849	1,025	20,297	.....
July.....	135,673	1,416	29,486	.....	171,738	1,626	31,097	.....	125,517	1,289	25,655	.....
August.....	55,293	540	11,400	.....	106,430	1,595	27,476	.....	128,784	954	24,184	.....
September	51,287	576	12,962	.....	107,416	2,153	34,205	.....	153,624	1,496	37,637	.....
October	46,698	1,196	16,749	.....	90,522	1,832	32,736	.....	104,022	1,312	22,117	.....
November.....	32,634	1,478	15,728	.....	40,630	1,386	24,450	.....	47,440	1,144	20,364	.....
December.....	57,542	403	7,793	9,624	26,113	810	10,748	4 989	101,536	886	13,684	26
Totals.....	882,123	15,860	198,590	20,721	1,021,873	16,155	262,373	9,393	1,226,072	13,080	255,220	6,479

CENTRAL PARK, BY MONTHS, DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS.

1867.				1868.				1869.				
Pedestrians.	Equestrians.	Vehicles.	Sleighs.	Pedestrians.	Equestrians.	Vehicles.	Sleighs.	Pedestrians.	Equestrians.	Vehicles.	Sleighs.	Velocipedes.
116,570	226	5,488	17,279	193,167	421	8,245	....	113,090	625	14,813	6,347	....
24,666	525	7,296	969	81,094	185	3,170	6,544	54,495	671	12,500	1,247	....
43,699	1,305	19,822	2,746	65,473	715	12,245	....	56,217	675	18,683	....	....
161,768	2,460	30,759	....	57,082	1,254	17,441	....	101,426	1,215	24,006	....	400
117,352	1,666	23,982	....	136,790	1,599	28,302	....	106,866	904	28,720	....	245
129,725	1,234	23,821	....	161,734	939	30,336	....	144,797	635	15,620	....	....
123,578	984	27,589	....	105,315	875	20,462	....	162,572	577	23,297	....	....
130,676	812	24,402	....	179,695	949	28,253	....	219,684	819	31,005	....	....
161,115	1,365	32,096	....	69,309	849	20,751	....	104,901	776	23,149	....	5
104,791	1,285	33,094	....	105,524	1,281	29,748	....	89,629	807	20,272	....	....
30,657	929	16,966	....	57,287	1,223	30,527	....	52,847	668	21,188	....	....
25,807	749	11,791	8,322	25,374	203	4,193	2,059	18,855	216	5,554	76	....
1,170,898	13,540	257,066	29,316	1,237,844	10,494	233,673	8,603	1,225,379	8,588	238,893	7,670	650

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF VISITORS AT THE CENTRAL PARK DURING EACH MONTH FOR THE PAST SEVEN YEARS.

MONTHS.	1863.			1864.			1865.			1866.		
	Pedestrians.	Equestrians.	Vehicles.	Pedestrians.	Equestrians.	Vehicles.	Pedestrians.	Equestrians.	Vehicles.	Pedestrians.	Equestrians.	Vehicles.
January	51,462	3,952	38,069	555,668	3,953	83,246	658,741	1,641	77,364	240,964	2,755	99,917
February	49,080	3,489	49,344	134,322	6,244	55,038	163,383	4,472	70,768	290,191	3,897	63,329
March	41,064	4,490	44,520	90,630	7,635	67,757	77,743	6,191	86,548	64,200	5,943	73,754
April	115,764	10,094	79,095	95,386	14,192	87,575	188,019	11,344	125,864	77,141	3,882	53,028
May	137,999	449	3,618	151,678	13,533	147,344	191,527	10,386	126,789	269,604	12,394	165,363
June	159,779	12,630	110,792	121,574	14,802	111,253	299,974	11,874	153,279	375,160	13,390	163,563
July	89,160	9,378	92,363	380,165	8,085	242,511	467,729	8,750	146,023	313,851	6,372	130,924
August	189,366	12,250	115,970	186,016	4,778	82,924	467,665	9,705	157,756	330,011	5,321	115,691
September	181,850	9,211	163,600	225,256	5,288	92,159	340,355	9,985	180,526	356,881	7,331	154,127
October	150,418	10,035	108,531	148,488	9,395	98,112	205,444	10,429	104,709	242,641	12,135	363,135
November	75,231	9,195	50,990	87,291	9,308	92,361	94,578	8,097	124,431	125,049	8,582	134,618
December	227,163	5,551	65,558	118,725	3,184	81,281	63,898	5,486	71,184	327,199	4,755	62,459
Totals	1,469,335	90,724	922,450	2,295,199	100,397	1,148,161	3,219,056	98,360	1,425,241	3,412,892	86,757	1,579,808

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF VISITORS AT THE PARK, ETC.—(*Continued*).

MONTHS.	1867.			1868.			1869.			
	Pedestrians.	Equestrians.	Vehicles.	Pedestrians.	Equestrians.	Vehicles.	Pedestrians.	Equestrians.	Vehicles.	Velocipedes.
January	481,135	2,485	169,368	415,181	2,503	72,228	247,511	2,692	84,381	....
February	70,501	3,956	59,065	223,403	1,717	84,293	125,121	3,204	55,869	....
March	76,144	5,205	59,988	116,110	4,567	69,266	101,182	4,149	71,301	....
April	292,252	14,188	126,853	117,340	7,786	90,437	211,886	4,544	140,594	1,709
May	224,847	12,047	126,079	225,844	9,899	108,694	280,143	8,811	148,310	2,786
June	336,751	9,831	135,669	451,367	8,574	189,405	441,163	5,811	133,433	2,169
July	337,597	7,180	126,964	338,692	7,198	139,752	510,927	3,283	148,019	855
August	309,151	4,588	100,125	409,261	4,964	109,098	561,963	3,768	137,470	544
September	361,863	6,687	132,695	233,942	6,014	118,749	336,696	4,793	129,727	411
October	260,430	7,066	158,821	235,294	7,769	156,122	229,242	5,892	126,040	141
November	9,205	6,804	92,035	120,345	7,722	106,647	141,403	4,640	94,204	70
December	156,894	3,957	94,035	225,378	2,354	54,498	78,313	3,017	71,351	29
Totals	2,998,770	84,994	1,381,697	3,121,167	71,064	1,299,189	3,265,541	54,611	1,340,697	8,714

The largest number of pedestrians entering the Park in any one month was, in August 561,963
The largest number of equestrians entering the Park in any one month was, in May 8,810
The largest number of vehicles entering the Park in any one month was, in May 148,310
The largest number of velocipedes entering the Park in any one month was, in May 2,786
Allowing two extra for each vehicle, the number of visitors in 1869 was 7,360,957

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF VISITORS AT EACH ENTRANCE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FOR EACH MONTH DURING THE YEAR 1869.

PEDESTRIANS.

MONTHS.	59th st. and 5th ave.	72d st. and 5th ave.	79th st. and 5th ave.	90th st. and 5th ave.	64th st. and 5th ave.	59th st. and 6th ave.	59th st. and 7th ave.	59th st. and 8th ave.	72d st. and 8th ave.	85th st. and 8th ave.	96th st. and 8th ave.	100th st. and 8th ave.	110th st. and 6th ave.
January	49,352	6,480	20,006	13,424	1,190	51,406	28,325	54,102	13,132	518	358	421	8,869
February	33,661	3,401	8,827	6,431	1,153	27,261	16,459	17,302	5,515	390	346	424	3,951
March	23,637	4,273	6,291	5,733	1,442	18,102	15,614	18,684	2,884	792	408	491	2,831
April	65,093	10,763	8,682	2,457	11,197	35,615	31,795	34,315	4,947	1,156	529	730	4,607
May	54,271	19,679	14,379	3,668	11,700	42,502	54,559	60,438	10,522	1,011	593	869	5,952
June	93,951	21,563	12,979	3,034	56,131	73,563	78,676	86,091	6,692	752	619	925	6,178
July	116,306	22,605	17,598	5,161	62,659	71,839	100,622	92,943	11,421	533	790	1,190	7,160
August	76,719	34,254	15,464	5,680	49,664	88,324	103,543	145,614	11,372	1,256	768	1,429	7,873
September	68,248	17,959	43,380	4,773	26,329	59,989	63,190	65,149	9,406	1,054	725	1,078	5,416
October	67,708	10,012	7,818	3,898	19,410	37,124	32,162	40,143	4,531	725	561	756	4,394
November	43,142	7,388	5,154	2,571	20,960	16,838	19,203	17,199	4,136	690	436	563	3,123
December	22,409	4,374	3,657	1,486	17,316	8,199	7,578	8,101	2,003	522	254	407	2,007
Totals	714,497	162,679	184,235	58,316	279,151	530,762	551,726	640,081	86,564	9,399	6,387	9,383	62,361

EQUESTRIANS.

MONTHS.	59th st. and 5th ave.	72d st. and 5th ave.	79th st. and 5th ave.	90th st. and 5th ave.	59th st. and 8th ave.	72d st. and 8th ave.	85th st. and 8th ave.	96th st. and 8th ave.	100th st. and 8th ave.	110th st. and 6th ave.
January	881	61	45	102	966	81	19	14	11	512
February	1,509	92	93	110	799	113	10	10	18	444
March	2,043	139	134	132	1,020	35	15	49	22	560
April	7,257	207	163	234	2,106	128	46	121	38	774
May	4,696	265	198	197	2,181	119	35	102	50	968
June	2,913	167	160	147	1,220	47	5	74	17	1,061
July	921	177	32	170	1,009	61	5	31	14	864
August	1,088	285	85	185	926	121	18	53	15	992
September	2,130	150	125	171	1,091	71	21	82	18	934
October	3,353	183	74	287	1,099	73	26	73	19	705
November	2,608	159	156	366	543	72	18	77	30	617
December	1,728	126	82	163	589	27	16	23	11	352
Totals	31,127	2,011	1,347	2,264	13,549	948	234	715	263	8,783

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF VISITORS AT EACH ENTRANCE OF THE CENTRAL PARK—(*Continued*).

VEHICLES.

MONTHS.	59th st. and 5th ave.	72d st. and 5th ave.	79th st. and 5th ave.	90th st. and 5th ave.	59th st. and 8th ave.	72d st. and 8th ave.	85th st. and 8th ave.	96th st. and 8th ave.	100th st. and 8th ave.	110th st. and 6th ave.
January	22,993	787	1,279	1,450	9,927	543	171	404	635	14,977
February	20,895	1,032	1,440	1,204	8,367	738	202	454	691	17,864
March	27,778	1,003	2,731	1,316	11,391	416	398	467	836	24,512
April	68,113	3,205	2,425	2,760	18,969	468	410	680	877	42,687
May	46,583	2,678	3,405	2,854	38,193	461	320	623	802	52,391
June	51,486	2,163	3,536	2,704	18,474	405	327	586	758	52,992
July	52,979	2,144	2,159	3,404	26,248	964	275	739	890	58,217
August	41,520	3,439	2,318	3,499	25,453	951	611	701	947	58,031
September	32,642	2,120	2,473	4,327	27,389	573	743	695	1,010	57,755
October	48,523	2,689	2,108	7,238	12,539	678	718	734	1,054	49,759
November	33,187	2,448	2,590	4,793	4,627	731	444	569	807	44,008
December	23,160	1,456	1,487	1,615	4,528	284	349	336	636	14,273
Totals	469,859	25,164	27,951	37,164	206,105	7,212	4,968	6,988	9,943	487,466

SLEIGHS.

MONTHS.	59th st. and 5th ave.	72d st. and 5th ave.	79th st. and 5th ave.	90th st. and 5th ave.	59th st. and 8th ave.	72d st. and 8th ave.	85th st. and 8th ave.	96th st. and 8th ave.	100th st. and 8th ave.	110th st. and 6th ave.
January	12,909	360	468	621	5,365	210	74	202	332	10,674
February	533	80	52	88	548	13	31	29	43	1,560
March	48	19	75	25	112	36	....	19	17	102
April	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
May	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
June	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
July	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
August	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
September	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
October	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
November	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
December	8,309	332	487	380	1,407	76	104	144	144	1,844
Totals	21,799	791	1,082	1,114	7,432	335	209	394	536	24,180

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF VISITORS AT EACH ENTRANCE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FOR EACH MONTH DURING THE YEAR 1869—(*Continued*).

VELOCIPEDES.

MONTHS.	59th st. and 5th ave.	72d st. and 5th ave.	79th st. and 5th ave.	90th st. and 5th ave.	64th st. and 5th ave.	59th st. and 6th ave.	59th st. and 7th ave.	59th st. and 8th ave.	72d st. and 8th ave.	110th st. and 6th ave.
January	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
February	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
March	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
April	998	16	31	16	120	218	148	129	32	1
May	1,554	306	205	8	54	367	144	112	36	....
June	1,271	31	32	....	8	336	412	77	2	....
July	556	83	59	....	4	83	34	35	1	....
August	260	7	24	....	....	80	153	18	2	....
September	200	3	25	....	....	133	17	33	....	....
October	62	1	11	....	....	47	7	14	6	....
November	54	5	....	....	....	10	1	....	....	....
December	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	4,984	452	387	24	186	1,274	916	418	79	1

Number and Time of Occurrence of Concerts at Central Park during the past Eleven Years.

1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
July 9	Aug. 25	Aug. 10	June 7	May 30	June 4	June 3	June 2	June 8	June 6	May 29
" 23	Sept. 1	" 17	" 14	June 6	" 11	" 10	" 9	" 15	" 13	June 5
" 30	" 8	" 24	" 21	" 13	" 18	" 17	" 16	" 22	" 20	" 12
Aug. 6	" 15	" 31	" 28	" 20	" 25	" 24	" 23	" 29	" 27	" 19
" 20	" 22	Sept. 7	July 5	" 27	July 2	July 1	" 30	July 4	July 4	" 26
" 27	" 29	" 14	" 12	July 4	" 4	" 4	July 4	" 6	" 11	July 3
Sept. 3	Oct. 13	" 21	" 19	" 11	" 9	" 8	" 7	" 13	" 18	" 5
" 10	" 27	" 28	" 26	" 18	" 16	" 15	" 14	" 20	" 25	" 10
Oct. 1	Nov. 18	Oct. 5	Aug. 2	" 25	" 23	" 29	" 21	" 24	Aug. 1	" 17
" 15	.....	" 12	" 9	Aug. 1	" 30	Aug. 5	" 28	" 27	" 15	" 21
.....	.....	.....	" 16	" 8	Aug. 6	" 12	Aug. 4	" 31	" 22	" 28
.....	.....	.....	" 23	" 15	" 13	" 16	" 11	Aug. 7	" 29	" 31
.....	.....	.....	" 30	" 22	" 20	" 19	" 18	" 14	Sept. 5	Aug. 7
.....	.....	.....	Sept. 6	" 29	" 27	" 23	" 25	" 17	" 12	" 11
.....	.....	.....	" 13	Sept. 5	Sept. 3	" 26	Sept. 1	" 21	" 19	" 14
.....	.....	.....	" 20	" 12	" 10	" 30	" 8	" 24	" 26	" 18
.....	.....	.....	" 27	" 26	" 17	Sept. 2	" 15	" 28	Oct. 3	" 21
.....	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	" 24	" 6	" 22	" 31	" 10	" 25
.....	.....	.....	" 18	" 10	Oct. 1	" 9	" 29	Sept. 4	" 17	" 28
.....	.....	.....	" 25	" 17	" 8	" 13	Oct. 6	" 7	" 24	Sept. 1
.....	.....	.....	Nov. 1	.....	" 15	" 16	" 13	" 11	" 31	" 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 22	" 20	" 20	" 14	.....	" 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 29	" 23	" 27	" 18	.....	" 15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Even'gs	" 27	.....	" 21	.....	" 18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	July 6	" 30	.....	" 25	.....	" 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 13	Oct. 4	.....	" 28	.....	" 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	" 7	.....	Oct. 2	.....	Oct. 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 14	.....	" 9	.....	" 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 21	.....	" 12	.....	" 16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 28	.....	" 16	.....	" 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 19	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 23	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" 26	.....	.....

TOTAL NUMBER OF MUSIC DAYS.

1859	10	1865	30
1860	9	1866	23
1861	10	1867	33
1862	21	1868	21
1863	20	1869	30
1864	26		

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DAYS ON WHICH THERE WAS SKATING AT THE PARK.

1858-9.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.	1866-7.	1867-8.	1868-9.
1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1866.,	1866.	1867.	1868.
December 29	December 24	December 14	December 29	December 22	December 11	December 21	January 8	December 15	December 17	December 14
	" 25	" 15	" 30		" 23	" 22	" 9	" 16	" 18	" 15
1859.	" 26	" 16	" 31	1863.	" 24	" 23	" 10	" 19	" 19	" 16
	" 27	" 18			" 25	" 24	" 11	" 20	" 20	" 19
	" 28				" 26	" 25	" 12	" 21	" 21	" 20
January 3	" 29		1862.	January 20	" 27	" 30	" 15	" 22	" 24	" 22
" 22	" 30	1861.		February 5			" 17	" 26	" 25	" 24
" 23	" 31		January 1	" 24			" 18	" 28	" 30	" 25
" 24		January 11	" 2	" 25	1864.	1865.	" 19	" 29	" 31	" 26
" 25		" 12	" 3	" 26			" 21	" 30		" 27
" 26	1860.	" 13	" 4		January 3	January 2	" 22	" 31		" 28
" 27		" 14	" 5	.....	" 4	" 3	" 23		1868.	" 29
" 28	January 1	" 18	" 6	.....	" 6	" 4	" 24			" 30
" 29	" 2	" 19	" 7	.....	" 7	" 5	" 26	1867.	January 3	" 31
" 30	" 3	" 20	" 8	.....	" 8	" 6	" 27		" 5	
February 10	" 4	" 21	" 11	.....	" 9	" 8	" 28	January 1	" 6	
" 11	" 5	" 22	" 14	.....	" 10	" 9	" 29	" 2	" 7	1869.
" 12	" 6	" 23	" 17	.....	" 11	" 11	" 30	" 3	" 9	
" 21	" 7	" 26	" 22	.....	" 12	" 12	" 31	" 4	" 10	January 2
" 22	" 26	" 28	" 23	.....	" 13	" 13	February 1	" 5	" 11	" 3
" 23	" 27	" 29	" 24	.....	" 16	" 15	" 2	" 6	" 12	" 6
March 5	" 28	" 30	" 27	.....	" 17	" 16	" 3	" 7	" 13	" 7
" 6	" 29	" 31	" 28	.....	" 22	" 17	" 4	" 8	" 14	" 11
.....	" 30	February 1	" 29	.....	" 23	" 18	" 5	" 9	" 15	" 13
.....	" 31	" 4	February 1	.....	February 18	" 19	" 6	" 10	" 16	" 14
.....	February 1	" 5	" 2	.....	" 19	" 20	" 7	" 11	" 17	" 16
.....	" 2	" 6	" 3	.....	" 20	" 21	" 17	" 12	" 18	" 17
.....	" 3	" 7	" 4	.....	" 21	" 22	" 18	" 13	" 19	" 18

| | | |

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

OFFICE, NO. 2 FOURTH AVENUE.

This Department is charged with the enforcement of the several acts relating to the erection of buildings, the alteration or repair of those already erected, and the construction of fire-escapes upon tenement houses, factories, and other buildings requiring such appliances.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
James M. Macgregor	*Superintendent of Buildings*	The Mayor.
Walter W. Adams	*Deputy Supt. of Buildings*	Supt. of Buildings.
H. J. Armstrong	*Assistant Deputy Supt. of Buildings*	"
C. W. Smith	*Chief Clerk*	"
M. J. Farrell	*Attorney*	"
John J. Findall	*Plan Clerk*	"
William Class	*First Assistant Clerk*	"

SUMMARY OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1869.

NEW BUILDINGS

Inspected daily by the officers during construction		2,957
Commenced prior to 1869	863	
" during "	2,094	
	2,957	
Finished during year	2,278	
Abandoned and counted as finished	49	
Carried to account of 1870	630	
	2,957	

BUILDINGS RAISED, ENLARGED, OR BUILT UPON.

No. of buildings inspected daily during such alterations		1,164
Completed during year	1,091	
Carried to account of 1870	73	
	1,164	
Applications for permits to erect or alter frame buildings		855
Examined and approved	668	
" " not approved	187	
	855	

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS,

Or "Detailed Statements" for the erection of buildings		1,266
Alteration of buildings		1,226
		2,492
Approved	1,944	
Amended and approved	376	
Not approved	172	
	2,492	

VIOLATIONS OF BUILDING LAW.

Reported and notices issued		400
Brought over from account of 1868		394
		794
Notices served and violations removed	666	
Notices served, violations not removed, carried to account of 1870	128	
	794	

FIRE-ESCAPES.

Buildings reported as requiring fire-escapes		1,893
Brought over from account of 1868		3,485
		5,378
Of the foregoing, fire-escapes were placed upon	4,343	
Carried to account of 1870	1,035	
	5,378	
The whole number of buildings provided with approved fire-escapes from 1862 to 1869, both years inclusive, is		10,771

COMPLAINTS

Received from citizens and others not connected with the Department; entered on Complaint book and examined		306
Found no violations	135	
Reported as violation	40	
" as unsafe buildings	89	129
Removed on verbal notice	42	
	306	

REPORTS OF VIOLATIONS

And unsafe buildings by Inspectors, including the 129 from complaints received		738
Notices of violations issued	400	
" " unsafe buildings issued	338	
	738	
Violations removed or prevented on buildings in course of construction, by Inspectors giving verbal notice		245

UNSAFE BUILDINGS, CHIMNEYS, WALLS, &C.

Whole number reported		338
Reported prior to 1869		29
		367
Taken down and removed	38	
Repaired and made safe	305	
In process of repair or removal	24	
	367	

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of cases acted upon		14,558
New buildings erected and completed	2,327	
Buildings enlarged, altered, &c	1,091	
Applications for permits examined	855	
Plans and specifications examined	2,492	
Building law violations removed	666	
Fire-escape " "	4,343	
Complaints received and examined	306	
Violations removed on verbal notice	245	
Unsafe buildings removed or repaired	343	
		12,668

TRANSFERRED TO ACCOUNT OF 1870.

New buildings not completed	630	
Alterations " "	73	
Violations	128	
" (Fire-escapes) not completed	1,035	
Unsafe buildings	24	
		1,890
Total		14,558

In addition to the foregoing, a system of inspection, under a survey of the entire city, has been adopted and is being rapidly carried into execution, many of the Inspectors being employed thereon, and which, when completed, will place upon the records of the Department a description of the size, material, class, and condition of every building within the city limits, so that full and reliable statements concerning the same may at any time be obtained therefrom by those of our citizens requiring such information.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

OFFICE, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY.

This Department has the exclusive charge and control of all the wharf property belonging to the City of New York, and of the repairing, building, rebuilding, maintaining, altering, strengthening, leasing, and protecting said property, and of all the cleaning, dredging, and deepening necessary in and about the same.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

John T. Agnew, Wilson G. Hunt, William Wood, Henry A. Smith, Richard M. Henry.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

John T. Agnew, *President.*
Henry A. Smith, *Treasurer.*
J. Grenville Kane, *Secretary.*
George B. McClellan, *Engineer-in-Chief.*
Jacob A. Westervelt, *Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies.*
William W. Burnham, *Book-keeper.*
Eugene T. Lynch, *Chief Clerk.*

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD FROM JANUARY 1 TO THE FIRST MONDAY OF JULY, 1870.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	PLACES OF BUSINESS.
John Fox	3 Morris street	New Court-House.
Andreas Willmann	207 East Twenty-first street	"
James Hayes	206 Elm street	"
Andrew Bleakley	215 West Houston street	"
Gerson N. Herrman	297 East Tenth street	207 Pearl street.
Orison Blunt	52 East Ninth street	
Smith Ely, Jr	103 Gold street	103 Gold street.
John Brice	422 West Thirty-third street	New Court-House.
William M. Tweed	197 Henry street	237 Broadway.
Isaac J. Oliver	234 West Thirty-eighth street	32 Beekman street.
Walter Roche	94 White street	514 Pearl street.
Henry Smith	1 Broadway	15 South street.

OFFICERS.

William M. Tweed.....*President.*
Joseph B. Young.....*Clerk.*
Reeves E. Selmes.....*Deputy Clerk.*
E. A. Woodward..... " "
James McGowan.....*Sergeant-at-Arms.*
J. Wilson McGowan.....*Acting Messenger.*
Manus McNulty.....*Messenger to the President.*

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ANNUAL TAXES.

William M. Tweed,
Orison Blunt,
Andreas Willmann,
James Hayes.

CIVIL COURTS.

Andrew Bleakley,
James Hayes,
Andreas Willmann,
John Brice.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

James Hayes,
John Brice,
Smith Ely, Jr.,
Andrew Bleakley.

CRIMINAL COURTS AND POLICE.

John Brice,
Andreas Willmann,
G. N. Herrman,
Isaac J. Oliver.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Orison Blunt,
John Fox,
Henry Smith,
William M. Tweed.

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Smith Ely, Jr.,
James Hayes,
Isaac J. Oliver,
G. N. Herrman.

Special Committees.

ARMORIES AND DRILL-ROOMS.

Andreas Willmann,
John Brice,
Orison Blunt,
William M. Tweed,
John Fox,
Henry Smith.

COURT-HOUSE.

William M. Tweed,
John Fox,
Henry Smith,
Orison Blunt.

FUEL.

John Fox,
Orison Blunt,
Andrew Bleakley,
Smith Ely, Jr.

HARLEM BRIDGE.

Andrew Bleakley,
Andreas Willmann,
G. N. Herrman,
Smith Ely, Jr.

REPAIRS TO CHAMBER AND ROOM.

Andreas Willmann,
John Fox,
James Hayes,
Isaac J. Oliver.

RIOT CLAIMS.

G. N. Herrman,
John Brice,
Andrew Bleakley,
Isaac J. Oliver.

SALARIES.

Isaac J. Oliver,
Andrew Bleakley,
G. N. Herrman,
John Brice.

TAXATION OF INCORPORATIONS.

Andrew Bleakley,
William M. Tweed,
Smith Ely, Jr.,
Orison Blunt.

AN ACT in relation to Supervisors of the County of New York and to constitute a new Board thereof.

Passed April 12, 1870: three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. The Mayor and the Recorder of the city of New York, together with the Aldermen, who shall be elected under the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall, on and after the first Monday of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, compose the Board of Supervisors for the County of New York, and each of said officers shall be a Supervisor of said county.

SEC. 2. The concurrence of a majority of all the members of the Board of Supervisors, and including the Mayor's vote thereupon when he shall be present, shall always be necessary to the passage of any resolution, ordinance, or act.

SEC. 3. The Mayor shall be the presiding officer of the said Board whenever present. In his absence the Board may select a temporary presiding officer. The Board may provide rules of order for the conduct of its business and that of its subordinates.

SEC. 4. Neither the Mayor, Recorder, nor Aldermen shall receive any additional compensation for their respective services as Supervisor, or members of the Board of Supervisors.

SEC. 5. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purposes for which it is drawn.

SEC. 6. The Finance Department of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York shall have the like powers and perform the like duties in regard to the fiscal concerns of the Board of Supervisors constituted by this act, as the said department possesses in regard to the concerns of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, or Corporation of the City of New York. All moneys drawn from the treasury, by authority of the Board of Supervisors, shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor, and approved by the Comptroller; and no such moneys shall be drawn therefrom, except on a warrant drawn by the Comptroller, and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Board, and no other warrant shall be necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 7. No allowance or payment, beyond legal claims, shall ever be allowed by the Board.

SEC. 8. The members of the Board of Supervisors, when attending as members of the Board of County Canvassers, shall not receive compensation for a greater period than ten days, for canvassing the votes of any election.

SEC. 9. The Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New York shall continue to be, as heretofore, the legal adviser of the said Board of Supervisors, and shall receive such compensation for his services as shall be fixed by said Board, not exceeding, as heretofore, the sum of two thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 10. All officers and subordinates of the existing Board of Supervisors, which will be superseded by the Board constituted by this act, and who may severally be holding any office or place under the superseded Board, shall continue in their respective offices and places under the new Board hereby constituted, subject to removal for misconduct. Whenever any vacancy in said transferred and continued offices or places shall occur it shall be filled by the Board of Supervisors hereby constituted.

SEC. 11. The Board of Supervisors, composed of Supervisors who have been heretofore severally elected by the people or appointed by the Mayor, and which at the time of the passage of this act is the Board of Supervisors of the City or County of New York, shall be abolished on and after the first Monday of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, at noon, at which time all the powers and duties conferred by general or special laws upon the Board of Supervisors of the City or County of New York, or upon any Supervisor thereof, and all the obligations of the abolished Board of Supervisors shall respectively belong to, be devolved upon, and be thereafter fully possessed and exercised respectively by the Board of Supervisors constituted by this act, or by any Supervisor thereof.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD FROM THE FIRST MONDAY IN JULY TO DECEMBER 31, 1870.

	NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Mayor	A. Oakey Hall, *President*	13 West Forty-second street.
Recorder	John K. Hackett	70 Park avenue.
Alderman	William H. Charlock	220 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth st.
"	Thomas Coman	25 Oliver street.
"	Edward Cuddy	34½ Bowery.
"	James G. Dimond	306 West Thirty-fifth street.
"	Emanuel B. Hart	70 Seventh avenue.
"	James Irving	302 East Twenty-first street.
"	Lawrence R. Jerome	33 West Nineteenth street.
"	James McKiever	205 First avenue.
"	George H. Mitchell	St. Nicholas Hotel.
"	Bernard O'Neill	498 Second avenue.
"	George W. Plunkitt	251 West Forty-ninth street.

Alderman Bryan Reilly..... 73 Monroe street.
" Edward Schlichting.....304 West Thirty-ninth street.
" Edward Welch ..... 54½ Ludlow street.
" Henry Woltman.....231 Seventh street.

Officers.

Joseph B. Young.....*Clerk*, Fort Washington.
Reeves E. Selmes.....*Deputy Clerk*, Fort Washington.
E. A. Woodward ..... " "
James McGowan.....*Sergeant-at-Arms.*
J. Wilson McGowan.....*Acting Messenger.*
Manus McNulty.....*Messenger to the President.*

Committees.

Annual Taxes and Finance.

Supervisor Hart, *Chairman*,
" Charlock,
" Mitchell,
" McKiever.

Civil Courts.

Supervisor O'Neill, *Chairman*,
" Hart,
" McKiever,
" Woltman.

County Officers.

Supervisor Coman, *Chairman*,
" Woltman,
" Reilly,
" Cuddy.

Criminal Courts and Police.

Supervisor Jerome, *Chairman*,
" Irving,
" Schlichting,
" Plunkitt.

Public Charities and Correction.

Supervisor Plunkitt, *Chairman*,
" O'Neill,
" Charlock,
" Schlichting.

Printing and Stationery.

Supervisor Hackett, *Chairman*,
" Welsh,
" Coman,
" Dimond.

Armories and Drill Rooms.

Supervisor Cuddy, *Chairman*,
" Hackett,
" Reilly,
" Mitchell,
" Jerome,
" Dimond.

Fuel.

Supervisor Reilly, *Chairman*,
" Welsh,
" O'Neill,
" Irving.

Salaries.

Supervisor Woltman, *Chairman*,
" Plunkitt,
" Welsh,
" Hart.

Bridges.

Supervisor Mitchell, *Chairman*,
" Charlock,
" McKiever,
" Irving.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
James O'Brien	*Sheriff*	144 East 34th street.
Joel O. Stevens	*Under-Sheriff*	308 West 19th street.
James Maxwell	*Assistant Under-Sheriff*	205 East 31st street.
James B. Price	*Clerk*	346 Third avenue.
Charles W. Welch	"	13 Bond street.
John E. McGowan	"	114 Walker street.
Thomas A. Bancker	*Deputy Sheriff*	231 East 31st street.
Lawrence Delmour	"	433 Third avenue.
Bernard Reilly	"	348 East 13th street.
James J. Gumbleton	"	139 Amity street.
Joseph Dempsey	"	482 Third avenue.
Ignatius Flynn	"	Cor. Bedford and Carmine sts.
Bernard Costello	"	323 East 27th street.
Peter Bowe	"	276 Seventh street.
Jacob Seebacher	"	177 Delancey street.
George E. Hickey	"	Cor. 33d street and 3d avenue.
Anthony Miller	"	398 Grand street.
Patrick J. Hanbury	"	147 First avenue.
James Dunphy	"	19 Vandewater street.
Bernard O'Neill	"	564 Second avenue.
James Ryan	"	169 Henry street.
John Brice	"	422 W. 33d street.
Peter McKnight	"	242 Stanton street.
John J. Scannell	"	317 East 27th street.
William H. Shields	"	357 West 14th street.
John M. Tracy	*Jailor*	70 Ludlow street.

Sheriff's Jury for 1870,

Will meet for the purpose of taking Inquests and for trial of Claims, and such other business as may be brought before them, on Monday of each week, at 4 o'clock P.M.

First Panel—Every Monday of each week in January.
" " " March.
" " " May.
" " " July.
" " " September.
" " " November.
Second Panel— " " February.
" " " April.
" " " June.
" " " August.
" " " October.
" " " December.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

NAME.	OFFICE.
Charles E. Loew	*County Clerk and Clerk of the Supreme Court.*
Henry A. Gumbleton	*Deputy County Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court.*
Louis A. Loew	*Assistant Deputy County Clerk.*
Edward F. Kelly	*Mechanics' Lien Clerk.*
David Egan	*Docket Clerk.*
Stephen C. Duryea	*Chief Recording Clerk.*
Edward H. Kent	*Equity Clerk.*
Robert L. Cuthbert	*Law Clerk.*
Isaac T. Brown	*Assistant Docket Clerk.*
Edmund M. Plum	*Clerk of Records.*
Charles McCafferty	*Recording Clerk.*
Augustus Tautphœus	"
David Henriques	"
James W. Connolly	"
Conrad Ten Eyck	"
John H. Timmerman	"
Edward Selleck	"
Henry Haight	"
Charles Schaffner	"
Henry Bick, Jr.	"
Thomas J. Doran	"
William Kipp	"
Levi Gotthold	"
James McGinley	"

SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Robert C. Hutchins	*Surrogate*	48 West 38th street.
S. D. Van Schaick	*Chief Clerk*	133 East 55th street.
Morgan A. Dayton, Jr	*Clerk to Surrogate's Court*	St. Nicholas Hotel.
George S. Abrahams	*Probate Clerk*	Grand Central Hotel.
Augustus W. Oliver	*Administration Clerk*	306 Madison street.
James J. Traynor	*Guardian Clerk*	344 Second avenue.
James E. Munson	*Stenographer*	Ashland House.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

HALL OF RECORDS.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Michael Connolly	*Register*	222 West 50th street.
John Y. Savage	*Deputy Register*	19 North Moore street.
William F. Gilley	*Assistant Deputy Register*	26 Bank street.
Charles Blauvelt	*Satisfaction Clerk*	

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
David Lennox	*Examiner*	171 Elm street.
Charles E. Connolly	*Chattel Mortgage Clerk*	309 West 50th street.
Patrick Harrington	*Collector*	311 East 8th street.
William C. Ford	*Index Clerk*	293 Navy street, Brooklyn.
James H. Townsend	"	92 Bank street.
Charles J. McDermott	*Transfer Clerk*	222 West 50th street.
Michael Sexton	*Messenger*	314 West 35th street.
Catharine Caulfield	*Janitress*	24 City Hall place.
Philip Smith	*Watchman*	56 Macdougal street.
James Langan	"	31 Park street.
Edward W. De Grove	*Searcher*	104 East 14th street.
Nelson Samson	"	108 East 28th street.
William H. Bell	"	
Abbot M. Ulman	"	206 Mulberry street.
Patrick J. Molloy	"	143 Madison street.
Patrick H. McDonough	"	250 East 37th street.
Edward T. Egbert	"	303 West 46th street.
Daniel H. McDonnell	"	227 East 59th street.
George F. Brennan	"	838 Eighth avenue.
Stephen M. Anderson	"	
Robert E. Danvers	"	348 West 57th street.
John Ahern	*Recording Clerk*	98 Macdougal street.
Augustus Baus	"	980 Second avenue.
Martin Browne	"	144 West 25th street.
Ernest C. Berckmann	"	95 Rivington street.
Hugh Brady	"	326 Pearl street.
Henry L. Butler	"	Washington Hotel, 4th avenue.
Edward J. Byrne	"	338 East 14th street.
Thomas Cahill	"	78 Frankfort street.
Michael J. Callinan	"	10 West 4th street.
Thomas Cronogue	"	418 East 14th street.
William P. Clarke	"	301 Madison street.
Walter L. Childs	"	66 Macdougal street.
Augustine E. Costello	"	476 Second avenue.
M. William Dowling	"	83d street and Avenue A.
James E. Dexter	"	34 East 9th street.
Effingham Donaldson	"	290 Hamilton street, B'klyn.
John Dolan	"	26 Rose street.
Charles O'Dooley	"	180 East 116th street.
Patrick Doherty	"	343 East 34th street.
Redmond Forrestal	"	22 Pike street.
Charles Flynn	"	17 Catharine street.
David Freeman	"	80 Suffolk street.
Michael T. Griffin	"	33 Greenwich street.
Owen J. Gilfeather	"	412 West 38th street.
Edward T. Gregan	"	
William Gasson	"	998 Second avenue.
Thomas Healy	"	7th ave., bet. 53d and 54th sts.
Francis J. Hannon	"	110th st., bet. 3d and 4th avs.
Joseph P. Kelly	"	59 Gouverneur street.
Charles Koehler	"	351 East 54th street.
Frank Kavanagh	"	N.E. cor. 42d st. and 6th av.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
Philip T. Moore	*Recording Clerk*	8 Varick street.
James B. Murray	"	86 Forsyth street.
Patrick J. Murray	"	33 Greenwich street.
Michael Murray	"	156 Lewis street.
Patrick Masterson	"	113 Avenue B.
Philip A. McMahon	"	759 Third avenue, near 47th st.
Mathias McDermot	"	344 West 42d street.
Henry A. Maxwell	"	245 East 31st street.
George Morgan	"	260 West 38th street.
Francis Morgan	"	260 West 38th street.
John Moloney	"	145 East 22d street.
James G. Murphy	"	8th street, Morrisania.
Eugene Mehegan	"	230 Sixth avenue.
John S. Nevin	"	78 Frankfort street.
Francis H. Nugent	"	402 East 9th street.
James O'Hara	"	62 Ridge street.
William J. O'Gorman	"	29 Henry street.
Edward O'Brien	"	219 Avenue A.
John J. O'Reilly	"	41 West 45th street.
John H. Quin	"	112 Broome street.
Patrick Ryan	"	110th st., bet. 1st and 2d avs.
A. Lorenzo Sears	"	186 York street, Jersey City.
Edmund C. Spruhan	"	128 East 16th street.
John M. Supple	"	334 Third avenue.
James Sheils	"	7th av., bet. 35th and 36th sts
John Smith	"	435 Greenwich street.
Louis Stumpf	"	46 Rose street.
Edward F. Smith	"	124 Mulberry street.
John Z. Westervelt	"	47 Leroy street.
James Wilson	"	135 Third avenue.
Harvey N. Weed	"	Morrisania.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

NO. 11 CITY HALL.

NAME.	OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.
William Schirmer	*Coroner*	112 East 58th street.
Patrick H. Keenan	"	169 Henry street.
Nelson W. Young	"	107 King street.
Gerson N. Hermann	"	297 East 10th street.
Joseph Cushman	*Deputy Coroner*	205 East 36th street.
Wooster Beach, M.D	"	170 East 128th street.
E. T. T. Marsh	"	122 East 15th street.
John Beach, M.D	"	111 West 45th street.
John P. Toal	*Clerk*	46 Pike street.
John Healy	"	7 Dover street.

SUPREME COURT.

JUSTICES.

George G. Barnard,
Albert Cardozo,
Daniel P. Ingraham,
Josiah Sutherland,
John R. Brady.

CLERKS.

Robert L. Cuthbert, *Law Clerk.*
Edward H. Kent, *Equity Clerk.*
D. W. Clark, *General Term Clerk.*
G. W. Hardie, *Special Term Clerk.*
Richard C. Beamish, *Chambers.*
Daniel Scully, *Circuit, Part* 1.
William E. Haskins, " 2.
Thomas F. Gilroy, " 3.
Michael Redding, *Recording Clerk.*
Henry Kitchell, "

STENOGRAPHERS.

W. S. Yard,
Robert Bonynge,
C. B. Collar,
J. L. Crosby,
Robert Macklin.

OFFICERS.

Jacob F. Valentine, *Crier.*
Charles E. Bacon, *Deputy Crier.*
E. J. Knight, *Librarian.*
Samuel Rowland, *Officer.*
B. W. Buchanan, "
James Conlan, "
P. H. Jonas, "
Theodore Hart, "
A. W. Palmer, "
Lawrence O'Brien, "
Hiram S. Blunt, "
Charles Cook, "
William Buckley, "
Edward Brown, "
Annanias Matthews, "
Anthony Roeckell, "
W. H. Rickett, *Officer.*
James J. Nealis, "
Roger McGuire, "
Luke Halpin, "
Michael Clorn. "
Samuel Sax, "
Thomas Burns, "
Charles O'Conner, "
James Murray, "
Francis O'Rourke, "
William McGuire, "
Henry Close, "
Peter Rush, "
Samuel T. Munson, "
Andrew Bleakley, Jr. "
John O'Conner, "
Jacob Furst.

Assignment of Courts and Judges in the City of New York, for the Years 1870 and 1871.

In Supreme Court, November 13, 1869.

Pursuant to the 22d section of the Code, the Judges of the First Judicial District do hereby appoint the Courts of the Supreme Court and Oyer and Terminer to be held in the City of New York, for the said District, for the years 1870 and 1871, as follows, viz.:—

General Terms to be held on the first Mondays of January, April, June, and November, in each year.

Special Terms for enumerated motions to be held on the first Mondays of February, March, May, October, and December, in each year.

Courts of Oyer and Terminer to be held on the first Mondays of February, May, October, and December, in each year.

Two Circuit Courts to be held on the first Mondays of February, March, May, October, and December, in each year, and in 1871, one Circuit for January, April, June, and November.

Special Terms for motions and Chamber business to be held on the first Monday of each month in the year.

GENERAL TERMS FOR 1870 AND 1871.

1870.	1871.
January.....Ingraham, Barnard, and Brady.	January.....Sutherland, Cardozo, and Brady.
April.....Ingraham, Cardozo, and Barnard.	April.....Sutherland, Ingraham, and Barnard.
June.....Ingraham, Cardozo, and Brady.	June.....Sutherland, Ingraham, and Brady.
November....Ingraham, Cardozo, and Barnard.	November...Sutherland, Cardozo, and Barnard.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR ENUMERATED MOTIONS.

1870.	1871.
February.....Cardozo.	February.....Ingraham.
March.....Barnard.	March.....Sutherland.
May.....Ingraham.	May.....Brady.
October.....Barnard.	October.....Cardozo.
December.....Brady.	December.....Barnard.

SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBER BUSINESS FOR 1870 AND 1871.

1870.	1871.
January.....Cardozo.	January.....Barnard.
February.....Barnard.	February.....Sutherland.
March.....Ingraham.	March.....Cardozo.
April.....Brady.	April.....Brady.
May.....Cardozo.	May.....Ingraham.
June.....Barnard.	June.....Barnard.
July.....Brady.	July.....Cardozo.
August.....Barnard.	August.....Sutherland.
September.....Ingraham.	September.....Barnard.
October.....Cardozo.	October.....Ingraham.
November.....Brady.	November.....Brady.
December.....Ingraham.	December.....Cardozo.

The Judge at Chambers will hold the same to and including the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the succeeding month.

OYER AND TERMINER AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

1870.

Feb. Part 1, and Oyer and Terminer.Ingraham.	Oct. Part 1, and Oyer and Terminer.Brady.
Part 2.....Brady.	Part 2.....Ingraham.
Mar. Part 1.....Cardozo.	Dec. Part 1, and Oyer and Terminer.Cardozo.
Part 2.....Brady.	Part 2.....Barnard.
May, Part 1, and Oyer and Terminer.Barnard.	
Part 2.....Brady.	

1871.

Jan. Part 1.....Ingraham.	June, Part 1.....Cardozo.
Feb. Part 1, and Oyer and Terminer.Barnard.	Oct. Part 1, and Oyer and Terminer.Sutherland.
Part 2.....Brady.	Part 2.....Brady.
Mar. Part 1.....Brady.	Nov. Part 1.....Ingraham.
Part 2.....Barnard.	Dec. Part 1, and Oyer and Terminer.Ingraham.
Apr. Part 1.....Cardozo.	Part 2.....Brady.
May, Part 1, and Oyer and Terminer.Cardozo.	
Part 2.....Sutherland.	

Where two Circuits are to be held at the same time, the odd numbers will be placed on the Calendar of Part 1, and the even numbers on the Calendar of Part 2.

Regulations.

Notices of all issues of fact already joined and triable in the city of New York, with a notice that the same has not been disposed of, to be served on the Clerk, and be put on the Calendar for the ensuing January Circuit.

During the first week of that Circuit, motions to correct the Calendar may be made.

After that week the Calendar will remain unchanged, and continue the Calendar for every successive Circuit during the year, until all the causes on it shall be tried, each circuit beginning on the Calendar where the immediately preceding Circuit left off, and new causes to be placed in order at the foot of the permanent Calendar.

After the first week of each Circuit [during which motions to correct the Calendar may be made], the Calendar of the causes which may have gone down at the previous Circuit and the new issues will be entered as part and in continuation of the permanent Calendar; and so on, from Court to Court, until the end of the year.

These regulations do not affect the question of noticing the causes for trial as the Statute may require.

Hereafter no causes will be reserved generally, after they are placed on the day Calendar.

No cause on any day Calendar will be passed, except where the counsel is actually engaged in a trial of a cause in another court in the city, or in the Court of Appeals; and then only until such an engagement is discharged, or upon proof of the absence of a witness duly subpœnaed.

Parties, by consent, may apply to the Clerk, and have any cause on the Circuit Calendar reserved generally, and set down for a particular day, before it is placed on the day Calendar; and may, on filing with the Clerk a like consent, have the same placed on the day Calendar, or apply to the Court, on a notice of two days, therefor.

Special Circuit Calendar.

At any Circuit, until further orders, any causes belonging to either of the following classes may be placed on a special Circuit Calendar, unless the trial is likely to occupy more than one hour:—

1st. Where the action is on contract, and the answer merely denies the allegations in the complaint, without setting up any new matter, and can be tried in an hour.

2d. Where the action is on contract, and new matter is set up in the answer, and there shall be reason to believe that the defence is made only for the purpose of delay, or where it shall appear in such action, by affidavit, that the cause can be tried in an hour.

To entitle the cause to be placed on such Calendar, the Plaintiff's Attorney must give notice of motion for four days, to be heard before a Judge at Chambers, that he will move to have the cause placed on such Calendar.

If the motion be founded on the belief that the defence is for delay, and that the cause can be tried in an hour, affidavits must be served at the time of notice.

The Plaintiff's Attorney must deliver to the Clerk of the Circuit a like notice one day before such Friday, containing also the number of the cause on the General Circuit Calendar.

If the cause shall actually occupy more than one hour on the trial, the trial may be suspended, at the discretion of the Court, and the cause be put down at the foot of the Calendar; and the party moving the cause on the short Calendar may be charged with the costs of the term.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judges.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
John M. Barbour	*Chief Justice*	The People.
Claudius L. Monell	*Judge*	"
John H. McCunn	"	"
Samuel Jones	"	"
John J. Freedman	"	"
James C. Spencer	"	"

Clerks.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY.
James M. Sweeny	*Clerk*	Justices of Superior Court.
Joseph Meeks	*Deputy Clerk*	Clerk of Superior Court.
Jesse Oakley	*Clerk in Equity*	" "
Owen E. Westlake	*General Term Clerk*	" "
Matthew Spence	*Special Term Clerk*	" "
John M. McCarthy	*Trial Term Clerk, Part* 1	" "
William Haviland	" " " 2	" "
Sylvester E. Nolan	*Clerk at Chambers*	" "
John A. Thompson	*Naturalization Clerk*	" "
Adam O. Gillespie	*Asst. Naturalization Clerk*	" "
Edward B. Heath	*Docket Clerk*	" "
J. H. H. Ward	*Recording Clerk*	" "
Thomas Higgins	*Copying Clerk*	" "
Thomas Holland	*General Clerk*	" "
Charles E. Wilbour	*Stenographer*	Judges "
A. F. Warburton	"	" "
James B. Sheridan	"	" "
Andrew D. Purtell	*Librarian*	Clerk of Superior Court.

Officers.

Thomas Ryan	*Attendant*	Justices of Superior Court.
Samuel S. Acker	"	" "
Samuel P. Spies	"	" "
James Masterson	"	" "
Philip Cosgriff	"	" "
Bernard Garvey	"	" "
Hugh Quinn	"	" "
Edward Travers	"	" "
Edward Welsh	"	" "
Ambrose W. Kitchell	"	" "
Joseph Morris	"	" "
Daniel O'Brien	"	" "
Thomas Carroll	"	" "
George F. Haller	"	" "
Patrick Murray	"	" "
James Griffen	"	" "
John Mulholland	"	" "
Ignatius Traub	"	" "
James P. Walker	"	" "
Andrew Lennan	"	" "
Louis J. Portner	"	" "
Terence Reilly	"	" "
John Ryan	*Messenger*	" "

Assignment of Judges for the Year 1870.

General Terms.

January	Monell, Jones, Spencer.
February	Barbour, McCunn, Spencer.
March	Monell, McCunn, Freedman.
April	Barbour, Jones, Spencer.

May	Barbour, Freedman, Spencer.
June	Monell, McCunn, Jones.
October	Monell, McCunn, Spencer.
November	Barbour, Monell, Freedman.
December	Barbour, McCunn, Jones.

SPECIAL TERMS.

January	Barbour.	May	McCunn.
February	Freedman.	June	Freedman.
March	Jones.	October	Jones.
April	Monell.	November	Spencer.
December	Monell.		

JURY TERMS.

Part First.		*Part Second.*	
January	McCunn.	January	Freedman.
February	Monell.	February	Jones.
March	Barbour.	March	Spencer.
April	Freedman.	April	McCunn.
May	Jones.	May	Monell.
June	Spencer.	June	Barbour.
October	Barbour.	October	Freedman.
November	McCunn.	November	Jones.
December	Freedman.	December	Spencer.

CHAMBERS IN VACATION.

Barbour	From Monday, July 4, to Monday, July 18, inclusive.
McCunn	From Tuesday, July 19, to Tuesday, August 2, inclusive.
Spencer	From Wednesday, August 3, to Wednesday, August 17, inclusive.
Monell	From Thursday, August 18, to Thursday, September 1, inclusive.
Freedman	From Friday, September 2, to Friday, September 16, inclusive.
Jones	From Saturday, September 17, to Saturday, October 1, inclusive.

GENERAL TERMS IN VACATION.

Wednesday, August 3	McCunn and Spencer.
Thursday, September 1	Monell and Freedman.

RULES ADOPTED MARCH 11, 1870.

GENERAL TERMS.

RULE I. There shall be a General Term of the Court held in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, and December, commencing on the first Monday in each month, and terminating on the second Saturday thereafter, unless further extended by the Judges holding the Term.

There shall also be a General Term held on the days designated in vacation, for the hearing of appeals from orders only.

RULE II. A note of issue of cases for the General Term calendar must be filed with the Clerk for each Term, at least eight days before the first day of the Term.

RULE III. Appeals from orders shall be heard in the General Term on the first and second Mondays, and the second Friday in each Term, and on the days appointed in vacation, at the opening of Court.

RULE IV. In calendar causes, and also in appeals from orders, the parties shall deliver eight copies of the printed papers and points to the Clerk, at the commencement of the argument, which printed case shall contain a certificate of the Clerk that the case has been duly filed upon the order of the Judge or Referee who tried the cause.

RULE V. A General Term will be held in full bench on the Saturday next preceding the commencement of each regular calendar term, for the purpose of announcing decisions, and the hearing of such motions and appeals as shall be directed to be then heard.

SPECIAL TERMS.

RULE VI. There shall be a Special Term of the Court for the trial of issues of law and of issues of fact without a jury, and for the hearing of motions and granting of *ex parte* orders, held during each month in the year, commencing on the first Monday of each month, and terminating on the Saturday immediately preceding the first Monday of the succeeding month.

In the months of July, August, and September, no trials shall be had, unless ordered by the Justice presiding.

RULE VII. No more than one Special Term shall be held at the same time.

RULE VIII. No order to show cause made by a Judge out of court shall be made returnable, nor shall any motion be noticed for hearing elsewhere than at the regular Special Term and in the regular Special Term room, and all such orders and motions shall be there heard and not elsewhere, except by order of the Judge holding the Special Term.

Defaults in such orders and motions shall be taken at the regular Special Term and in the regular Special Term room, and not elsewhere, and any default taken elsewhere will be vacated by the Judge holding the regular Special Term.

This rule shall apply to orders and motions in actions only.

RULE IX. The Special Term will be opened at 10 o'clock A.M., and continue in session until 3 o'clock P.M. of each day, except New Year's Day, the Twenty-second of February, Good Friday, the Fourth of July, the days of the Annual and Charter elections, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas.

RULE X. All motions must be noticed for, and orders to show cause made by a Judge not holding Special Term, returnable on the first Monday, or one of the Saturdays of the term.

CIRCUIT OR JURY TERMS.

RULE XI. There shall be two terms of the Court for the trial of causes by jury, denominated respectively, "Part First" and "Part Second," held in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, and December, commencing on the first Monday, and terminating on the last Saturday of each month, unless the Judge presiding shall, by an order, direct his term to be further continued, *de die in diem*, for the purpose of completing the trial of an action, or the hearing of a motion for a new trial already commenced before him.

RULE XII. The Day Calendar shall be called through each morning at the opening of the Court. The plaintiff, on failure of the defendant to appear, may take an inquest; and the defendant, on failure of the plaintiff to appear, may have a dismissal of the complaint.

RULE XIII. Causes which shall have been called upon the Day Calendar of a Jury Term, and set down for a future day during the same term, must be tried when again reached, or they will be placed at the foot of the General Calendar, or the action dismissed, unless the trial shall be further postponed by the Court for good and sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

RULE XIV. Causes on the Jury Calendar may be reserved generally at any time before the cause is on the Day Calendar, by filing with the Clerk the written consent of the attorneys. Motions to put such causes on the Day Calendar may be made to the Judge holding the Special Term, on two days' notice.

RULE XV. It shall be the duty of the attorney, by whom the copy pleadings shall be furnished for the use of the Court on a trial, to plainly designate on each pleading the part or parts thereof admitted or controverted by the succeeding pleading.

RULE XVI. The General Jury and Special Terms for the trial of causes, shall respectively be opened at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

RULE XVII. No *ex parte* order for the substitution of attorney for either party to any action pending in this Court shall be granted unless upon the consent in writing, signed by the party and his attorney, duly acknowledged or proven by affidavit.

RULE XVIII. No case or exceptions to be annexed to the Judgment Roll, shall hereafter be filed by the Clerk of this Court, unless the same is so ordered by the Justice or Referee who tried the cause.

RULE XIX. No case or exceptions will be ordered to be filed until it shall have been engrossed or printed after settlement, with all the papers and exhibits required to be inserted therein.

RULE XX. If no case or bill of exceptions is on file, or if one is on file without the order of the Judge or Referee who tried the cause, directing the same to be filed, then the cause shall not be put on the General Term Calendar.

The General Term Clerk shall specify on the General Term Calendar by what Judge or Referee said cause was tried.

RULE XXI. All notes of issue for the General Term shall hereafter specify the day on which the case or bill of exceptions was filed, by what Judge or Referee the cause was tried, and whether the case or bill of exceptions has been ordered to be filed by that Judge or Referee. The Clerk will not receive any note of issue which does not comply herewith.

RULE XXII. Cases or exceptions presented for settlement shall have plainly marked upon the proposed case or exceptions, and also upon the stenographer's minutes of the evidence, the parts to which the proposed amendments are applicable, together with the number of the amendment.

SPECIAL CALENDAR.

RULE XXIII. In actions on contract, where there is reason to believe that the defence is interposed for the purpose of delay, and that the trial will not occupy more than one hour, the plaintiff may apply by motion at Special Term, on a notice of four days, to have the issue placed upon a Special Calendar for trial (serving with such notice any affidavits or papers he may wish to use on the motion which have not already been served); and the same may be so ordered in the discretion of the Justice before whom the motion shall be made.

If such motion be granted, the cause will be entered on the Special Calendar, to be made by the Clerk, on receiving a note of the issue, specifying the number of the cause on the General Calendar, and the date of order directing it to be placed on such Special Calendar; such notes of issue to be filed with the Clerk four days before the day on which the cause shall be so entered.

The Special Calendar shall be called on the second and last Friday of each Jury Term, in Part First, by the Justice there presiding, and the causes may be tried in either part, as may be directed by such Justice.

If the trial of the cause shall occupy more than one hour, the trial may be suspended at the discretion of the Court, and the cause be placed at the foot of the General Calendar.

All Rules heretofore adopted are hereby abrogated.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS* FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

JUDGES.

Charles P. Daly	*Chief Justice.*
Hamilton W. Robinson	*Judge.*
Charles H. Van Brunt	"
Frederick W. Loew	"
Richard L. Larremore	"
Joseph F. Daly	"

* This Court is the oldest judicial tribunal in the State, having existed since 1653 under the different names of "The Court of Burgomasters and Schepens," "The Mayor's Court," and "*The Court of Common Pleas.*"

Since the style of the Court as "*The Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York,*" the following Judges have composed the Court: John T. Irving, 1821; Michael Ulshoeffer, 1834; Daniel P. Ingraham, 1838; William Inglis, 1839; Charles P. Daly, 1844; Lewis B. Woodruff, 1850; John R. Brady, 1856; Albert Cardozo, 1864; Hooper C. Van Vorst, 1867; George C. Barrett, 1868.

CLERKS.

Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.....*Clerk.*
Thomas H. Landon.....*Deputy Clerk.*
William H. Ryan.....*Assistant Deputy Clerk.*
Felix V. Kennedy.....*Special Term—Issues of Law.*
Bernard J. Malone.....*General Term.*
Joseph B. Coe.....*Trial Term, Part* 1.
Alonzo Boese..... " " 2.
C. A. Williams.....*Chamber Clerk.*
John Brown.....*Naturalization.*
Isaiah Keyser.....*Record Clerk.*
W. P. Richardson.....*Recording Clerk.*
James P. Rogers..... " "
Willis P. Miner.....*Equity Clerk.*
Edward A. Davin.....*Crier.*

STENOGRAPHERS.

John J. Cummins.
Joseph S. Blundell.
James H. Powell.

And Attendants appointed by the Comptroller.

The Clerk of the Court is appointed by the Court, and the Assistant Clerks by the Clerk.

TERMS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE YEAR 1870, TO JULY 1ST, 1870.

GENERAL TERMS FOR ARGUMENTS AND APPEALS.

First Monday of January.....Held by all the Judges.
" April..... " "

Open at 11 o'clock A.M.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR THE TRIAL OF ISSUES OF FACT.

	PART I.	PART II.
First Monday of February	Judge Daly.	Judge Loew.
" March	" Van Brunt.	" Daly.
" May	" Loew.	" Van Brunt.
" June	" Daly.	" Loew.

Open at 11 o'clock A.M.

The calendar of causes, to be tried *by the Court without a Jury*, will be called at the trial terms on the fourth Mondays of February, March, and May.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR ISSUES OF LAW AND MOTIONS, ALSO FOR CHAMBER BUSINESS.

First Monday of January.....All the Judges.
" February.....Judge Van Brunt.
" March..... " Loew.
First Monday of April.....All the Judges.
" May.....Judge Daly.
" June..... " Van Brunt.

Open at 10 o'clock A.M.

The Judge at Chambers will hold the same to and including the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the succeeding month.

Common Pleas Special Calendar of Short Causes.

The special calendar of short causes will be called during the year 1870 as follows, viz. :—

February Term		Friday,	February 18.
March	"	"	March 18.
May	"	"	May 20.
June	"	"	June 24.
November	"	"	November 18.

The calendar of causes to be tried *by the Court without a Jury* will be called :—

Monday	February 21	Monday	May 23
"	March 21	"	November 21

Rules of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York.

General Terms.

Rule I. There shall be a General Term of the Court held in the months of January, March, May, October, and December, commencing on the first Monday in each month.

Rule II. All appeals must be placed on the calendar and numbered. A note of issue of cases for the General Term Calendar must be filed with the Clerk for each Term, at least *four days* before the first day of the Term ; but no case on an appeal from the Marine or a District Court will be put on the calendar unless the return has previously been filed, and all such cases will be put upon the calendar in the order in which the returns have been filed.

Rule III. The calendar will be called through on the first Monday of the Term ; and appeals may be then set down for argument for any day in the first and second weeks of the Term.

Rule IV. Motions to correct the calendar and to dismiss appeals will be heard on the first day of the Term. In cases of appeals from orders, the appellant shall serve upon the respondent, at least eight days before the first day of the Term, a complete copy of the papers upon which the appeal is to be heard.

Rule V. In appeals other than from orders and from the District Courts, the parties shall deliver *five copies* of the printed papers and points to the Clerk at the commencement of the argument.

Rule VI. In appeals from the Marine and District Courts, if the appellant does not procure the return to be made to this Court within the time prescribed in section 360 of the Code of Procedure, the respondent may serve a notice in writing, requiring the same to be done within ten days thereafter, and that in default thereof he will apply to the General Term, on the first day thereof, for an order dismissing the appeal ; and upon proof of the service of such notice, and of a non-compliance therewith, such order will be granted, unless the Court grant further time for the filing of such return.

Rule VII. If the Court below shall not make the return to this Court as prescribed by the Code, the appellant may apply by motion to a Judge at Chambers to compel such return by attachment.

Rule VIII. All motions to open defaults taken at the General Term must be made at the Special Term. Motions to dismiss appeals, on the ground that no appeal has been perfected, must be made at Special Term. Motions to dismiss appeals on other grounds must be made at General Term.

Special Terms and Chambers.

Rule IX. There shall be a Special Term of the Court for the trial of issues of law, and for the hearing of motions and granting of *ex parte* orders, held during each month of the year, commencing on the first Monday of each month, and terminating on the Saturday immediately preceding the first Monday of the succeeding month.

Equity Terms.

There shall be a Term of the Court for the hearing of Equity causes held in the months of February, April, June, and November, commencing on the first Monday of each month. The calendar will be called through on the first Monday, and causes set down for trial.

Jury Terms.

Rule X. There shall be two Terms of the Court for the trial of causes by jury, denominated respectively "Part First" and "Part Second." Part I. shall be held in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, and December, commencing on the first

Monday of each month. Part II. shall be held in the months of February, April, June, and November, commencing on the first Monday of each month.

RULE XI. Fifteen cases will be placed on each Day Calendar.

The Day Calendar will be called through each morning at the opening of the Court. The plaintiff, on failure of the defendant to appear, may take an inquest, and the defendant, on failure of the plaintiff to appear, may have a dismissal of the complaint. No calendar will be made for Saturday.

RULE XII. Causes may be *generally reserved* by a written consent of the attorneys, filed at any time before the cause is on the Day Calendar. Causes marked off for the term shall be considered reserved generally. Causes reserved generally may afterwards be placed on the Day Calendar, if reached in order on the General Calendar, on the application of either party to the Judge at Chambers (provided two days' previous notice of such application be given to the adverse party); or by consent of the attorneys, filed with the Clerk.

RULE XIII. It shall be the duty of the attorney by whom the copy pleadings shall be furnished for the use of the Court, on a trial, to plainly designate on each pleading the part or parts thereof admitted or controverted by the succeeding pleading.

RULE XIV. The General and Jury Terms for the trial of causes shall respectively be opened at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

RULE XV. Cases or exceptions presented for settlement shall have plainly marked upon the proposed case or exceptions, and also upon the stenographer's minutes of the evidence, the parts to which the proposed amendments are applicable, together with the number of the amendment, and shall designate on the amendments those which are agreed to, and those which are disagreed to.

SPECIAL CALENDAR.

RULE XVI. In any action on contract, where there is reason to believe that the defence is interposed for delay, or that the trial will not occupy more than one hour, either party may, upon a notice of four days, apply at Chambers to have the cause placed upon the Special Calendar for short causes, and which will be made up for the third Friday in each Trial Term.

If the motion be granted, the order shall forthwith be delivered to the Clerk, with a notice of the number of the cause on the General Calendar.

If the trial be not concluded in one hour, it will be suspended, and the cause will thereupon be put at the foot of the General Calendar, unless the presiding Judge shall otherwise order.

GENERAL RULES.

RULE XVII. All bonds required to be given by an assignee, under the act of April 13, 1860, respecting voluntary assignments for the benefit of creditors, must specify the place of residence of each surety named therein at the time of presenting it for approval; it must be accompanied by an affidavit showing the nominal value, and also the actual value of the property assigned; and no bond will be hereafter approved until these requirements are complied with.

RULE XVIII. No bond or undertaking will be allowed to be filed by the Clerk of this Court in his office, unless the same be legibly written, and all interlineations or erasures therein duly noted as having been made before the execution thereof.

NOTE.—The Rules of the Supreme Court govern the Court of Common Pleas.—*Chap.* 408, *Laws of* 1870, § 13.

NEW YORK MARINE COURT.

NO. 32 CHAMBERS STREET.

JUSTICES.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Henry Alker	*Chief-Justice*	The People.
Michael C. Gross	*Justice*	"
George M. Curtis	"	"
George Shea	"	"
Philip J. Joachimsen	"	"
William H. Tracy	"	"

Clerks.

NAME.	OFFICE.	APPOINTED BY
Lawrence Clancy	*Clerk*	Board of Supervisors.
Michael J. Cody	*Deputy Clerk*	"
Charles D. Birdseye	*First Assistant Clerk*	"
William J. Finigan	*Second* " "	"
Robert McKay	*Third* " "	"

Attendants.

Harris Wines	*Crier*	The Court.
Francis Vanderbeck	*Attendant*	"
John Lord	"	"
Adam Moser	"	"
John O'Brien	"	"
Owen Gilfeather	"	"
George W. Mason	"	"
George Dowdell	"	"
Patrick McGrane	"	"
Nicholas Langdon	"	"
Louis Schlamm	"	"
John Kelly	"	"
John Meehan	"	"
John M. Gross	"	"
Farrel O'Dowd	*Stenographer*	Chap. 787, Laws of 1867.
Frederick J. Warburton	"	" "
Stephen Hayes	"	" "
Philip Merkle	*Interpreter*	" "
James Powers	*Searcher*	Board of Supervisors.

Assignment of Justices.

Special Terms.

	PART I.	PART II.	CHAMBERS.
January Term	Gross.	Curtis.	Alker.
February "	Alker.	Gross.	Curtis.
March "	Curtis.	Alker.	Gross.
April "	Gross.	Curtis.	Alker.
May "	Alker.	Gross.	Curtis.
June "	Curtis.	Alker.	Gross.
July "	Gross.	Curtis.	Alker.
August "	Alker.	Gross.	Curtis.
September "	Curtis.	Joachimsen.	Tracy.
October "	Shea.	Tracy.	Curtis.
November "	Tracy.	Shea.	Alker.
December "	Gross.	Alker.	Joachimsen.

General Terms of Arguments and Appeals held by the Judges, commencing on the last Thursday of each month, and continuing for three days. Court opens at 10 o'clock.

Calendar of Return Process called in the Clerk's office at 10 o'clock.

CHAP. 582.

AN ACT to reduce the several acts in relation to the Marine Court into one act, and to extend the jurisdiction of said Court.

Passed May 2, 1870; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. The jurisdiction of the Marine Court of the City of New York shall extend to all actions of which the said Court now has jurisdiction, in case the damages claimed shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, and all provisions of law restricting the jurisdiction of the said Court in such actions to a lesser amount than one thousand dollars are hereby repealed. Any court of record in the city of New York shall have power, by an order to be entered on its minutes, to send any action of libel, slander, assault, battery, or false imprisonment pending in such court, after issue has been joined therein, to the said Marine Court for trial; and a certified copy of such order shall be delivered to the said Marine Court, and entered by the Clerk thereof in its minutes, and thereafter the said Marine Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of such action.

SEC. 2. The said Marine Court shall hereafter consist of six justices, whose term of office shall be six years. The justices in office when this act shall take effect shall continue therein until the expiration of the terms for which they were respectively elected, subject to removal in the cases now established by law. The three additional justices of said court shall be elected at the general election to be held on the third Tuesday of May, eighteen hundred and seventy. Said justices shall take office on the first day of July next, and they shall before that day classify themselves by lot, so that one of them shall hold office until and including the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, one of them until and including the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and one of them until and including the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and they shall within the same time file a certificate of such classification, signed by them, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, and also in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 3. The existing provisions of law relative to the appointment of the clerk, his assistants, and deputies, are continued in force. The Court shall have power to appoint such other assistants, stenographers, interpreters, and attendants as the Board of Supervisors may from time to time by resolution authorize to be so appointed, who shall respectively be paid at such rates as may be fixed by the said Board of Supervisors.

SEC. 4. The justices of said Court shall from time to time receive a salary to be fixed by the Board of Supervisors, but which shall not be less than their present salary; and neither of the judges shall receive to his own use, any fees or perquisites of office, nor shall either of them practise as an attorney or counsellor in any Court of this State, or act as referee.

SEC. 5. Neither the Court nor any of its justices shall have or entertain jurisdiction in proceedings for the recovery of the possession of lands under title ten of chapter eight, article one, part three, of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately, except as to actions or proceedings now pending, which shall be governed by the laws now in force.

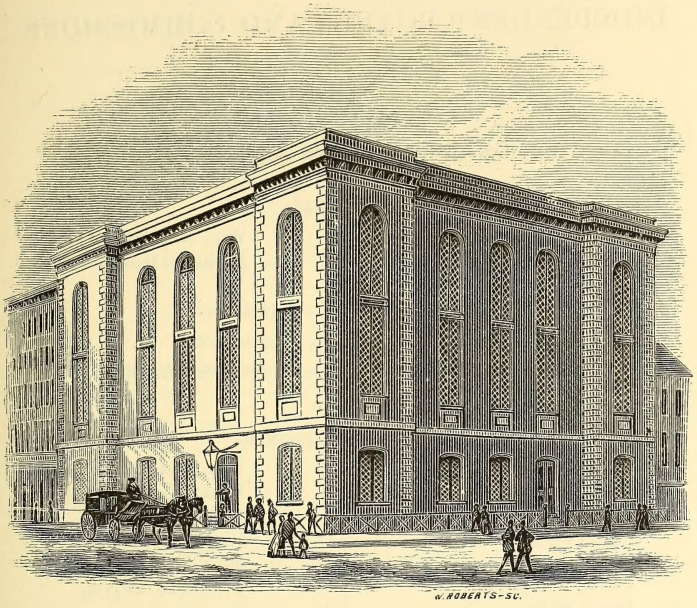
COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

OFFICE, NO. 21 CITY HALL.

DOUGLAS TAYLOR, *Commissioner*, 105 Clinton place.

CLERKS.

Casper C. Childs .....66 Macdougal street.
Spencer W. Cone .....38 West Ninth street.
Chas. S. Denike .....Brevoort House.
Jas. W. Jarvis .....124 West Twenty-third street.
Bradford Jones .....Leggett's Hotel.
John J. Byrnes .....2 East Thirteenth street.
John L. Waldron .....311 East Forty-first street.



COUNTY JAIL.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

The New York County Jail (better known as the Ludlow Street Jail) is situated at the corner of Ludlow street and Essex Market place, and was first occupied in June, 1862, taking the place of the noted Eldridge Street Jail. It is built of Philadelphia brick, ornamented with New Jersey freestone trimmings. The building is built in the form of an L, ninety feet on each street, forty feet deep, and about sixty-five feet high, leaving an angle of about fifty feet square, surrounded by a high wall, for a yard in which the prisoners are permitted to take their daily exercises. The jail contains eighty-seven cells, each about ten feet square, sufficiently large to contain two beds, chair, wash-basin, etc., while for light and ventilation it is probably not surpassed by any prison in the United States.

John M. Tracey	*Warden.*
William L. Gardner	*Deputy Warden.*
John Magee	*Deputy Keeper.*
Edward Hagan	"
Francis Hughes	"
Samuel Brown	"
John Lowry	"
Peter McMartin	"

INDEPENDENT BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.

COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. H. Andrews,
Thos. J. Creamer,
Wm. H. King,
Nathaniel Sands.

E. F. Babcock.....*Secretary.*
Wm. T. Black.....*Surveyor.*
Henry Morgan.....*Assistant Surveyor.*

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Peter Trainer,
John McGrath,
Peter Gillespie,
James Sheils,
Jas. H. Henry,
George Vanderpall,
David Miller,
Henry A. Barnum,
Wm. Dodge,
Frederick C. Wagner,
Richard Dalton,
Charles W. Baker,
John S. Bemus,
Francis A. Thayer,
Chas. H. Yallalie,
Aden Doty,

Elisha J. Cadwell.

CLERKS.

John E. Crouly,
James Ramsey,
Wm. C. Gover,
Simon Hazleton,
Joseph Paul,
Robert C. Sands,
Richard G. Newkirk,
Daniel C. Bostwick,
Chillis D. Swain,
Owen Cavanagh,
Orlando H. Moore,
Daniel Gillespie,
Wm. P. Robinson,
John M. Hall,
Wm. Hastings,
Robert T. Paine,
James D. Ames,
George B. Raymond,
James Smith,
August Isarr,
Joseph D. Anderson,
John F. Cleary.

MESSENGERS.

Thos. Gallagher,
Chas. C. Kellogg.

W. S. Williston.....*Janitor.*

Assessors' Bureau.

NAME.	OFFICE.
Richard Tweed	*Assessor.*
Meyer Meyers	"
Thos. B. Asten	"
Francis A. Sands	"
John T. Tully	*Secretary.*
Geo. H. Dilks	*Clerk.*
Thos. J. Barr	"
Samuel W. Tompkins	"

BOARD OF EXCISE.

OFFICE, NO. 301 MOTT STREET.

Commissioners.

John H. Williams.....*President.*
David F. Freeman.....*Treasurer.*
Martin Natchman.

Officers.

James O'Neill.....*Chief Clerk.*
David P. McBrien.....*Inspector.*
W. R. Oberman.....*Application Clerk.*
Denis Considine.....*Register.*
Edward T. Sinn.....*Record.*
H. Maurer.....*Register.*
C. A. Carraher.....*Temporary Clerk.*
Denis O'Neil..... "

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

OFFICE, CASTLE GARDEN.

AN ACT to appoint and designate Commissioners of Emigration, and to amend an act entitled "An Act concerning passengers in vessels coming to the City of New York," passed May 5, 1847, and of the various acts supplementary to and amendatory thereof.

Passed April 26, 1870; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. Cyrus Curtis, Isaac Bell, Richard O'Gorman, Willy Wallach, Chauncey M. Depew, James B. Nicholson, William R. Barr, Emanuel B. Hart, and Edward F. Smith are hereby appointed Commissioners of Emigration, for the purpose of carrying into effect the intent and provisions of an act entitled "An Act concerning passengers in vessels coming to the City of New York," passed May fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and of the various acts supplementary to and amendatory thereof. The Mayors of the Cities of New York and Brooklyn, the President of the German Society of the City of New York, and the President of the Irish Emigrant Society of the City of New York, shall also severally, by virtue of their respective offices, be additional Commissioners of Emigration. All of said Commissioners hereby appointed, and ex-officio designated, shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties now devolved upon Commissioners of Emigration by virtue of the several acts aforesaid. The Commissioners of Emigration hereby first appointed as aforesaid shall hold

their offices for the term of five years. Any vacancy occurring in their number by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by a vote of a majority of all the remaining Commissioners of Emigration, both appointed and ex-officio. At the expiration of the term of five years herein designated to the Commissioners herein first appointed, their successors shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the like term of five years, and as often thereafter as the full term shall expire. The terms of office of each of the Commissioners of Emigration now in office, except those holding ex-officio and continued by this act, shall be terminated at the end of five days from the passage of this act, when the Commissioners of Emigration hereby appointed shall take their places and enter upon their terms of office provided as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. All acts and provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Richard O'Gorman, *President.*

Isaac Bell,
Emanuel B. Hart,
James B. Nicholson,
Alexander Frear,
Willy Wallach,
James W. Husted,
William R. Barr,
Andreas Willmann.

EX-OFFICIO.

A. Oakey Hall, *Mayor of New York.*
Martin Kalbfleisch, *Mayor of Brooklyn.*
James Lynch, *President of the Irish Emigrant Society.*
Frederick Schack, *President of the German Society.*

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

Castle Garden Committee—E. B. Hart (Chairman), William R. Barr, Alexander Frear, A. Oakey Hall, James Lynch, Willy Wallach, Andreas Willmann.

Ward's Island Committee—Isaac Bell (Chairman), Alexander Frear, James W. Husted, James B. Nicholson, James Lynch, Frederick Schack, A. Oakey Hall.

Finance Committee—James B. Nicholson (Chairman), E. B. Hart, F. Schack, Andreas Willmann, Martin Kalbfleisch.

CASTLE GARDEN.

Bernard Casserly ..... *General Agent and Superintendent.*

BOARDING BUREAU.

Frederick Kassner ..... *Chief Boarding Officer.*

LANDING BUREAU.

John Coonan ..... *Chief Clerk.*

FORWARDING BUREAU.

Peter McDonnell ..... *Chief Clerk.*

WARD'S ISLAND BUREAU.

Richard Von Poser ..... *Chief Clerk.*

MEDICAL BUREAU.

John W. Sterling ..... *Attending and Examining Physician.*

EMIGRANT REFUGE AND HOSPITAL.

Leonard R. Wells ..... *Warden.*

Statistics Relative to Emigration.

Under the Dutch rule in New York (1625–1664) emigrants to the number of only a few thousand were attracted to America, principally by land grants. Under the English rule, in 1709–10, 3,000 Protestants, Swabians, and Palatines, driven by war to England, were sent to New York. Several thousands emigrated from southwestern Germany. Great profits were made from emigrants, by giving them free passages and compelling them to work out the price. Emigrants, during the last century, were thus marketable stock, and were *sold* at high prices, "like cattle," says Kapp. Only about 80,000 persons came to New York during the eighteenth century. The American and the European revolutions deterred immigration. From 1784 to 1794 the average arrivals were 3,000 per annum; from 1794 to 1810, 4,000. The famine of 1816–17 in Europe drove many thousands hither. In 1820 the arrivals were 8,385. The numbers did not increase yearly until 1825, when they were 10,199. The commercial panic of 1826 increased the number to 10,837; and in 1827, 18,382 arrived. The greater number of these came from the United Kingdom. In 1832, 10,168 Germans came to the United States to avoid revolutionary scenes. For 1837 the number of Germans reached 23,036, out of 79,340 that arrived. The two following years, in consequence of the monetary panic, emigration began to fall off. In 1842, the whole number of immigrants was 104,565. The famine of 1846 in Ireland raised the number to 154,416, and in the following year to 234,968. These numbers were considerably increased by the emigration from Germany during the revolutionary period of 1848–9. From 1845 until 1854 inclusive, in consequence of signs of revolution, 1,226,392 Germans arrived. From 1845 to 1854, inclusive, 1,512,100 Irish came to New York. The largest number of Germans that ever reached this country came in 1854. In 1861, whole number of immigrants was 105,162; but owing to the breaking out of the civil war, the numbers decreased. After the German war of 1866, great numbers, especially from Hanover, came to New York. Kapp says, "Bad times in Europe regularly increase, and bad times in America invariably diminish, immigration." The total arrivals in 1869 were 258,989, of whom 99,605 were Germans, 66,204 Irish, 41,090 English, 23,453 Swedes, and 10,643 Scotch.

In 1869, 258,989 emigrants brought to this port $38,848,350. Dr. Kapp estimates the capital value of each emigrant to be to the country as $1,125, and the worth of personal property $150. Each emigrant on landing is taxed $2.50. Five-sevenths of all emigrants land at New York. On this ground, and on the ground that New York inaugurated the system of emigrant protection, Dr. Kapp resisted the effort to give Congress the supervision of emigrants. In 1867, of 242,731 emigrants only 91,610 declared New York State and City to be their place of destination; 1868, of 213,686, only 65,734 so preferred; and in 1869, the number was 85,810.

Localities in other States are reimbursed from the commutation fund for emigrants who are thrown upon their charity in alms-houses and hospitals.

In remote times emigrant ships were so badly crammed with people that many thousands inevitably died of ship-fever. In 1847, 20,000 perished in our hospitals from that fever. In 1830 ships were built expressly for emigrant passengers. In 1851 the number of deaths at sea were 1,879 between Liverpool and New York. In 1852 over 3,000 were in hospital on Staten Island. Seventeen per cent. of them died. One in twelve of emigrants usually died. On steamers fewer deaths occurred. The principal sicknesses on emigrant ships are typhus (or ship-fever), cholera, and small-pox. Ill ventilation and confinement, with bad food, cause the former. English ships are most subject to typhus. Many of the cases are merely developed on shipboard. The remedy for ship-fever is pure air. It is stated that the German port regulations, which require ships to distribute cooked food among the passengers, prevent much cholera and typhus.

In 1868 the New York Legislature passed an act "For the more effectual protection of passengers arriving at the port of New York," by which the Commissioners have

power to examine witnesses under oath in regard to treatment of passengers on ship-board, or to hold post-mortem inquests of persons dying on ship-board.

Emigrants were subjected to so many horrible abuses that in 1846–7 a Board of the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York was created by the Legislature for the avowed purpose of protecting emigrants, of preventing them from being robbed, of facilitating their passage out of the city, of supplying them with good advice, and, in cases of necessity, of supplying them with small sums of money.

By this act captains of vessels were required to report to the Mayor concerning the arrivals of passengers at the port, and their condition of life and health; the Mayor to require from the captains a bond holding them responsible for marine-hospital expenses; the Commissioners to examine into the condition of passengers and report to the Mayor, to take charge of passengers commuted (or for whom captains have deposited a certain contingent sum, in lieu of bonding), to aid in transporting emigrants to other States, and to have a general supervision of emigrants.

The first President of the Board was W. F. Havemeyer, who was succeeded by Gulian C. Verplanck. Mr. Verplanck held the office until his death, last year. Castle Garden was leased as the Emigrant Landing Depot. The emigrants, upon landing, are examined, and the sick sent to hospital; their names and destinations are registered; they are enabled to procure tickets from legitimate agents of railroads; their baggage is insured and checked, and sent to railroad or steamboat free, or taken by city delivery at low charges; their money is legitimately exchanged for currency by responsible brokers; they are put in communication with their friends personally or by letter; they have introduction to licensed boarding-house agents, who are under supervision of the Mayor and the Board; they have access to the Labor Exchange in the building; their inland transportation is supervised by the Superintendent; and their letters and remittances are sent to the Treasurer, who last year received for them $92,165. In 1869 employment was found for 22,844 men and 12,111 women, of whom 11,703 men and 11,340 women were from Great Britain and Ireland, and 10,021 men and 659 women from Germany and Switzerland. On account of difficulty and risk of transportation, a majority chose employment in New York and New Jersey. Orders for railway laborers and farmers, in 1869, could not be one-quarter filled. Labor and not land is principally sought. Scandinavians generally seek the Northwest.

Previous to 1847 sick emigrants were gratuitously treated at the Quarantine Hospital. Then the hospital was ceded to the Commissioners of Emigration. Ward's Island, in the East River, consisting of 200 acres, was selected for the site of a Marine Hospital, one-half the Island belonging to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Since 1863 all the hospital buildings have concentrated here. They are: the New Hospital, capable of holding 350 patients having non-contagious diseases, and needing surgical treatment; the Nursery, for children, with play, bath, sleeping, and school rooms, and a Catholic chapel, holding 500 persons; the Refuge Building, chiefly for destitute emigrant women and children, to the number of 450; the New Barracks, for destitute men, to the number of 450; the Dispensary, or medical quarters, capable of holding 250 patients of those males with chronic diseases; the New Dining-Hall, for inmates of the Refuge, seating 1,200 people; the Male Fever Ward, holding 45; the Surgical Ward, for males, holding 120; the Protestant chapel, with reading-room; the Boys' Barracks, for 80 persons; the Female Fever Ward, for 120; the Lunatic Asylum, for 125 persons; Physicians' residences, Superintendents' houses, store-house, boat-house, stable, and workshops. Bathing and exercising facilities are abundant. All diseases are treated on Ward's Island, except cases of small-pox, which are sent to Blackwell's Island. During twenty-three years 9,000 people have been annually treated and cared for, at an average cost of $1.85 per week.

Numbers and Nativities of Passengers Landed at Castle Garden, New York, during the Year 1869.

NATIONALITY.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.
Austria	10	20	8	25	15	70	22	88	23	142	30	80	5	100
Armenia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Australia	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Africa	....	1	2	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bavaria	43	232	38	183	49	516	96	463	102	1,023	104	987	39	768
Baden	43	126	66	121	46	379	112	383	128	524	152	613	22	413
Belgium	6	6	8	....	19	....	7	10	72	19	3	28	7	23
Bohemia	6	97	....	49	9	253	2	299	8	856	132	490	25	626
Brunswick	....	1	1	2	1	19	....	18	....	18	....	26	....	22
Canada	....	....	2	1	2	....	8	....	2	....	1	1	....	....
China	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Denmark	34	22	14	30	86	76	290	139	423	640	144	431	368	230
East India	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	5	....
England	722	17	986	23	1,937	84	3,572	135	4,517	113	4,441	227	3,496	248
France	87	51	69	67	75	164	70	187	139	200	148	156	81	131
Greece	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Hungary	3	1	3	3	....	3	....	1	1	10	7	24	5	4
Hesse Darmstadt	14	83	6	60	6	174	14	178	47	330	29	335	38	396
Hesse Cassel	7	39	2	11	23	69	3	104	....	166	....	152	2	77
Hanover	6	52	6	99	37	337	52	450	47	941	31	506	14	363
Holstein	2	35	6	29	13	261	28	433	61	417	26	533	13	184
Holland	34	10	40	....	188	18	501	28	730	45	372	98	188	30
Helgoland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Ireland	918	14	962	2	3,493	25	8,229	19	11,900	67	9,938	108	5,908	52
Isle of Man	11	....	9	....	17	....	....	....	48	....	33	....	18	....
Italy	64	13	74	5	77	26	41	27	181	70	100	86	38	138
Jerusalem	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Lippe Detmold	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	25	1	91	9	19	....	7
Luxemburg	12	3	14	5	10	27	182	41	84	14	40	55	12	51

NUMBERS AND NATIVITIES OF PASSENGERS LANDED AT CASTLE GARDEN.—(*Continued.*)

NATIONALITY.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.				
	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Total Per English Vessels.	Total Per German Vessels.	GRAND TOTAL.
Austria	14	103	20	54	15	60	22	51	16	18	200	811	1,011
Armenia	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	2
Australia	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	....	4
Africa	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	18	5	23
Bavaria	40	728	57	741	84	651	39	479	29	268	720	7,039	7,759
Baden	28	368	60	417	70	381	45	321	31	156	803	4,202	5,005
Belgium	12	24	7	....	36	14	15	1	4	....	196	125	321
Bohemia	10	493	1	312	15	471	49	237	....	141	257	4,324	4,581
Brunswick	2	13	1	27	14	5	3	35	9	13	31	199	230
Canada	4	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	5	....	42	2	44
China	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	5	....	5
Denmark	38	198	39	57	52	146	53	39	32	12	1,573	2,020	3,593
East India	1	3	5	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	16	5	21
England	3,933	203	4,208	231	3,896	111	2,995	167	1,341	126	36,014	1,685	37,699
France	90	143	83	208	198	162	76	161	47	77	1,163	1,707	2,870
Greece	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	2	5
Hungary	2	14	5	13	10	5	....	5	2	14	38	97	135
Hesse Darmstadt	5	214	9	239	16	203	17	172	7	90	208	2,474	2,682
Hesse Cassel	4	198	18	212	8	182	11	185	4	96	82	1,491	1,573
Hanover	22	410	39	643	46	334	14	259	8	155	322	4,549	4,871
Holstein	7	99	7	123	12	149	35	107	8	55	218	2,425	2,643
Holland	175	29	163	24	161	30	71	11	99	3	2,722	326	3,048
Helgoland	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Ireland	4,751	79	4,736	75	4,353	68	3,541	46	1,525	31	60,254	586	60,840
Isle of Man	4	....	29	....	16	....	5	....	5	1	195	1	196
Italy	77	55	77	53	211	41	175	130	126	81	1,241	725	1,966
Jerusalem	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
Lippe Detmold	....	14	....	8	1	7	1	6	....	11	12	189	201
Luxemburg	7	16	1	11	30	10	6	6	9	2	407	241	648

NUMBERS AND NATIVITIES OF PASSENGERS LANDED AT CASTLE GARDEN.—(*Continued.*)

NATIONALITY.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.
Mecklenburg	....	469	10	37	6	87	29	142	13	377	22	360	29	177
Malta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Norway	9	....	3	....	8	3	375	2	2,130	....	1,774	3	477	31
Nova Scotia	2	....	1	....	13	....	3	....	8	....	4	....	1	1
New Brunswick	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Oldenburg	1	16	....	19	3	106	4	103	....	180	1	47	2	64
Prussia	65	1,279	76	453	188	1,319	356	3,945	789	8,432	493	4,964	307	4,169
Portugal	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Russia	87	49	58	38	139	21	51	13	174	82	134	67	46	186
Switzerland	43	63	43	79	172	330	234	732	292	382	136	568	42	199
Saxony	8	60	18	52	18	203	6	157	26	275	24	230	10	267
Sleswick	2	13	1	4	7	98	46	118	192	223	32	298	1	93
St. Helena	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scotland	196	....	166	1	727	....	1,021	2	911	6	1,345	7	1,152	17
Sweden	35	2	20	9	235	3	1,788	5	7,297	1,049	5,832	1,820	2,084	212
Spain	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....
South America	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Turkey	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States	27	1	24	4	36	12	47	9	59	3	29	13	28	13
Wales	179	....	149	1	541	2	1,517	....	1,536	....	1,489	....	749	6
Wurtemberg	14	185	14	128	17	663	64	561	100	829	44	901	12	476
Waldecks	....	2	....	1	....	8	1	7	....	33	....	32	1	15
West India	....	1	3	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....
Total	2,693	2,964	2,908	1,543	8,233	5,357	18,762	8,823	32,043	17,557	27,072	14,267	15,228	9,789

NUMBERS AND NATIVITIES OF PASSENGERS LANDED AT CASTLE GARDEN.—(*Continued.*)

NATIONALITY.	August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total Per English Vessels.	Total Per German Vessels.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.	Per English Vessels.	Per German Vessels.			
Mecklenburg	8	66	21	234	126	844	123	1,350	18	550	405	4,693	5,098
Malta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Norway	311	110	172	4	244	51	145	1	47	4	5,695	208	5,903
Nova Scotia	11	....	8	....	14	....	....	....	3	....	68	1	69
New Brunswick	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	1	7
Oldenburg	....	47	4	88	5	58	....	30	3	34	23	792	815
Prussia	319	3,014	354	2,907	316	2,773	352	2,373	138	1,375	3,753	37,001	40,754
Portugal	1	59	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	59	66
Russia	243	104	200	66	106	32	148	60	103	64	1,489	782	2,271
Switzerland	38	218	181	230	56	230	105	149	60	86	1,402	3,266	4,668
Saxony	11	229	26	335	9	196	10	129	5	92	171	2,225	2,396
Sleswick	39	64	17	144	9	64	19	49	11	40	376	1,208	1,584
St. Helena	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Scotland	965	1	1,008	8	1,054	14	539	2	402	9	9,486	67	6,553
Sweden	1,070	161	993	34	1,085	99	895	3	320	4	21,654	3,401	25,055
Spain	4	1	....	7	....	....	....	....	5	1	14	9	23
South America	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	1	7
Turkey	4	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	7	....	7
United States	63	39	67	32	77	42	64	34	35	25	556	227	783
Wales	837	....	742	4	794	13	835	....	455	....	9,823	26	9,849
Wurtemberg	33	579	45	504	24	374	23	308	21	233	461	5,741	6,142
Waldecks	3	8	....	5	....	11	....	2	....	6	5	130	135
West India	2	....	3	1	4	....	....	....	1	1	16	5	21
Total	13,189	8,105	13,419	8,051	13,177	7,835	10,447	6,912	4,935	3,874	162,111	95,077	257,188

COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE.

OFFICE NO. 2 EXCHANGE COURT.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Richard Schell, *President.*
A. N. Bell, M.D.
Samuel Barton.

OFFICERS.

Francis E. Howard, *Secretary of the Board.*
Henry W. Johnson, *Counsel.*
John M. Carnochan, M.D., *Health Officer of the Port of New York.*
Jacob J. Mosher, M.D., *Deputy Health Officer.*
Kenneth Reid, M.D., " "
Health Officer's Office, Quarantine, Staten Island.
James O'Rourke, *Hospital Superintendent.*

QUARANTINE DEPARTMENT.

ITS HISTORY AND PRESENT ORGANIZATION.

Quarantine for the Port of New York was first instituted by the State Government by an act passed in 1784. This act located the quarantine station at Bedloe's Island, where it remained until 1794, when it was removed to Governor's Island. From there it was removed in 1799 to the easterly shore of Staten Island, where the State purchased thirty acres of land on which to erect hospital buildings and residences of quarantine officers and employés. Five acres of these grounds were conveyed to the United States in 1800, and the General Government erected thereon warehouses for the storage of goods arriving in vessels subject to quarantine. The anchorage for vessels was opposite these grounds, and quarantine continued to be administered there down to 1858. In September of that year the hospitals and buildings erected on these grounds were destroyed by fire, alleged to have been the act of a mob. About that time an effort was made to secure the removal of quarantine to the lower bay. A new site for that purpose was purchased at Seguine's Point, and hospital buildings were erected thereon; but these were soon after destroyed by fire. Pending the efforts to secure its removal a floating hospital was procured and anchored in the lower bay, and was used for the reception of yellow fever patients.

In 1863 an act was passed which was designed to secure the permanent removal of quarantine to the lower bay. It declared that there should be a "quarantine establishment," consisting of warehouses, wet docks, and wharves, an anchorage for vessels, a floating hospital, a boarding station, a burying-ground, and residences for officers and men; but it made no appropriation to defray the expense of their erection.

In 1866, however, an appropriation of $400,000 was made for the erection of a permanent hospital on West Bank. With this fund an artificial structure, having a superficial area of about two acres, has been erected on West Bank, which will conveniently

accommodate about 200 patients, but will accommodate double that number if necessary. At the distance of about half a mile from this structure another one is now being erected of about the same size, which is designed for a boarding station, and for the reception of those who have been exposed to disease. The residence of the Health Officer is still at the former station on Staten Island. The burying-ground is located upon the lands purchased at Seguine's Point. The other portions of the establishment have not yet been constructed.

Originally the entire department was under the control of a physician appointed by the Governor. Subsequently it was administered by a Health Officer and seven Commissioners of Health. In 1801 the department was placed under the superintendence of three Commissioners, consisting of the Health Officer, a Resident Physician, and one other person, to be appointed by the Governor and the council of appointment. It continued substantially under the same supervision until 1847, when the control of the Marine Hospital on Staten Island was transferred to the Commissioners of Emigration, under whose control it continued until it was destroyed by fire in 1858. In 1859 a temporary Board of Commissioners of Quarantine was created, with power to provide temporary facilities for the care of the sick until a permanent removal of quarantine could be secured. This Board was superseded by the act of 1863, creating a permanent Board of Commissioners, consisting of three persons, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate.

COMMISSION FOR CLEANING THE STREETS.

(Under the Act of the Legislature, passed May 1, 1865.)

Hon. A. Oakey Hall (Mayor and Chairman), *Commissioner.*
Hon. John K. Hackett (Recorder), "
Hon. Richard B. Connolly (Comptroller), "
Hon. Richard O'Gorman (Counsel to Corp.), "
Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth (Pres. Board of Health), "
Charles O. Joline (Mayor's Office), *Secretary.*

This Commission has charge of all matters relating to cleaning the paved streets of the city, and the removal of ashes, garbage, etc., under the contract therefor; and communications relating thereto should be addressed to the chairman or secretary.

HARBOR MASTERS.

OFFICE, NO. 158 PEARL STREET.

J. E. JONES, *Captain of the Port.*

There are eleven Harbor Masters, who have, for the better accommodation of the public, divided the port of New York into eleven districts, viz. :—

FIRST DISTRICT.—C. C. Ellis, 261 South street. District extends from Pier 41 up East River.

SECOND DISTRICT.—William Penoyer, 168 South street. District extends from Pier 26 to 40 East River.

THIRD DISTRICT.—John C. Suydam, 83 South street. District extends from Pier 19 to 26 East River.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Thomas H. Ferris, 69 South street. District extends from Pier 13 to 19 East River.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—John Brice, 52 South street. District extends from Pier 8 to 13 East River.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Daniel Hart, 26 Coenties slip. District extends from Whitehall to Pier 8, East River.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—John W. Brown, 68 West street. District extends from Battery to Pier 9, North River.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—A. J. Hull, 80 West street. District extends from Pier 9 to 25 North River.

NINTH DISTRICT.—S. Sammons, Pier 39, North River. District extends from Pier 26 to 43 North River.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Bernard Kenny, 384 West street. District extends from Pier 43 up North River.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT (Brooklyn).—J. H. Bell, Water street, opposite Fulton Ferry House. District extends from Red Hook Point to extent of Port.

In case of the sickness or absence from the city of any of the harbor masters, either of them will attend to his district.

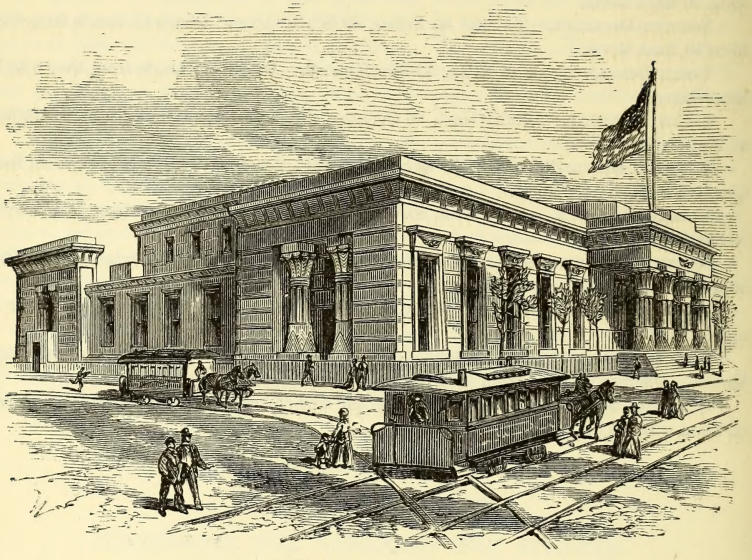
PORT WARDENS.

OFFICE, NO. 52 SOUTH STREET.

A. O. Willsea, *President.*
Abner L. Brewer.
Edward L. Carey.
H. S. Burdick.
M. H. Richards.
A. D. Button.
John S. Blish.
L. Lochmann.
C. S. Macomber.
L. A. Herriman, *Secretary.*

Port Wardens' charges are, for each survey on board of any vessel, or hatches, or cargo, two dollars. For each survey on damaged goods, on the wharf or in store, two dollars. For each survey on any vessel deemed unfit to proceed to sea, five dollars. Valuation and measurement survey, ten dollars.

Office open from 7 o'clock A.M. to 5 o'clock P.M.



HALLS OF JUSTICE.

CRIMINAL COURTS,

IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Oyer and Terminer.

IS HELD BY A JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Terms for 1870—First Monday of February, May, October, and December.

General Sessions.

HELD EITHER BY THE RECORDER OR CITY JUDGE.

Terms—First Monday of each month.

Hon. John K. Hackett, *Recorder of the City of New York.*
Hon. G. S. Bedford, Jr., *City Judge.*
Samuel B. Garvin, *District Attorney.*
John R. Fellows, *Assistant District Attorney.*
William M. Tweed, Jr., " "
Algernon S. Sullivan, " "
Henry Vandervoort, *Clerk of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions.*
John Sparks, *Deputy Clerk.*
William Anderson, *Reporter.*
Louis Kazinski, *Interpreter.*

ATTENDANTS.

Henry McCloskey, *Captain.*

John Brown,
James Cavanagh,
William Dougherty,
James Dorian,
John D. Newman,
Charles E. Hagan,
Cornelius Jordan,
Robert Lindsay,
James Durning,
Patrick Divoer,
Owen Flanagan,
John Crow,
Patrick Tannan,
Patrick J. Mullaly,
John Hickey,
John Hall,
George Wilson,
Edward Falconer,
James McGinness,
Thomas Moloney,
Henry Upp,
Robert Love,
Michael Madigan,
John Oakford,
Michael Quigley,
Dennis J. Twigg,
Edward H. Norton,
Edmund Roche,
Thomas Waters,
Patrick H. Ryan,

Jacob King.

POLICE COURTS.

First District Police Court.

HALLS OF JUSTICE, CENTRE ST.

Joseph Dowling, *Police Justice.*
Edward Hogan, "
W. J. A. McGrath, *Police Justices' Clerk.*
Charles H. Hall, " "
James Finley, *Police Court Clerk.*
John Coman, " "
Isaac P. Wilkins, " "
John Hogan, " "

Second District Police Court.

JEFFERSON MARKET, SIXTH AVE.

John Cox, *Police Justice.*
Edward J. Shandley, *Police Justice.*
Charles A. L. Goldey, *Police Court Clerk.*
Fras. Houghtalin, *Police Justices' Clerk.*
Michael J. Shandley, " "
James Steers, " "

Third District Police Court.

ESSEX MARKET, ESSEX ST.

Thomas A. Ledwith, *Police Justice.*
John Scott, "
Richard Dougherty, *Police Justices' Clerk.*
John Wilt, " "

Fourth District Police Court.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, WEST OF THIRD AVENUE.

James E. Coulter, *Police Justice.*
Butler H. Bixby, *Police Justice.*

Fifth District Police Court.

WESTERLY CORNER OF FOURTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH STREET.

John McQuade, *Police Justice.*

John B. McKean, *Police Justices' Clerk.*
George H. E. Lynch, *Police Court Clerk.*
Isaac Piser, *Interpreter.*
Thomas Riley, *Janitor.*

Justices' (or District) Courts of the City of New York.

First District.—First, Second, Third, and Fifth Wards (corner Chambers and Centre streets). Dennis Quinn, *Justice;* J. M. Costa, *Clerk.*

Second District.—Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards, the Park (corner of Pearl and Centre streets). Thomas Kivlin, *Justice;* Max Moses, *Clerk.*

Third District.—Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards (Greenwich avenue, Jefferson Market). J. Walker Fowler, *Justice;* Andrew Bleakley, Jr., *Clerk.*

Fourth District.—Tenth and Seventeenth Wards (Bowery, corner of Third street). Anthony Hartman, *Justice;* William A. Smalley, *Clerk.*

Fifth District.—Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards (Clinton street, corner of Grand street). Joseph Koch, *Justice;* Elijah F. Purdy, *Clerk.*

Sixth District.—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards (southwest corner of Eighteenth street and Fourth avenue). Thaddeus H. Lane, *Justice;* William C. O'Brien, *Clerk.*

Seventh District.—Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards (Fifty-second street, between Lexington and Third avenues). Joseph McGuire, *Justice;* William M. Kitcell, *Clerk.*

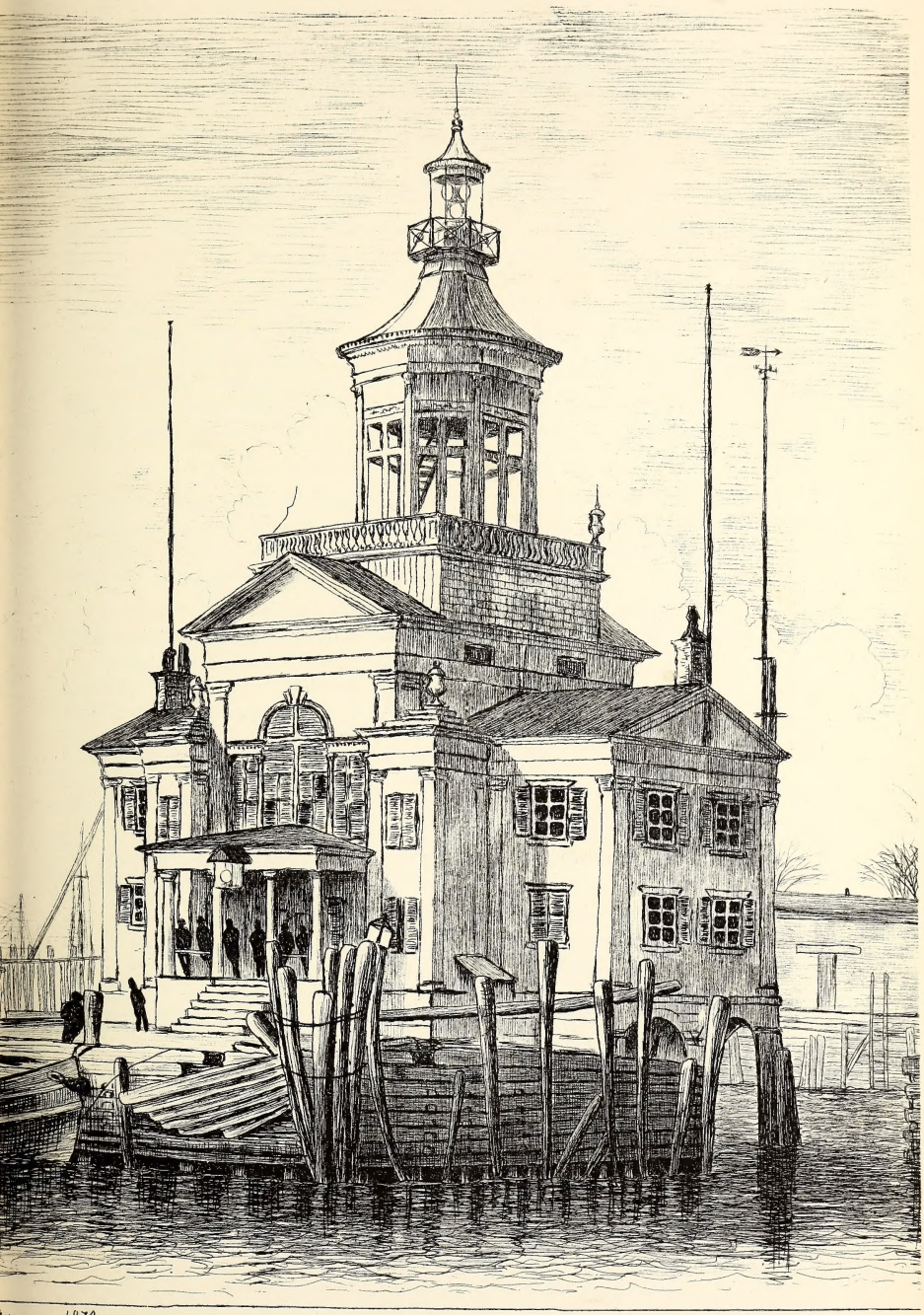
Eighth District.—Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards (corner of Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue). William J. Kane, *Justice;* John W. Oliver, *Clerk.*

Ninth District.—Southwest corner Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street. Josiah Porter, *Justice;* Alfred Tweed, *Clerk.*

Marshals.

(Appointed by the Board of Supervisors, under Act passed April 2, 1862.)

Aaran Aarons,
Patrick Byrne,
Matthew Beirne,
Ralph P. Barker,
Patrick Collins,
Thomas Cushing,
Charles A. Clark,
John Contrell,
Michael Doody,
John R. Farrington,
Patrick Feeny,
Christopher Flecke,
Isaac Hayman,
John H. Hillier,
William Hayes,
John C. Lyst,
Richard M. Leesh,
Daniel A. Murphy,
Henry Murphy,
John Murphy,
Patrick McCabe,
James C. Quinn,
Leopold Rindskoff,
Samuel Schiele,
Peter Murphy,
George J. Smith,
Charles F. Watts,
Michael H. Whalen,
John A. Weth,
Frederick Zimmer.



...mer 1870

The Old Revenue Office

UNITED STATES OFFICES.

UNITED STATES JUDICIARY.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, *Chief Justice.*

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Hon. Samuel Nelson, New York.
" Nathan Clifford, Maine.
" Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
" Samuel F. Miller, Iowa.
Hon. David Davis, Illinois.
" Stephen J. Field, California.
" William Strong, Pennsylvania.
" Joseph P. Bradley, New Jersey.

Hon. Amos T. Akerman, *Attorney-General.*
W. A. Field, *Assistant Attorney-General.*
Daniel Wesley Middleton, *Clerk.*
John M. Wallace, *Reporter.*

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES COURT BUILDINGS NOS. 39 AND 41 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, comprising the following counties: New York, Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, Greene, Ulster, and Sullivan.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Samuel Nelson, *Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Judge of the Circuit Court.*
Lewis B. Woodruff, *Circuit Judge.*
Kenneth G. White, *Clerk of the Circuit Court.*
Richard E. Stillwell, *Chief Deputy Clerk Circuit Court.*
John A. Shields, *Deputy Clerk Circuit Court.*
Samuel Lee, *Assistant Clerk Circuit Court.*
Hamilton M. Keeffe, *Crier.*

TERMS OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

General Terms—First Monday in April, and Third Monday in October.
Criminal and Equity Term—Last Monday in February.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Samuel Blatchford, *Judge.*
George F. Betts, *Clerk.*
John A. Osborn, *Chief Deputy Clerk.*
Robert S. Bullus, *Assistant Clerk.*
Henry B. Cornwall, *Assistant Clerk.*
Henry C. Fairtlough, "
John Keefe, "
Eben Appleton, "

TERMS OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

General Term—First Tuesday in every month.
Special Term—Every Tuesday, for Return of Process.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CLERK'S OFFICE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

George H. Sharpe, *United States Marshal, Messenger.*
Abel C. Willmarth, *First Assistant Clerk.*
William S. Arnold, *Assistant Clerk.*
Joseph H. Martin, *Assistant Clerk.*
G. A. Appleton, "
Thomas Alexander, *Assistant Clerk.*

United States Commissioners.

(Appointed by the United States Circuit Court for the Second Circuit.)

Kenneth G. White,
Richard E. Stillwell,
George F. Betts,
James Buchanan Henry,
Isaiah J. Williams,
John A. Osborn,
George W. Morrell,
James Betts Metcalf,
Joseph Gutman, Jr.,
Edward L. Owen,
John A. Shields,
John J. Davenport.

The Clerks of the Circuit and District Courts, and their Chief Deputies, are Commissioners, *ex officio*, for the Southern District of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, NO. 39 CHAMBERS STREET.

Noah Davis, *U. S. District Attorney.*
Henry E. Davies, Jr., *Ass't U.S. Dist. Att'y.*
Thomas Simons, " " "
A. H. Purdy, " " "
L. W. Emerson, " " "
George S. Sedgwick, *Ass't U. S. Dist. Att'y.*
Sidney De Kay, " " "
William Blaikie, *Clerk.*
Henry Donne, "
N. P. Hays, "

C. E. Marsal, *Messenger.*

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS STREET.

Gen. George H. Sharpe, *U. S. Marshal.*
Oliver Fiske, *Chief Deputy U. S. Marshal.*
John E. Kennedy, *Chief Clerk.*
Michael O'Sullivan, *Clerk.*

Joseph McNulty, *Messenger.*

DEPUTY MARSHALS.

George Penniman,
James Turney,
David H. Crowley,
John E. Dowley,
James F. Allen,
William Masten,
John J. Kehoe,
Frederick Bernhard,
John Robinson,
George B. Purvis.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS TO TAKE AFFIDAVITS, DEPOSITIONS, BAIL, Etc.

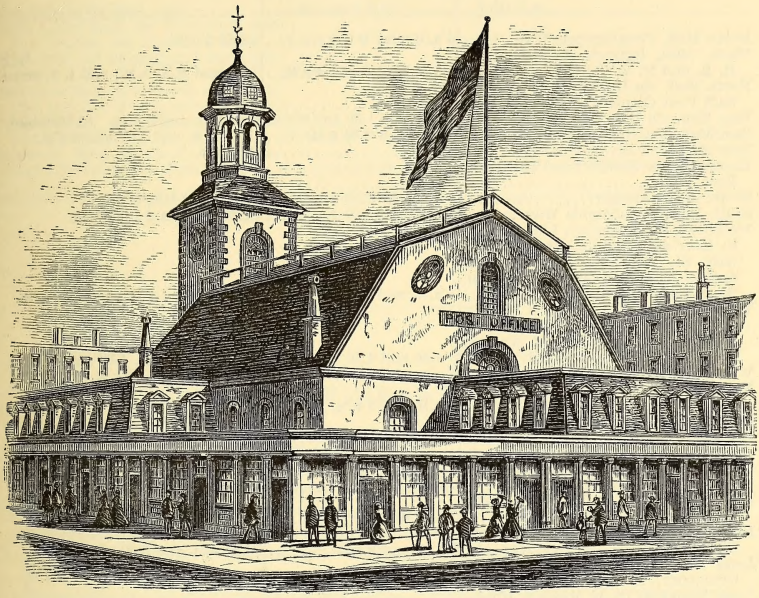
NO. 39 CHAMBERS STREET.

John J. Davenport, *U. S. Commissioner.*

John A. Shields,
Kenneth G. White,
George F. Betts,
Charles W. Newtown,
Richard E. Stilwell,
Edward A. Owen,
John A. Osborn,
James Betts Metcalf,

Joseph Gutman, Jr.

The Clerks of the Circuit and District Courts, and their Chief Deputies, are Commissioners, *ex officio*, for the Southern District of New York.



POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NASSAU, LIBERTY, AND CEDAR STREETS.

Heads of Departments.

P. H. Jones, *Postmaster.*
Henry Whiting, *Cashier.*
John W. Norton, *Superintendent Money Order Department.*
George F. Hopper, *Superintendent Box Department.*
B. T. Morgan, *Superintendent City and Carriers' Department.*
George W. Riblett, *Superintendent Foreign Letter Department.*
Edward Deforrest, *Superintendent Registry Department.*
Stephen H. Knapp, *Superintendent Newspaper Department and Special Mail Agent.*
Anthony Yeoman, *Superintendent Letter Distribution Department.*
John H. Hallett, *Superintendent Dead Letter Department.*
George H. Duryea, *Superintendent Night Department.*
James Gayler, *Special Agent.*

Arrival and Departure of Mails—Winter Arrangement.

NAME OF MAIL AND ROUTE.	TIME OF CLOSING.	TIME OF ARRIVAL.
North Mail, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A.M. and 2 P.M.	1 and 5 P.M.
North Mail, through via Hudson R. R. and N. Y. Central R. R.	5 A.M. and 4 and 9 P.M.	[P.M. 7.30 and 8.30 A.M., and 1, 5, and 11
North Mail, via Harlem R. R. to Chatham Four Corners	7 A.M.	7 P.M.
East Mail, via New Haven R. R.	5 A.M. and 1.30 and 6 P.M.	6.30 A.M. and 6 P.M. 12 Midnight.
East Mail, New Haven Way	5 A.M. and 2.30 P.M.	10.30 A.M. and 1.30 and 6 P.M.
East Mail, Fall River by Rail	6 P.M.	6.30 A.M.
East Mail, via Newport and Fall River Boat	3 P.M.	7 A.M.
South Mail, through	7 A.M. and 7.30 P.M.	7 A.M. and 5.30 P.M.
South Mail, Philadelphia Way	5 A.M. and 4.30 P.M.	12.30, 8.30, and 10.30 P.M.
West Mail, via Allentown Line through to Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake, and Denver	7 A.M. and 3 P.M.	6.45 A.M. and 12.30 and 7.30 P.M.
West Mail, via Erie R. R. to Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, and Toledo, and by the Atlantic and Great Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Pa.	5 A.M. and 4.30 P.M.	8 A.M. and 12 M., 4.30 and 11 P.M.
West Mail, Middletown Way	5 A.M. and 2.30 P.M.	9.40 A.M. and 4.30 P.M.
New Jersey Central R. R. Mail, New York to Easton	5 A.M. and 2 P.M.	11 A.M. and 7 P.M.
Northern Railroad of New Jersey, New York to Piermont	2.30 P.M.	10 A.M.
Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. via Port Monmouth, N. J., to Manchester	2 P.M.	10.30 A.M.
Morris and Essex R. R., New York to Hackettstown, N. J.	5 A.M. and 2 P.M.	10.30 A.M. and 5.40 P.M.
Morris and Essex R. R., New York to Easton, Pa.	5 A.M. and 2 P.M.	10.30 A.M. and 5.40 P.M.
Long Island R. R., New York to Greenport	5 A.M.	7 P.M.
Long Island R. R., to Mineola, Hempstead, and Syosset	5 A.M. and 2.30 P.M.	11 A.M. and 7 P.M.
Long Island R. R., via South Side R. R., New York to Patchogue	7 A.M. and 2.30 P.M.	10.30 A.M. and 7 P.M.
Jersey City Mail	5 A.M. and 1.30 and 4.30 P.M.	6.30 and 9 A.M., and 12.30 and 8.30 P.M.
Newark, N. J. Mail	5 and 11 A.M., and 2 and 4.30 P.M.	6.30 and 10 A.M., and 12.30, 3.30, and 8.30 P.M.
Hoboken, N. J. Mail	5 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.	5 A.M. and 2 P.M.
Freehold, N. J. Mail	5 A.M. and 2 P.M.	10 A.M. and 7.30 P.M.
Keyport, N. J. Mail	2 P.M.	10 A.M.
Brooklyn Mail	5 and 9.30 A.M., and 1.30, 3, 5.30, and 8 P.M.	9.30 A.M. and 1.30, 3.30, and 8 P.M.
Flushing and Manhasset Mail	10 A.M. and 3 P.M.	10.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.
Astoria Mail	10.30 A.M. and 4 P.M.	9.15 A.M. and 4.30 P.M.
Williamsburgh Mail	5 and 9.30 A.M., and 1.30, 4, and 8 P.M	9 A.M. and 1, 4, and 8 P.M.
Greenpoint Mail	5 and 9.30 A.M., and 4 P.M.	9 A.M. and 4 P.M.
Staten Island	5 A.M. and 2 P.M.	6.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.
Canada Mail, via Montreal and Quebec	5 A.M. and 2 and 9 P.M.	1 P.M.
Canada Mail, via Toronto and Hamilton	5 A.M. and 4 P.M.	5 P.M.
Canada Mail, via Kingston and Ottawa	5 A.M. and 4 P.M.	8.30 A.M.
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Mail, daily, via Boston	1.30 and 6 P.M.	6.30 A.M.
Nova Scotia Mail, every Friday, via Portland	1.30 P.M.	
Nova Scotia Mail, alternate Tuesdays, via Inman Line of Steamers	—— A.M.	
Newfoundland Mail, only on alternate Tuesdays, via Inman Line of Steamers	—— A.M.	

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS—(*Continued*).

NAME OF MAIL AND ROUTE.	TIME OF CLOSING.	TIME OF ARRIVAL.
New Brunswick Mail, daily	1.30 and 6 P.M.	6.30 A.M.
Extra Letter Mail, for Pittsburgh and New Orleans, via Allentown Line	4 P.M.	
Extra Mail for Philadelphia and Baltimore	10.30 P.M.	
California Mail, by Steamer, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month for correspondence especially marked for that Route	10.30 A.M.	1st, 11th, and 21st of each month.
California Mail, overland, via Allentown Line from New York	7 A.M. and 6.30 P.M.	6.45 A.M. and 12.30 and 7.30 P.M.

On Sundays all Mails close at 11 A.M.

POST-OFFICE MANUAL.

ENTRANCE TO DEPARTMENTS.

Newspaper, Registry, and Money-Order Departments—Nassau street, first door from Liberty street.
Stamp Department, Wholesale and Retail—Nassau street, second door from Liberty street.
Ladies' Department—Nassau street, third door from Liberty street.
General Delivery and Advertised Letter Department—Nassau street, fourth door from Liberty street.
Letter Drops for Domestic and City Mails—Nassau street, fifth door from Liberty street.
Box Delivery Department—Cedar street, corner of Nassau street.
Foreign Department and Drops for Foreign Letters—Cedar street, last door from Nassau street.
Dead Letter Department (hours, 10 to 3)—Cedar street, up stairs.
Postmaster's, Assistant-Postmaster's, and Cashier's Offices (hours, 10 to 3)—Cedar street, up stairs.

CARRIERS' DEPARTMENT,

CEDAR STREET, FOURTH DOOR FROM NASSAU STREET.

Station A is located at	No. 100 Spring street.
" B "	" 382 Grand street.
" C "	" 627 Hudson street.
" D "	" 12 Bible House, Astor place.
" E "	" 465 Eighth avenue.
" F "	" 342 Third avenue.
" G "	" 735 Seventh avenue.
" H "	" 978 Third avenue.
" K "	Yorkville, 86th street, near 3d avenue.
" L "	Harlem, No. 1922 Third avenue, near 124th street.
" M "	Washington Heights, 10th avenue, near 158th street.

The Post-Office is open continuously, except on Sundays; the Night Window, on Nassau street, being open to callers from 6.30 P.M. to 7.30 A.M. Sundays the Office is open from 9 to 11 A.M.

The Stations are open from 6.30 A.M. to 8 P.M., with the exception of Stations "G," "H," and "K," which close at 7.30 P.M. On Sundays the Stations are open from 8 to 9.30 A.M., for the sale of postage stamps and the delivery of letters.

Time Table for Winter.

LAMP-POST BOX COLLECTIONS.

A.M.				M.	P.M.				
6.00	7.30	9.30	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.25	3.25	4.45	6.00

On Sundays only the 6 P.M. collection is made.

Lamp-post Box Collections are made throughout the entire city daily (Sundays excepted).

First collection..... 6.00 A.M.
Last " ..... 6.00 P.M.

Collections are made between these hours, to meet each delivery and mail-wagon in time for the various out-going mails from the General Post-Office.

Lamp-post boxes, for the reception of letters, are placed at convenient distances throughout the city. Open circulars should not be put in these boxes, as small letters are apt to get inside of them, and so go astray.

Deliveries by Carriers.

FROM P. O.	FROM A. AND B.	FROM C. AND D.	FROM E. AND F.	FROM G. AND H.	FROM K.	FROM L.
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
8 00	8 00	7 45	7 45	8 00	8 30	8 30
10 00	10 00	9 30	9 45	10 40	11 00	11 30
11 30	12 00 M.	10 30	11 15			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1 30	1 30	12 30	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 30
3 00	3 00	2 45	3 00	4 20	3 30	4 30
4 00	4 30	4 30	4 45			

Mails Arrive and Leave the Post-Office and Stations at the following Hours:—

WEST SIDE.				EAST SIDE.			
LEAVES P. O.	ARR. AT A.	ARR. AT C.	ARR. AT E.	LEAVES F.	LEAVES D.	LEAVES B.	ARR. AT P. O.
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
6 00	6 15	6 30	6 50	7 05	7 20	7 40	8 00
8 00	8 15	8 30	8 50	9 05	9 20	9 40	10 00
9 00	9 15	9 30	9 50	11 00	11 15	11 35	12 00
11 00	11 15	11 30	11 50				
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
12 30	12 45	1 00	1 20	12 05	12 20	12 40	1 00
1 30	1 45	2 00	2 20	1 35	1 50	2 10	2 30
2 40	2 55	3 10	3 30	2 35	2 50	3 10	3 30
3 40	3 55	4 10	4 30	3 45	4 00	4 20	4 40
6 15	6 30	6 45	7 05	4 45	5 00	5 20	5 40
				7 20	7 35	7 55	8 15

Mails Arrive and Leave the Post-Office and Stations at the following Hours:—

EAST SIDE.				WEST SIDE.			
LEAVES P. O.	ARR. AT B.	ARR. AT D.	ARR. AT F.	LEAVES E.	LEAVES C.	LEAVES A.	ARR. AT P. O.
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
6 00	6 20	6 35	6 50	7 05	7 25	7 40	8 00
8 00	8 20	8 35	8 50	9 05	9 25	9 40	10 00
9 00	9 20	9 35	9 50	11 00	11 20	11 35	12 00
11 00	11 20	11 35	11 50				
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
12 30	12 50	1 05	1 20	12 05	12 25	12 40	1 00
1 30	1 50	2 05	2 20	1 35	1 55	2 10	2 30
2 40	3 00	3 15	3 30	2 35	2 55	3 10	3 30
3 40	4 00	4 15	4 30	3 45	4 05	4 20	4 40
6 15	6 35	6 50	7 05	4 45	5 05	5 20	5 40
				7 05	7 40	7 55	8 15

EAST SIDE.		WEST SIDE.		WEST SIDE.		EAST SIDE.	
LEAVES P. O.	ARR. AT H.	LEAVES G.	ARR. AT P. O.	LEAVES P. O.	ARR. AT G.	LEAVES H.	ARR. AT P. O.
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
6 00	7 05	7 20	10 00	6 00	7 05	7 20	10 00
9 00	10 05	10 20		9 00	10 05	10 20	
11 00			P.M.	11 00			P.M.
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	12 00	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	12 00
1 30	12 05	12 20	2 30	1 30	12 05	12 20	2 30
2 40	2 35	2 50	4 40	2 40	2 35	2 50	4 40
3 40	3 45	4 00	5 40	3 40	3 45	4 00	5 40
	4 45	5 00	8 15		4 45	5 00	8 15

East and West Side Mails.

LEAVES P. O.	ARRIVES AT K.	ARRIVES AT L.	LEAVES L.	LEAVES K.	ARRIVES AT P. O.
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
6 00	7 40	8 00	8 00	8 20	10 00
9 00	10 40	11 00	11 00	11 20	
11 00					P.M.
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	2 30
1 30	12 40	1 00	1 00	1 20	3 30
3 40	3 10	3 30	3 30	3 50	5 40
	5 25	5 45	5 45	6 10	8 15

Letters intended for delivery should be deposited 15 minutes before the time stated in this table.

Rates of Postage within the United States.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States and Territories is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half-ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

City letters must be prepaid two cents for every half-ounce.

TRANSIENT MATTER

(Embracing pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills, posters, book-manuscript, proof-sheets—corrected or not—maps, prints, engravings, sheet-music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples, sample cards—phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper—plain or ornamental—photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions), the postage to be prepaid is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz., 2 cts.; and 2 cts. for every additional 4 oz., or fraction thereof. The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots, and scions is limited to 32 ounces.

All mail matter not sent at letter postage, except seeds, must be wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends; otherwise it must be rated with letter postage. No communication, in writing or print, can be sent with seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter, at the established rates.

No articles of glass, or contained in glass, can be placed in the mails; and all liquids, poisons, chemicals, etc., likely to injure their contents, or the person of any officer of the Post-Office, are positively excluded.

BOOKS.

Not exceeding four ounces in weight..... 4 cents.
Each additional four ounces, or fraction thereof..... 4 "

TO CANADA.—Postage on books and other printed matter, including newspapers, can only be prepaid to the Canada line.

NEWSPAPERS

Sent from the office of publication to bonâ-fide subscribers, may be prepaid at the following rates, payable at the office of mailing or of delivery:—

Dailies	35	cents per quarter.
Six times a week	30	"
Tri-Weeklies	15	"
Semi-Weeklies	10	"
Weeklies	5	"
Semi-Monthlies, not over 4 oz	6	"
Monthlies, not over 4 oz	3	"
Quarterlies	1	"
When not prepaid	2	cents each.

These rates also apply to newspapers published in British America, except Newfoundland.

Religious and educational papers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages at one cent for four ounces, payable quarterly or yearly, in advance.

UNSEALED CIRCULARS,

Not exceeding three in number to one address..... 2 cents.

PRICES AT WHICH STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS ARE SOLD TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTE.—Stamps cut from Stamped Envelopes cannot be used to pay postage.

IN QUANTITIES OF	1,000.	500.	250.	100.
Two-cent, letter size, No. 2, ungummed, for circulars	$22 40	$11 20	$5 60	$2 24
" extra letter size, No. 2, ungummed, for circulars	22 40	11 20	5 60	2 24
" letter size, No. 2, gummed	23 20	11 60	5 80	2 32
Three-cent, note size	32 80	16 40	8 20	3 28
" letter size, 1st quality	33 40	16 70	8 35	3 34
" " 2d "	32 60	16 30	8 15	3 26
" extra letter size	33 80	16 90	8 40	3 38
Two-cent, newspaper wrappers	21 50	10 75	5 38	2 15
Six-cent, letter size	63 40	31 70	15 85	6 34
Three-cent, official size	34 80	17 40	8 70	3 48
Six-cent, official size	64 80	32 40	16 20	6 48

MONEY ORDERS.

Absolute safety in sending money by mail is secured by obtaining a money order.

Orders are issued in sums of not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20	10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30	15 "
" " 30 " " 40	20 "
" " 40 " " 50	25 "

Money orders can be sent between the United States and Switzerland; the rates are the same as on domestic orders.

RATES OF CHARGE FOR EXCHANGE,

To be deducted by the Postmaster at New York, from the value in United States gold of International Order on Switzerland,

On orders not exceeding $20	20 cents (gold).
" over $20 and not exceeding $30	30 " "
" " 30 " " 40	40 " "
" " 40 " " 50	50 " "

REQUEST LETTERS,

And letters bearing the name and address of the writer on the outside, when not delivered within the time specified, are returned direct without being sent to the Dead Letter Office. They are not advertised.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

All letters remaining in the office are advertised on Tuesday and Friday of each week. If not claimed in *one month* thereafter, they are then forwarded to Washington.

CITY *letters are not advertised unless prepaid by a* THREE *cent stamp.*

FORWARDING LETTERS FREE.

The law provides that "prepaid and free letters shall be forwarded, at the request of *the party addressed*, from one Post-Office to another, without additional postage." A letter which has been delivered by the Post-Office to an authorized person, and by him re-directed to another Post-Office, cannot be forwarded to its new address without the prepayment of postage.

Drop letters can be so forwarded; but must be charged with letter postage—three cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.

These provisions do not apply to any mail matter except *letters.*

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Letters may be registered, by paying postage in full, and a registration fee in stamps, for—

United States	15 cents.
Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island	5 "
West Indies, Island of Jamaica, and Panama	8 "
Burmah, China, East Indies, Siam, and Japan	17 "
Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Constantinople, East Indies, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Java, Lagos, Labuan, Liberia, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New South Wales, Queensland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia	16 "
Egypt (Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez only)	8 "
Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, and the North German Union (including all the German States and Austria), and for all the countries and places reached via the North German Mails, except Alexandretta, Latakia, Messina, Retimo, and Tripoli, in Turkey	8 "

Registered letters must always be endorsed on the back, with name and address of writer, and should be deposited fifteen minutes prior to closing the mail.

Foreign Postage.

The * indicates that unless the letters be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases it is required.

As changes are continually being made in foreign rates, the public would do well to consult the "United States Mail," published monthly by James Gayler, Special Agent at the N. Y. Post-Office, and is the official guide for all Postmasters.

AMERICA.	On Letters not exceeding ½ oz.	On Letters not exceeding ½ oz.	Newspapers, 4 oz.	Books, Packets, and Prints of all kinds, 4 oz.	Patterns or Samples, 4 oz.	Registered Letters.
BRITISH PROVINCES.—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia (if unpaid, 10 cents)	..	*6	2	4	..	5
NEWFOUNDLAND.—(If over 3,000 miles, 15 cents)	..	10	2	4	..	..
VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—(If unpaid, 10 cents)	..	*6	2	4	..	..
RATES OF POSTAGE TO WEST INDIES.						
To the following islands, by British mail, via St. Thomas or Havana (or by American packet leaving New York 23d of each month): Anega, Anguilla, Antigua, Barbadoes, Barbuda, Cayman (Great and Little), Caymanbrack, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Grenadines, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, *Santa Cruz, St. Eustatius, *St. John, Sta. Lucia, *St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad, and Vieque	..	10	2	4	..	..
*To St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Cruz, via Havana, the postage on letters is 18 cents per half-ounce; on newspapers, 4 cents each.						
To the Bahama Islands (which consist of Great and Little Abaco, Andros, Crooked Islands, Eleuthera, Great Bahama, Great Exuma, Great and Little Inague, Long Island, Marigunana, New Providence, Providencials, San Salvador, and Watling Islands), the postage on letters is 3 cents per half-ounce (to be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received); on newspapers, 2 cents each; on book packets, 4 cents per four ounces. The mails for the Bahamas leave New York once a month by direct steamer to Nassau	..	3	2	4	..	..
To the following islands (via Havana or St. Thomas): Buen Ayre, Coche, Cuagua, Culebra, Curaçoa, Deseado, Guadeloupe, Hayti, Les Saintes, Margarita, Marie Galante, Martinique, Oruba, Porto Rico, Saba, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, Tortuga	..	18	4	..	..	..
(A direct mail for Hayti, San Domingo, Samana, and Port-au-Plate, leaves New York, via American packet, in the early part (1st to 6th) of each month. Postage, ten cents per half-ounce on letters, and domestic rates on newspapers and book packets. Prepayment both on letters and other matter compulsory.)						
BERMUDA (British mail, via Halifax)	..	10	2	4	..	..
MEXICO	..	10	3	..	..	..
CENTRAL AMERICA.						
Balize	..	12	2	6	6	..
Guatemala	..	10	2	4	..	..
Honduras (except Balize)	..	12	2	6	6	..
San Salvador	..	10	2	..	..	..
Nicaragua	..	10	2	4	..	..
Costa Rica	..	10	2	4	..	..
ISTHMUS.						
Panama and Aspinwall	..	10	2	4	..	8
SOUTH AMERICA.						
New Granada, British mail, via Aspinwall	..	18	4	10	..	8
Venezuela, via American Venezuelan packet	..	10	3	8	..	8
British Guiana.—(If unpaid, 10 cents)	..	*6	2	4	..	5
Dutch "	..	*6	2	4	..	5

AMERICA, EUROPE, AND ASIA.	On Letters not exceeding ½ oz.	On Letters not exceeding ½ oz.	Newspapers, 4 oz.	Books, Packets, and Prints of all kinds, 4 oz.	Patterns or Samples, 4 oz.	Registered Letters.
French Guiana	..	*6	2	4	..	5
Brazil, British mail, via Southampton	..	28	4	..	..	..
Brazil, American packet, 23d of each month	..	15	..	..	..	..
Uruguay, American packet, 23d of each month	..	18	4	10	10	..
Argentine Confederation	..	18	4	10	10	..
Chili, British mail, via Panama	..	22	4	10	10	8
Bolivia, " "	..	22	4	10	10	8
Peru, " "	..	22	4	10	10	8
Ecuador, " "	..	22	4	10	10	8
Paraguay, American packet, 23d of each month	..	18	4	10	10	..
EUROPE.						
Great Britain and Ireland	..	*6	2	..	..	8
Rates on book packets, patterns, and samples, prepayment compulsory.						
Not over 1 oz. 2 cents.						
Over 1 oz. and not over 2 4 "						
Over 2 oz. and not over 4 6 "						
Over 4 oz., 6 cents each 4 ounces or fraction thereof.						
Denmark, via North German Union, direct	..	*10	6	..	10	8
Denmark, closed mail, via England	..	*13	7	..	12	8
Sweden, via North German Union, direct	..	*11	8	..	11	8
Sweden, closed mail, via England	..	*14	9	..	13	8
Small newspapers under 2 oz., 7 cents each, by closed mail, via England.						
Norway, via North German Union, direct	..	*12	8	..	11	8
Norway, closed mail, via England	..	*15	9	..	13	8
Small newspapers under 2 oz., 7 cents each, closed mail, via England.						
Russia, direct mail	..	*12	5	..	8	8
Russia, closed mail, via England	..	*15	6	..	10	8
Belgium, or the Netherlands	..	*10	4	8	8	8
Prussia and North German Union, including all the German States, Austria and Hungary, direct mail, via Bremen and Hamburg	..	*7	3	..	6	8
North German Union, closed mail, via England	..	*10	4	..	8	8
Italy, direct, closed mail, via England	..	*10	4	8	8	8
Italy, North German Union, direct	..	*11	7	..	10	8
Italy, North German Union, closed mail, via England	..	*14	8	..	12	8
France, open mail, via England	..	*4	..	..	..	..
France, direct mail	..	10	2	4	..	..
Switzerland, direct, closed mail, via England	..	*10	4	8	8	8
Spain.—Letter rates to Spain and the Canary Islands, via Marseilles, are as follows: If not over ½ oz., 16 cents; over ½ and not over ½ oz., 28 cents; over ½ oz. and not over ¾ oz., 32 cents; over ¾ and not over 1 oz., 44 cents.						
Portugal, via England	..	16	8	..	..	16
Gibraltar, " "	..	16	4	..	..	16
Malta, " "	..	16	4	..	..	16
Greece, via North German Union, direct	..	*15	9	..	12	8
Greece, closed mail, via England	..	*18	10	..	14	8
Small newspapers under 2 oz., 8 cents each, via closed mail, via England.						
Moldavia and Wallachia, including Bakeu, Berlat, Botutschany, Bukarest, Fokshan, Galatz, Gergeno, Jassy, Ibraila, Piatra, Plojeshti, Roumania, via North German Union, direct	..	*10	6	..	9	8
Moldavia and Wallachia, closed mail, via England	..	*13	7	..	11	8
Turkey (European and Asiatic).—Letters for Adrianople, Antwari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavallo, Candia, Canea, Constantinople, Czernarrods, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Philipopolis, Prevesa, Rhodes, Rustchuck, Salonica, Samsoun, Seres, Santi, Quaranti, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, Vola, and Widdin, via North German Union, direct	..	*12	7	..	10	8
Turkey (European and Asiatic), closed mail, via England	..	*15	8	..	12	8
All other points in Turkey (European and Asiatic), via North German Union, direct. (No registration to Alexandretta, Latakia, Mersina, Retimo, or Tripoli, North German Union, and Brindisi)	..	12	7	..	10	8
Closed mail, via England	..	15	8	..	12	8
ASIA.						
China, via American packet, 23d each month	..	10	2	4	..	..
India.—See supplementary table, p. 211.						

ASIA, AFRICA, AND OCEANICA.	On Letters not exceeding ¼ oz.	On Letters not exceeding ½ oz.	Newspapers, 4 oz.	Books, Packets, and Prints of all kinds, 4 oz.	Patterns or Samples, 4 oz.	Registered Letters.
Anam (Cochin China), via England	..	27	13	..	..	17
Anam, North German Union, direct	..	24	12	..	..	17
Siam, British mail, via Southampton	..	28	6	..	..	..
Siam, via North German Union and Brindisi	..	24	12	..	15	17
Siam, closed mail, via England	..	27	13	..	17	17
Burmah, North German Union, direct	..	24	12	..	15	17
Burmah, closed mail, via England	..	27	13	..	17	17
Hindostan, via American packet, 23d each month	..	10	2	8	8	..
Hindostan, via England	..	22	6	..	..	16
Ceylon, British mail, via Southampton	..	22	6	..	..	16
Ceylon, via Marseilles, or Brindisi	..	36	10	20	20	16
Japan Islands, British mail, via Southampton	..	28	6	..	..	..
Japan Islands, American packet	..	10	2	4	..	..
Japan Islands, British mail, via Marseilles, or Brindisi	..	42	10	20	20	..
Japan Islands, North German Union	..	24	12	..	..	17
Japan Islands, closed mail, via England	..	27	13	..	..	17
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton	..	28	6	..	..	16
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Marseilles	..	36	8	..	..	..
AFRICA.						
Morocco, British mail	..	16	4	..	..	..
Algeria, open mail, via England	..	10	2	4	..	..
Tunis, British mail, via Southampton	16	28	6	14	14	..
Tunis, North German Union, via Brindisi, registered letters, 19 cents ½ oz.	..	15	..	..	..	8
Tunis, North German Union, via England and Brindisi, registered letters, 22 cents ½ oz.	..	18	..	..	..	8
Tripoli.—(See supplementary table, page 211.)						
Egypt (Lower, excluding Alexandria), by North German Union, direct	..	*17	9	..	12	8
Egypt (Middle, excluding Alexandria), by North German Union, direct	..	*17	9	..	12	8
Egypt (Upper, excluding Alexandria), by North German Union, direct	..	17	9	..	..	..
Egypt (Lower—excluding Alexandria), by North German Union, closed mail, via England	..	*20	10	..	14	8
Egypt (Middle—excluding Alexandria), by North German Union, closed mail, via England	..	*20	10	..	14	8
Egypt (Upper—excluding Alexandria), by North German Union, closed mail, via England	..	20	10	..	..	..
Egypt (small newspapers, not over 2 oz. in weight, 8 cents each, by closed mail, via England.)						
Egypt, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	4	..	..	16
Egypt, " " " Marseilles	..	20	6	..	..	16
Egypt—(See supplementary table, p. 654).						
Natal, British mail, via Southampton	..	28	4	..	..	16
Cape Good Hope, British mail, via Southampton	..	28	4	..	..	16
Gambia, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	4	..	..	16
Gold Coast, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	4	..	..	16
Sierra Leone, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	4	..	..	16
Liberia, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	4	..	..	16
Mauritius, via Marseilles	..	24	8	..	..	16
St. Helena, British mail, via Southampton	..	28	4	..	..	16
Madeira, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	6	..	..	16
Cape de Verde Islands, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	6	..	..	16
Canary Islands—(See Spain).						
Azores, or Western Islands, British mail	..	16	8	..	..	16
OCEANICA.						
Sandwich Islands	..	6	2	4	..	..
Australasia, including Australia, Van Diemen's, New Guinea and New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton	..	16	6	..	..	16
Do. via Marseilles, or Brindisi	..	30	10	20	20	16
Do. via San Francisco	..	10	2	4	..	..
Java and Sumatra, via Southampton	..	28	6	..	..	16
Java and Sumatra, via Marseilles, or Brindisi	..	42	10	12	20	16
Borneo, British mail, via Southampton	..	28	6	..	..	16
Batavia, " " "	..	28	6	..	..	16
Batavia, via Marseilles	..	42	10	20	20	16

Supplementary Table.

COUNTRIES.	Letters.			Newspapers.			Book Packets.			Samples of Merchandise.		
	Ordinary, per each ½ oz.	Registered, per each ½ oz.	International Register Fee.	Not exceeding 1¼ oz.	Not exceeding 2½ oz.	Not exceeding 3¾ oz.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	Not exceeding 2 oz.	Not exceeding 3¾ oz.	Not exceeding 1¼ oz.	Not exceeding 2½ oz.	Not exceeding 3¾ oz.
Alexandria.—German Mail, via England and Brindisi	*18	22	8	6	8	10	5	10	14	10	12	14
Direct German Mail, via Brindisi	*15	19	8	5	7	9	4	8	12	8	10	12
Egypt.—German Mail, via England and Brindisi	18	Cannot be sent.	..	6	8	10	5	10	14	10	12	14
Direct German Mail, via Brindisi	15		..	5	7	9	4	8	12	8	10	12
Malta.—German Mail, via England and Brindisi	*18	22	8	7	10	13	6	12	17	11	14	17
Direct German Mail, via Brindisi	*15	19	8	6	9	12	5	10	15	9	12	15
Tunis.—German mail, via England and Brindisi	*18	22	8	6	8	10	5	10	14	10	12	14
Direct German Mail, via Brindisi	*15	19	8	5	7	9	4	8	12	8	10	12
Tripolis.—German Mail, via England and Brindisi	18	Cannot be sent.	..	6	8	10	5	10	14	10	12	14
Direct German Mail, via Brindisi	15		..	5	7	9	4	8	12	8	10	12
East Indies, except Ceylon.—German Mail, via England and Brindisi	*28	46	8	8	12	16	7	14	20	12	16	20
Direct German Mail, via Brindisi	*25	43	8	7	11	15	6	10	18	10	14	18

* Prepayment optional.

Correspondence for any of the countries named in this table should be plainly subscribed with the name of the route.

Important Table.

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia, and other mails.

Countries, etc.	Routes of transmission.	Date of departure from London this month.	Number of days in transmission.	Dates of about when due in London this month.
Australia	via Marseilles	3d and 31st	57	26th
do.	Southampton	24th	61	3d and 31st
Brazil	do.	9th	26	5th
Ceylon	Marseilles	10th and 24th	24	12th and 26th
do.	Southampton	10th and 14th	30	3d, 17th, and 31st
China	Marseilles	10th and 24th	40	12th and 26th
do.	Southampton	10th and 14th	47	3d, 17th, and 31st
Hong Kong	Marseilles	10th and 24th	40	12th and 26th
do.	Southampton	10th and 14th	45	3d, 17th, and 31st
India	Marseilles	Every Friday	24	Every Monday
do.	Southampton	Every Saturday	29	Every Saturday
Singapore	Marseilles	10th and 24th	42	12th and 26th
do.	Southampton	10th and 14th	46	3d and 17th

Mails for the above places are despatched from New York three times a week.

Fines on Unpaid Foreign Letters.

By the postal conventions between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the North German Union, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland, each country collects for itself the amount of fine imposed on unpaid or insufficiently paid matter arriving in that country. The United States has fixed the fine on such matter arriving here, at from:—

Great Britain..... 6 cents.
North German Union..... Double Postage.
Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, and Italy..... 5 cents each.

Book Packets to and from Great Britain and North German Union must be prepaid.

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

Thirty-second District.—First, Second, and Fourth Wards. Joshua F. Bailey, *Collector;* J. F. Cleveland, *Assessor*, No. 83 Cedar street.

Fourth District.—Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards. Alfred Pleasanton, *Collector*, No. 61 Chambers street; Pierre C. Van Wyck, *Assessor*, No. 108 Leonard street.

Fifth District.—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards. John McHarg, *Collector;* James M. McCartin, *Assessor*, No. 338 Broome street.

Sixth District.—Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards. Maunsel B. Field, *Collector;* Lockwood L. Doty, *Assessor*, West Fourteenth street, corner of Eighth avenue.

Seventh District.—Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards. Marshall B. Blake, *Collector;* Munson H. Treadwell, *Assessor*, Third avenue, corner of Seventh street.

Eighth District.—Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards. John V. Gridley, *Collector*, No. 937 Broadway; Augustus Ford, *Assessor*, No. 896 Broadway.

Ninth District.—Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards. William A. Darling, *Collector*, No. 667 Seventh avenue; Alexander P. Ketchum, *Assessor*, No. 69 West Forty-fourth street.

COMMISSIONERS OF UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND

FOR THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

A. S. Sanger, No. 243 Broadway. | J. V. French, No. 243 Broadway.

NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM STREET.

Collector's Department.

Thomas Murphy, *Collector.*
Charles P. Clinch, *Asst. Collector.*
10 Deputy Collectors.
S. G. Ogden, *Auditor.*
William D. Robinson, *Cashier.*
90 Storekeepers.
10 Entry Clerks.
10 Chief Clerks.

Surveyor's Department.

Alonzo B. Cornell, *Surveyor.*
Edward F. Burton, *Dep. Surveyor.*
Henry E. Abell, "
Lewis J. Kirk, "
James L. Benedict, "
James S. Fuller, *Auditor.*
12 Clerks.
19 Weighers.
10 Gaugers.
245 Inspectors.

110 Night Inspectors.

Naval Officer's Department.

Edward A. Merritt, *Naval Officer.*
Cornell S. Franklin, *Special Deputy.*
2 Deputies.
G. Ostrander, *Cashier.*
Thomas Hays, *Auditor.*
45 Clerks.

Appraiser's Department.

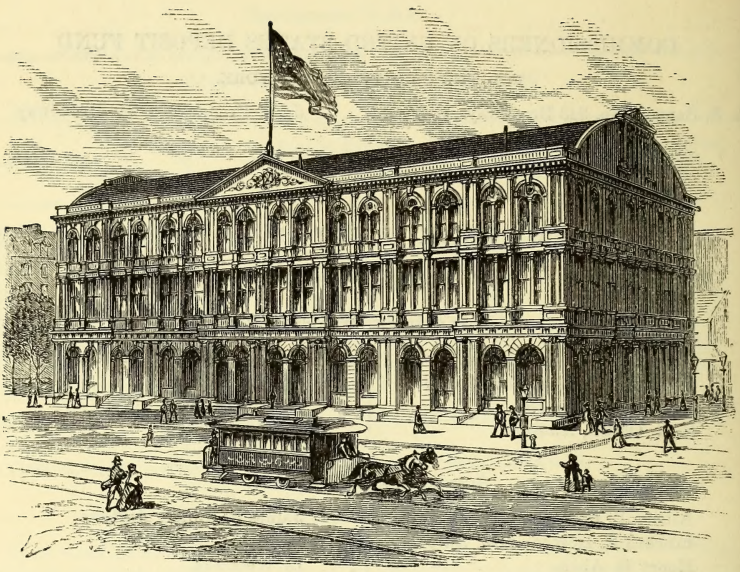
Thomas McElrath, *Appraiser.*
10 Assistant Appraisers.
60 Examiners.
Daniel Butterfield, *Sub-Treasurer.*
D. T. Marshall, *Naval Storekeeper.*

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE.

NO. 30 WALL STREET.

Thomas C. Acton, *Superintendent.*
Thomas Hillhouse, *Treasurer.*
John Torrey, *Assayer.*
Andrew Mason, *Melter and Refiner.*

Deposits of gold and silver are received and paid for either in coin or stamped bars, at the option of the depositor. No deposit received of less value than one hundred dollars. Visitors admitted every Wednesday, from eleven to twelve o'clock A.M.



SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY

NATIONAL GUARD S. N. Y.

The Seventh Regiment Armory is situated on the east side of Bowery or Third avenue, and occupies the block between Sixth and Seventh streets. It is constructed of iron, and is three stories high.

The first floor is used as a market, and known as "Tompkins Market." The second floor is divided into company armories and meeting-rooms, which are fitted up and furnished in an elegant manner, at the expense of the several companies of the regiment. The third floor is used for a drill-room by the whole regiment. The basement, or floor beneath the market, has been prepared for target practice and squad drills.

FIRST DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS, 127 MERCER STREET.

Major-General Alexander Shaler, *Division Commander.*

DIVISION STAFF.

Colonel William H. Chesebrough.....*Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*
" J. Henry Liebenau.....*Division Inspector.*
" Henry S. Kearney.....*Division Engineer.*
" John Oakey.....*Division Judge-Advocate.*
" Charles McMillan.....*Division Surgeon.*
" Daniel W. Teller.....*Chief of Artillery.*

Lieutenant-Colonel John Fowler, Jr.....*Ordnance Officer.*
" George McClure.....*Quartermaster.*
" Frederick Vilmar.....*Commissary of Subsistence.*
Major Carl Jussen.....*Aide-de-camp.*
" John Mechan..... "
Captain Thomas Fairgrieve..... "

FIRST BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS, 54 WALL STREET.

Brigadier-General William G. Ward, *Brigade Commander.*

FIRST BRIGADE STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel James L. Anthony..*Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*
Major Edward Gilon.....*Inspector.*
" John T. Denny.....*Engineer.*
" George R. Schiefelin.....*Judge-Advocate.*
" George A. Starr.....*Surgeon.*
Captain Samuel W. Bridgham.....*Ordnance Officer.*
" Alfred P. Vredenburgh.....*Assistant Quartermaster.*
" John D. Probst.....*Commissary of Subsistence.*
" Rowland M. Hall.....*Aide-de-camp.*
First Lieutenant William M. Mali..... "

The First Brigade comprises the following Regiments:—

First Regiment of Cavalry.....	Colonel	Henry Brinker.
Twelfth Regiment of Infantry.....	"	John Ward.
Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry.....	"	Josiah Porter.
Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry.....	"	James Cavanagh.
Seventy-first Regiment of Infantry.....	"	Harry Rockafellar.
Seventy-ninth Battalion of Infantry.....	"	John J. Shaw.

SECOND BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS, 150 CANAL STREET.

Brigadier-General Louis Burger, *Brigade Commander.*

SECOND BRIGADE STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Godfrey...*Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*
Major William C. Dickel.....*Inspector.*
" Sidney E. Morse.....*Engineer.*
" Philip F. Smith.....*Judge-Advocate.*
" Robert A. Barry.....*Surgeon.*
Captain Stephen D. O'Keefe.....*Ordnance Officer.*
" Herman Geritzen.....*Assistant Quartermaster.*
" John Block.....*Commissary of Subsistence.*
" Beverly Ward.....*Aide-de-camp.*
First Lieutenant William H. Gunther, Jr..... "

The Second Brigade comprises the following Regiments:—

Third Regiment of Cavalry.....	Colonel	John H. Budke.
Fifth Regiment of Infantry.....	"	John E. Bendix.
Sixth Regiment of Infantry.....	"	Frank W. Sterry.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.....Colonel Augustus Funk.
Eighty-fourth Regiment of Infantry..... " F. A. Conkling.
Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry..... " John D. Krehbiel.

THIRD BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS, 70 BOWERY.

Brigadier-General Joshua M. Varian, *Brigade Commander.*

THIRD BRIGADE STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Seward, Jr..*Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*
Major O. F. Wentworth.....*Inspector.*
" Abner Mellen, Jr.....*Engineer.*
" James F. Kilbreth.....*Judge-Advocate.*
(Vacant.).....*Surgeon.*
(Vacant.).....*Ordnance Officer.*
Captain John Howard Gray.....*Assistant Quartermaster.*
(Vacant.).....*Commissary of Subsistence.*
Captain Joshua M. Varian, Jr.....*Aide-de-camp.*
First Lieutenant Joseph Holland..... "

The Third Brigade comprises the following organizations:—
"Washington Gray" Troop of Cavalry.....Captain Daniel D. Wylie.
Seventh Regiment of Infantry.....Colonel Emmons Clark.
Eighth Regiment of Infantry..... " George D. Scott.
Ninth Regiment of Infantry..... " James Fisk, Jr.
First Regiment of Infantry..... " John K. Perley.
Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry..... " William B. Allen.

The following organizations report direct to headquarters of the First Division:—
Separate Troop of Cavalry.....Captain Karl Klein.
Battery "B," Mounted Artillery..... " John Klein.
Battery "K," Mounted Artillery..... " J. N. Heubner.
Battery "C," Foot Artillery..... " W. Schilling.
Battery "G," Foot Artillery..... " E. M. Le Moyne.

HALL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,

CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STREETS.

CLERK'S OFFICE, first floor	Rooms No. 1 and 2.
CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, second floor	Room No. 6.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE	Room No. 3.
OFFICE FOR COMMITTEE MEETINGS	Second Story.
DEPOSITORY	Basement Story.
SESSION ROOM	Second Story.
SUPERINTENDENT BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS, third floor	Rooms 8, 9, and 10.

CHAPTER 437.

An Act relative to Common Schools of the City of New York.

Passed April 30, 1869; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At the general election to be held in the City of New York, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, twelve Commissioners of Common Schools of the City of New York shall be voted for upon a separate general ticket, but only seven names shall be on only one ticket, and any ticket having thereon more than seven names for Commissioners of Common Schools shall not be counted. The seven persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, by the Board of County Canvassers who shall canvass the votes; and all the provisions of law relating to

the election of County Officers, in said county, are hereby applied to the election of said Commissioners. On or before the fourth Wednesday of December in said year, the Mayor of said city shall appoint, as Commissioners of Common Schools as aforesaid, the five persons who received the highest number of votes for Commissioners of Common Schools, next to the votes received by such Commissioners having the return of the Board of County Canvassers, as having been elected at such election. The Commissioners elected and appointed, pursuant to this section, shall enter upon their duties on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two; they shall hold their office for the term of three years; they shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of Commissioners of Common Schools of said city, and shall constitute the Board of Education for the City and County of New York. At the general election held every three years thereafter in the said city, twelve Commissioners of Common Schools of said city shall in like manner be elected and appointed, who shall enter on their duties on the first day of January thereafter, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, with the like powers and duties as above provided.

SEC. 2. The terms of office of the present Commissioners of Common Schools of the City of New York shall end, and their official functions cease, at the expiration of ten days from the passage of this act. The Mayor of the said city shall, within five days from and after the passage of this act, appoint twelve Commissioners of Common Schools, recognizing the principle of representation to the minority, provided for in the preceding section, who shall enter on their duties at the expiration of ten days from the passage of this act, in the places of the present Commissioners of Schools, whose terms of office are ended, as above provided. The said Commissioners so appointed shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of Commissioners of Common Schools of said city, and shall constitute the Board of Education for said city and county, and shall hold their offices until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. Any vacancy in the said office of Commissioner, by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the appointment of the Mayor, for the remainder of the unexpired term.

SEC. 3. The Board of Education, as constituted pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall not have power to provide additional sites or buildings, or remove any teacher, except by a vote of three-fourths of all the members of said board.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

The certificates of appointment by the Mayor of the City of New York of the following named gentlemen as Commissioners of Common Schools, under the provisions of the foregoing act, were received by the Clerk of the Board of Education and placed on file:—

RICHARD L. LARREMORE,	NATHANIEL SANDS,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,	MAGNUS GROSS,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,	BERNARD SMYTH,
WILLIAM E. DURYEA,	LORIN INGERSOLL,
WILLIAM WOOD,	THOMAS MURPHY,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	ISAAC BELL.

The certificate of appointment in each case being in the form following:—

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

Know ye, that I, the Mayor of the City of New York, in conformity with the provisions of chapter four hundred and thirty-seven of the Laws of 1869, passed April 30, requiring the Mayor, within five days from the passage thereof, to appoint twelve Commissioners of Common Schools in and for the City and County of New York, have appointed and do hereby appoint RICHARD L. LARREMORE as one of said Commissioners, to hold office until the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1871.

In witness whereof, the hand and seal of the Mayoralty, this fourth day of May, A.D. 1869.

(Signed) A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New York.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

1870.

RICHARD L. LARREMORE, *President*, from January 1 to July 1, 1870.
BERNARD SMYTH, *President*.
WILLIAM HITCHMAN, *Clerk*, from January 1, 1870, to May 4, 1870.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, *Clerk*, from May 4.

Names of Members.	Residences.	Places of Business.
*Richard L. Larremore	352 East 50th street	5 Beekman street.
Timothy Brennan	94 White street	Comptroller's Office.
Samuel A. Lewis	314 West 14th street	
William E. Duryea	126 East 26th street	Pier 24, North River.
William Wood	4 West 18th street	
John H. Sherwood	522 5th avenue	
Nathaniel Sands	220 East 17th street	813 Broadway.
Magnus Gross	311 3d street	
Bernard Smyth	240 Henry street	32 Chambers street.
Lorin Ingersoll	105 East 21st street	71 Bowery.
Thomas Murphy	38 East 39th street	
Isaac Bell	26 West 22d street	3d avenue, corner 11th street.

OFFICERS.

Wm. Hitchman, *Clerk*, from Jan. to May.
L. D. Kiernan, *Clerk*, from May 4.
John Davenport, *Auditor*.
Frank Tweed, *Assistant Clerk*.
John McIntyre, "
Edward E. Van Saun, "
Thomas T. Bennett, "
George W. White, "
Benjamin L. Watson, "
Charles O'Leary, "
Bernard K. Murphy, "
John R. Ames, "
John Killalee, *Porter*.
Wilson Small, Jr., *Messenger*.
Samuel S. Randall, *City Superintendent of Schools*, 146 Grand street.
Henry Kiddle, *Assistant*, 70th st., n. 3d ave.
Thomas F. Harrison, *Assistant*, 313 East 41st street.
William Jones, *Assistant*, 82d street, near 3d avenue.
Norman A. Calkins, *Assistant*, 24 Cottage place.
Jethro Mosher, *Clerk*.
Edward Higgins, *Janitor*.
Amnon Macvey, *Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs*, 143 West 10th street. Office hours from 11 A.M. to 12 M. Workshop, 174 Mulberry street.
Stephen O'Brien, *Engineer*, 230 East 34th street.
John E. White, *Inspector of Fuel*, 278 9th street. Office, 294 Front, near Montgomery street.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION TO 1ST JULY, 1870.

1.—FINANCE.
Commissioner Bell,
" Wood,
" Murphy,
" Brennan,
" Lewis.

2.—TEACHERS.
Commissioner Gross,
" Sands,
" Lewis.

3.—BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, AND FURNITURE.
Commissioner Ingersoll,
" Murphy,
" Bell.

4.—SUPPLIES.
Commissioner Brennan,
" Murphy,
" Lewis.

* Richard L. Larremore resigned July 1, 1870. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., appointed July 1, 1870.

5.—AUDITING.

Commissioner Lewis,
" Sands,
" Ingersoll,
" Sherwood,
" Smyth, to July 1.
" Jarvis, from July 1.

6.—COURSE OF STUDY, SCHOOL BOOKS, AND HYGIENICS.

Commissioner Gross,
" Sherwood,
" Brennan.

7.—SITES AND NEW SCHOOLS.

Commissioner Smyth, to July 1.
" Jarvis, from July 1.
Commissioner Sands,
" Lewis.

8.—NORMAL, EVENING, AND COLORED SCHOOLS.

Commissioner Bell,
" Duryea,
" Smyth, to July 1.
" Jarvis, from July 1.
" Gross,
" Wood.

9.—BY-LAWS, PRINTING, ELECTIONS, AND QUALIFICATIONS.

Commissioner Smyth, to July 1.
" Jarvis, from July 1.
" Duryea,
" Ingersoll.

INSPECTORS OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

1870.

Names.	Residences.	Places of Business.	Term Expires Dec. 31.
First District, comprising 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th Wards.			
Joseph Slevin	100 West street	10 Jay street	1870
Anthony J. Oliver	28 Cherry street		1871
Charles F. Weber	42 Grand street		1872
Second District, comprising 7th, 10th, 13th, and 14th Wards.			
John Hecker	25 Rutgers place	56 Rutgers street	1870
Patrick J. McAlear	498 Grand street		1871
Henry Tice	143 Clinton street		1872
Third District, comprising 9th and 16th Wards.			
James Kelly	309 West 19th street		1870
Nat. Jarvis, Jr., out July 1.	124 West 23d street	13 City Hall	1871
Alfred Moore	353 West 14th street		1872
Fourth District, comprising 11th and 17th Wards.			
Andrew Mills	207 2d avenue	341 East 4th street	1870
H. H. Woods	185 Allen street		1871
W. E. Brinckerhoff	92 Avenue C		1872
Fifth District, comprising 15th and 18th Wards.			
J. W. Gerard	17 Gramercy park		1870
James S. Hennessey	117 East 18th street		1871
R. C. Fellows	55 West 25th street		1872
Sixth District, comprising 20th and 21st Wards.			
J. H. Anthon	245 West 38th street	293 Broadway	1870
J. H. Tietjen	411 10th avenue		1871
			1872
Seventh District, comprising 12th, 19th, and 22d Wards.			
H. B. Perkins	Fort Washington	123 Bowery	1870
Robert McGinnis	417 East 57th street	2 Gouverneur lane	1871
Dr. Eug. J. Bodé	200 West 48th street		1872

School Trustees,

With the residence, place of business, and time of expiration of office of each; together with the names of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Wards.

FIRST WARD.

Names.	Residences.	Places of Business.	Term Expires Dec. 31.
Charles F. Bergner	59 West street	59 West street	1870
Peter Disch	85 Greenwich street		1871
Patrick Baldwin	13 Washington street	13 Washington street	1872
William Kenney	61 Washington street	88 Greenwich street	1873
John O'Connor	44 Greenwich street		1874

Chairman, William Kenney.
Secretary, John O'Connor.
Clerk, James B. Trainor.

Time and Place of Meeting.—On the Monday preceding the first Wednesday in each month, at Grammar School No. 29.

SECOND WARD.

William Buckley	310 Pearl street	New Court House	1870
William K. Edgerton	48 Fulton street	284 Pearl street	1871
Jeremiah Coyne	206 Front street	31 Depeyster street	1872
John Robinson	70 Cliff street	70 Cliff street	1873
Arthur Keating	66 Cliff street	66 Cliff street	1874

Chairman, William Buckley.
Secretary, William K. Edgerton.

Time and Place of Meeting.—The last Tuesday of each month, at the School House 293 Pearl street.

THIRD WARD.

David L. Robins	216 Greenwich street	Station O, Post Office	1870
H. Howarth	166 Washington street	166 Washington street	1871
Patrick T. Carney	74 Cortlandt street	74 Cortlandt street	1872
Michael McCann	248 Greenwich street		1873
John Hurley	55 Robinson street		1874

Chairman, Patrick T. Carney.
Secretary, David L. Robins.
Clerk,

Time and Place of Meeting.—Last Tuesday in each month, at Primary School No. 37.

FOURTH WARD.

Thomas Driscoll	46 James street		1870
Edward Sweeny	38 Cherry street		1871
Morris Friedsam	59 Madison street	2 New Chambers street	1872
Thomas White		187 Chatham street	1873
William Kennedy		cor. Oliver and Oak sts.	1874

Chairman, Morris Friedsam.
Secretary, Thomas White.
Clerk, O. O'Donnell.

Time and Place of Meeting.—The last Tuesday of each month, at Grammar School No. 1.

FIFTH WARD.

Names.	Residences.	Places of Business.	Term Expires Dec. 31.
Claus Puckhafer	12 Harrison street	348 Greenwich street	1870
Zimri West	36 Hudson street	36 Hudson street	1871
William H. Burras	473 Greenwich street	1233 Broadway	1872
Cornelius Quinn	70 Laight street	16 Jay street	1873
Thomas E. Smith	468 Canal street	468 Canal street	1874

Chairman, Claus Puckhafer.
Secretary, William H. Burras.
Clerk, William Belden, Grammar School No. 44.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—The first Friday in each month, at Primary School No. 11.

SIXTH WARD.

Walter Roche	94 White street	514 Pearl street	1870
James Campbell	82 Centre street	82 Centre street	1871
Terence Foley	53 Mulberry street	53 Mulberry street	1872
John V. Halk	516 Pearl street	516 Pearl street	1873
Thomas D. Conroy	501 Pearl street	501 Pearl street	1874

Chairman, Walter Roche, 514 Pearl street.
Secretary, James Campbell, 82 Centre street.
Clerk, James M. Sweeny, Grammar School No. 24, 68 Elm street.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—The second day of each month, at the Primary School No. 8, 64 Mott street.

SEVENTH WARD.

James Collins	152 Madison street	149 and 151 Chatham st.	1870
Thomas Sheils	55 Pike street	E. B'way, c. Market st.	1871
William Colligan	58 Monroe street	.....	1872
Dennis J. Twigg	116 Henry street	.....	1873
James Callery	56 Scammel street	.....	1874

Chairman, Thomas Sheils.
Secretary, James Callery.
Clerk, Francis J. Haggerty, 126 Henry street.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—Primary School No. 36, 70 Monroe street.

EIGHTH WARD.

Walter W. Adams	168 Spring street	2 Fourth avenue	1870
David Walker	12 McDougal street	cor. Canal & Sullivan sts.	1871
Francis Fleet, M.D	286 Hudson street	286 Hudson street	1872
David S. Paige	cor. Spring and West sts	Paige's Hotel	1873
Charles A. Quinn	56 Grand street	cor. Grand & Laurens st.	1874

Chairman, Walter W. Adams, 168 Spring street.
Secretary, D. S. Paige, corner Spring and West streets.
Clerk, J. Elias Whitehead, 247 West 37th street.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—The first Thursday of each month, at Grammar School No. 8.

NINTH WARD.

Names.	Residences.	Places of Business.	Term Expires Dec. 31.
James W. Booth	78 Bedford street		1870
James Harrison	70 Jane street		1871
A. J. Mathewson	647 Hudson street	32 Pine street	1872
James W. Farr	11 Horatio street	32 Chambers street	1873
Charles S. Wright	240 West 4th street		1874

Chairman, James W. Farr.
Secretary, James W. Booth.
Clerk, William J. Kennard, Grammar School No. 16.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—The third Wednesday of each month, at Primary School No. 24, Horatio street.

TENTH WARD.

Benjamin F. Shaffer	120 Orchard street	468 Broadway	1870
William McCaffil	51 Bowery	51 Bowery	1871
George Kinzer	95 Delancey street	271 Grand street	1872
Alonzo Truesdell	92 Hester street	376 Washington street	1873
George T. Patterson	54 Eldridge street	537 Pearl street	1874

Chairman, Alonzo Truesdell.
Secretary, Benjamin F. Shaffer.
Clerk, J. T. Boyle, Grammar School No. 42.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—The third Friday in each month, at Grammar School No. 20.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Joseph Koch	49 Avenue D	5th District Court	1870
R. J. O'Sullivan, M.D.	135 Avenue B	135 Avenue B	1871
Arm. C. Anderson	708 6th street	10 Chambers street	1872
Edward Miehling	85 Avenue B	85 Avenue B	1873
Joseph Wangler	155 Avenue B		1874

Chairman, Joseph Koch.
Secretary, Edward Miehling.
Clerk, N. P. Beers.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—The second and fourth Friday of each month, at Grammar School No. 15, 5th street.

TWELFTH WARD.

John Straiton	125th st., bet. 1st & 2d aves.	191 Pearl street	1870
Charles Place	125th st., bet. 6th & 7th aves.	16 Wall street	1871
David H. Knapp	105th street, between 9th and 10th avenues	105th street, between 9th and 10th avenues	1872
Patrick Dunican	124th st., bet. 7th & 8th aves.	124th street, between 7th and 8th avenues	1873
Andrew Smith	129th street, cor. Broadway.	81 Chambers street	1874

Chairman, John Straiton.
Secretary, Charles Place.
Clerk, Gillespie Miller, 206th street, Inwood.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—The last Friday evening of each month, at Grammar School No. 43, corner 129th street and 10th avenue.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Names.	Residences.	Places of Business.	Term Expires Dec. 31.
James H. Irwin, M.D.	193 Broome street	193 Broome street	1870
Frederick Holsten	148 Delancey street	148 Delancey street	1871
Frederick Germann	176 Clinton street	176 Clinton street	1872
Joseph F. Ellery	4 Attorney street		1873
Richard Evans	50 Broome street		1874

Chairman, James H. Irwin, M.D.
Secretary, Frederick Holsten.
Clerk,

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—The first and third Tuesdays of each month, at Primary School No. 20, Broome street.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

S. R. Kirkham	194 Bowery		1870
Patrick Brennan	174 Hester street		1871
Henry Manron	163 Hester street	163 Hester street	1872
Patrick Collins	190 Elm street	Centre Market	1873
Francis O'Reilly	8 Prince street		1874

Chairman, S. R. Kirkham.
Secretary, Patrick Collins.
Clerk, Ed. J. Delaney.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—The last Thursday in each month, at Grammar School No. 21.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

J. Walker Fowler	38 West 9th street	62 Broadway	1870
James D. Oliver	430 5th avenue		1871
Edward Schell	53 Clinton place	644 Broadway	1872
Charles D. Brown	70 Amity street		1873
James L. Babbitt	30 Great Jones street		1874

Chairman, Edward Schell.
Secretary, J. Walker Fowler.
Clerk, John M. Forbes, Grammar School No. 35, West 13th street, near 6th avenue.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—

SIXTEENTH WARD.

B. C. Wandell	136 9th avenue		1870
Bernard Cregan	346 West 24th street	280 8th avenue	1871
Benjamin B. Van Buren	353 West 16th street	445 6th avenue	1872
Michael McNeirny	359 25th street	359 West 25th street	1873
Clement Diecks	291 6th avenue	291 6th avenue	1874

Chairman, Clement Diecks, 291 6th avenue.
Secretary, Benjamin B. Van Buren, 353 West 16th street.
Clerk, Thomas J. Meighan, 140 West 20th street.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—First day of each month, except when the first falls on Saturday, Sunday, or Wednesday, then the day preceding the first, at Grammar School No. 56, West 18th street, near 9th avenue.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Names.	Residences.	Places of Business.	Term Expires Dec. 31.
G. P. Stutzman	6 First avenue		1870
William Fischer	118 Stanton street	159 Essex street	1871
John Byrnes	69 3d street	14 and 16 Tompkins M'kt	1872
J. R. Hennessey*	21 St. Mark's place	52 3d avenue	1873
Edward Lane	142 East 14th street	62 East 14th street	1874

Chairman, John R. Hennessey, 21 St. Mark's place.
Secretary, George P. Stutzman, 69 1st street.
Clerk, H. C. Litchfield, Grammar School No. 19, East 14th street.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—The last Thursday of each month, at Primary School No. 22, corner of 1st avenue and 9th street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

John F. Trow	216 East 16th street	52 Greene street	1870
John N. Hayward	243 East 17th street	124 Bowery	1871
Lewis J. Kelly	345 East 20th street	311 1st avenue	1872
Charles Boyle	514 East 15th street		1873
Frederick Hagemeyer	421 East 19th street		1874

Chairman, John F. Trow.
Secretary, John N. Hayward.
Clerk, David B. Scott.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—The last Thursday of each month, at Grammar School No. 40.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Charles H. Lyons	446 East 58th street		1870
Thomas McManus	128 East 58th street		1871
Peter Ewald	745 3d avenue	745 3d avenue	1872
Timothy Daly	64th street, 1st house west of 3d avenue		1873
John Burlinson	307 East 51st street		1874

Chairman, Charles H. Lyons, 446 East 58th street.
Secretary, Peter Ewald, 745 3d avenue.
Clerk, John S. Lyons, Grammar School No. 53, 79th street, 2d and 3d avenues.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—The last Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock during summer months, and 8 o'clock during winter months, in Grammar School No. 18.

TWENTIETH WARD.

John Holzderber	313 West 28th street	366 8th avenue	1870
Peter Trainer	107 West 28th street		1871
Daniel Early†	262 7th avenue		1872
Michael Roche	297 7th avenue		1873
Erastus Littlefield	308 West 33d street		1874

Chairman, John Holzderber.
Secretary, Erastus Littlefield.
Clerk, Hugh Carlisle.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—The second day and the third Friday of each month, at Grammar School No. 26.

* Removed. † Deceased.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Names.	Residences.	Places of Business.	Term Expires Dec. 31.
John Stephenson	47 East 27th street	49 East 27th street	1870
M. A. Gehegan	234 East 35th street		1871
J. A. Hallanan	593 2d avenue	240 East 30th street	1872
Henry McCabe	534 2d avenue		1873
Thomas Casey	542 2d avenue		1874

Chairman, J. A. Hallanan.
Secretary, Henry McCabe.
Clerk,

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—The third Monday of each month, at Primary School No. 16, East 32d street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

S. N. Simonson	305 West 48th street	304 West 52d street	1870
Terence Riley	857 8th avenue	857 8th avenue	1871
A. H. Underhill	226 West 50th street	302 West 50th street	1872
Michael Groh	9th avenue and 60th street	9th avenue and 60th st.	1873
John W. Stevens	206 West 49th street	47th st. and Nth. River	1874

Chairman, Stephen N. Simonson.
Secretary, Michael Groh.
Clerk, John D. Robinson, Grammar School No. 58, West 52d street, between 8th and 9th avenues.

TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.—At Grammar School No. 58.

TEACHERS

IN THE SCHOOLS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, WITH THEIR NAMES AND RESIDENCES.

SATURDAY NORMAL SCHOOL.

Henry Kiddle, *Principal*, 70th street, near 3d avenue.

NORMAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED TEACHERS.

Held in Colored School Building No. 1, 135 *Mulberry street.*

TEACHERS.

Charles L. Reason, 118 Laurens street.
Caroline Hamilton, 79 Thompson street.

JANITRESS.

Jane Tredwell, in the building.

SCHOOL NO. 1.

Vandewater street, near Pearl, Fourth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Oliver O'Donnell, 116th street, near 4th avenue.
Oscar P. Howe, 157 Bleecker street.
Miss Kate E. O'Brien, 6 Doyer street.
" Dora E. Irvine, 28 Greenwich avenue.
" Mary F. Hurley, 288 Delancey street.
" Letitia Fitzgerald, 3 Depau row.
" Elizabeth A. Healy, 42 Catharine street.
" Bridget A. Manning, 83 Mulberry street.
" Rose J. Kelly, 179 2d st., Brooklyn, Eastern District.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Mary J. O'Leary, 343 East 49th street.
" Kate M. Fitzgibbon, 58 Marion street.
" Lizzie McLaughlin, 52 New Bowery.
" Lizzie A. McInerny, 42 Oliver street.
" Mary A. Bergman, 11 Roosevelt street.
" Mary F. Plunkett, 27 Monroe street.
" M. Lizzie Murphy, 58 Marion street.
" Mary F. Haggerty, 12 Hamilton street.
" Ellie A. Moriarty, 399 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn.
" Ellie A. McNamara, 23 Cherry street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Mary A. Sweeny, 224 Madison street.
" Anna C. O'Donnell, 46 Madison street.
Miss Eliza Hussey, 90 1st street.
" Elizabeth O'Connell, 1 Prospect street, Brooklyn.
" Margaret Shannon, 94 James street.
" Mary G. Dougherty, 57 Rutgers street.
" Mary A. McInerny, 42 Oliver street.
" Mary A. Hannigan, 329 East 16th street.
" Ellen Mulhearn, 21 Rutgers street.
" Kate M. Joyce, 46 James street.
" Ellen Fitzgerald, 27 Cherry street.
" Bridget T. Martin, 67 Oliver street.
" Lucy Mahoney, 139 Sackett street, Brooklyn.
" Annie Quinlan, 40 Vandewater street.

MUSIC TEACHER—GRAMMAR DEPARTMENTS.

George C. Rexford, 40 Barrow street.

MUSIC TEACHER—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Teresa R. Hannon, 347 Bowery.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Oscar Weineck, Staten Island.

FRENCH TEACHER.

Miss Ellen O'Leary, 343 East 49th street.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Francis O'Ryan, 238 East 35th street.

JANITOR.

Bernard Gougherty, in the building.

School No. 2.

116 *Henry street, near Pike, Seventh Ward.*

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Francis J. Haggerty, 126 Henry street.
John A. Carolin, 39 West 12th street.
Mrs. Sarah C. McAleer, 57 Madison street.
Miss Margaret A. Barnum, 169 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn.
" Mary L. McAuley, 65 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
" Isabella Kerr, 5 Hampden street, Brooklyn.
" Mary Hall, 89th st., bet. 3d and 4th avenues.
" Mary McAdam, 228 Monroe street.
" Agnes M. Smith, 214 Madison street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Matilda Mosher, 64 Columbia street.
" Delia Masters, 109 S. 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D.
" Catharine M. Williams, 3 S. 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D.
" Mary E. Whikehart, 333 Front street.
" Ellen J. Cowan, 98 Henry street.
" Lucinda Dougherty, 275 East Broadway.
" Matilda Furness, 128 Monroe street.
" Emma J. Hanly, 133 Madison street.
" Isabella Thompson, 329 Front street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Sarah Conklin, 65 S. 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D.
" Elizabeth A. Blanchard, 373 State street, Brooklyn.
" Adaline E. Anderson, 457 West 24th street.
" Lucia M. Ritterband, 255 West 11th street.
" Sarah F. Tonnison, 110 Columbia street.
" Lottie H. Westcott, 302 Madison street.
" Kate McCarthy, 34 Scammel street.
" Bridget A. Hurley, 288 Delancey street.
" Gertrude Peebles, 296 Delancey street.
" Kate Danehy, 73 Oliver street.
" Kate Dunne, 222 Lewis street.
" Kate Hayes, 186 Monroe street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Miss Kate Fitzpatrick, 75 Madison street.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Charles Rau, 280 Broome street.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Miss Adele Bassie, 240 East 13th street.

JANITOR.

James Twigg, in the building.

School No. 3.

Hudson street, corner Grove, Ninth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

B. D. L. Southerland, 735 Greenwich street.
George H. Moore, 348 West 53d street.
John J. Sturdivant, West Hoboken, N. J.
James T. Bates, 16 Fifth street, Brooklyn, E. D.
Miss Mary J. Mead, 52 Bedford street.
Miss Julia Hostin, 722 Greenwich street.
" Mary F. De Graw, 115 West 16th street.
" Susie V. Walsh, 7 Van Nest place.
" Emilie H. Browne, 14 West 60th st.
" Anna A. McCoy, 49 Greenwich avenue.
" Anna E. Ennis, 207 West 11th street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Isabella F. McCormick, 211 West 12th street.
" Elizabeth A. Pope, 5 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.
" Mary J. Davis, Varick street, Jersey City.
" Charlotte Gamble, 56 17th street, Brooklyn.
" Frances A. Megary, 293 West 11th street.
" Elmira J. Haynes, 263 West 40th street.
" Emma Jones, 15 Bedford street.
" Kate Miller, 688 Washington street.
" Eugenia Mayereau, 12 Vandam street.
" Sarah E. Brouner, 763 Greenwich street.
" Maggie L. Bond, 260 West 22d st.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Mary C. Brombush, 38 Perry street.
Miss Sarah J. Dornan, 211 West 11th street.
" Louisa S. Cole, 207 West 13th street.
" Helen Dunkin, Prospect ave., Hudson City.
" Elma Lent, 23 King street.
Miss Charlotte Hurlbut, 297 West Houston street.
" Anna M. Gardner, 528 Hudson street.
" Theodosia Van Dyke, 14 Jones street.
" Ellen Qua, 78 Horatio street.
" Josephine Wainwright, 263 Henry street.
" Christina Wood, 167 West Tenth street.
" Elizabeth J. Speirs, 344 West 12th street.
" Mary Dunn, 25 Cornelia street.
" Mary C. Rodgers, 123 Charles street.
" Ella Quackenbush, 77 Christopher street.
" Ella A. Froeligh, 146 Charles street.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Oscar Weineck, 97 Reade street.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Charles Severyn, 303 East 23d street.

FRENCH TEACHER.

George Batchelor, 648 Broadway.

JANITOR.

Laban C. Stiles, on the premises.

School No. 4.

203 *Rivington street, Thirteenth Ward.*

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

James D. Demilt, 205 East 50th street.
William W. Smith, 108 East 84th street.
Brainerd W. Maples, Westport, Conn.
Miss Margaret Miller, 36 East 84th street.
" Ann M. Robertson, 61 Sixth street, Brooklyn.
" Kate Gaynor, 136 Rivington street.
" Mary A. Van Horn, 312 Delancey street.
" Lucretia A. Tooker, 24 Norfolk street.
" Lucy Roberts, 8 Cannon street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Catharine White, 72 Union avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.
" Albertine Cooley, Marcy ave., corner Ross, Brooklyn, E. D.
" Jennette Robertson, 97 South 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.
" Fannie L. Requa, 138 Sands st., Brooklyn.
" Caroline W. Fraser, 255 Second street.
" Ella J. Bacon, Marcy ave., Brooklyn, E. D.
" Harriet Evans, 55 Broome street.
" Martha A. Eichells, 21 Montgomery street.
" Mary E. Mitchell, 39 S. 5th st., B'klyn, E. D.
" Jane Moon, 335 East 4th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Emily A. White, 5 Fifth st., Brooklyn, E. D.
Miss Mary A. Leuba, 61 Clinton street.
" Mary J. Blair, 268 Delancey street.
Miss Julia A. Clark, 43 2d street, Brooklyn.
" Josephine A. Cornwell, 128 S. 2d st., B'klyn.
" Sarah Hunter, 172 2d street, Brooklyn.
" Margaret Doscher, 27 Montgomery street.
" Charlotte E. Searle, 221 Delancey street.
" Florence J. White, 5 Fifth st., B'klyn, E. D.
" Eliza Ross, 249 Seventh street.
" Emma Kling, 456 Grand street.
" Carrie A. Roseman, 330 East 4th street.
" Mary A. Fitch, 12 Cannon street.
" Ida F. Strong, 14 Rush street, Brooklyn.
" Pauline Rubin, 324 East Houston street.
" Susan J. Finn, 90 S. 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D.
" Hannah Lamme, 242 East 21st street.
" Ella M. Bruen, Magnolia ave., Hudson City.
" Mary E. Smith, 138 S. 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D.
" Isabella Michaelis, 204 East 18th street.
" Mary J. Cunningham, 63 Lewis street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

G. H. Curtis, Quincy street, Brooklyn.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Peter Lux, 15 Avenue A.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Charles Severyn, 303 East 23d street.

JANITRESS.

Cornelia Donigan, School building.

School No. 5.

222, 224, 226 *Mott street, Fourteenth Ward.*

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Edward J. Delaney, 222 Mott street.
Michael A. Birmingham, 65 Prince street.
Francis J. Gallagher, 350 West 25th street.
Miss Mary E. Peach, 72 East 4th street.
" Norah E. Cronin, 246 Mott street.
" Jessie Saunders, 22 Orchard st., B'klyn, E.D.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Mary J. Dowlin, 179½ Forsyth street.
" Helena Connolly, 232 East 48th street.
" Emma J. Scatliff, 60 First street.
" Sarah C. Martin, 114 Baxter street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Mary E. McGill, 227 Mulberry street.
" Jane A. Gormley, 192 Mulberry street.
" Ellen T. Hayes, 89 Marion street.
" Mary M. Goodwin, 124 Mott street.
Miss Mary E. Dowling, 186 Mulberry street.
" Eliza A. McCosker, 67 Marion street.
" Catharine T. Kelly, 122 Mott street.
" Ellen T. Moneghan, 203 Hester street.
" Margaret E. Kelly, 122 Mott street.
" Mary E. Plunkett, 10 Marion street.

MUSIC TEACHER—MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENTS.

George W. Pettit, 142 Madison street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Margaret Canary, 227 Mott street.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Herman D. Wragé, 446 West Fourteenth street.

DRAWING.

Francis O'Ryan, 238 East 35th street.

JANITOR.

Patrick Droum, in the building.

School No. 6.

Randall's Island, Twelfth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Thomas P. Okie, 50 Charles street.
Miss Rebecca G. Knapp, 100th street, near 9th ave.
" Annie M. G. Canty, 83d street, between 4th and Madison avenues.
" Julia M. McKevitt, 80th street, bet. 2d and 3d avenues.
" Jane E. Crawford, 117th street, bet. 2d and 3d avenues.
Mrs. Mary McMartin, 119th street, bet. 2d and 3d avenues.
Miss Fannie L. Moore, 117th street, bet. 3d and 4th avenues.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Harriet J. Spofford, 133 East 87th street.
Miss Margaret Hebberd, 101 East 84th street.
" Mary A. Green, 26 East 123d street.
" Elizabeth Hammond, 26 East 123d street.
" Emma L. Smith, 123d street, bet. 1st avenue and Avenue A.
" Bridget L. Colgan, 280 East 10th street.
" Mary F. Tabele, 127th st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.
" Mary E. Hart, 114th st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Hobart A. Daly, 3d ave., bet. 123d and 124th sts.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. Mary Kennedy, 119th street and Avenue A.

School No. 7.

Chrystie street, between Hester and Canal streets, Tenth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Samuel D. Allison, 224 East 52d street.
J. Frank Wright, 23 East 4th street.
Alexander D. Stratton, 111 Orchard street.
Edward D. Farrell, 555 West 45th street.
Miss Clarissa A. Root, 62 Madison st., Brooklyn.
" Mary C. Lawrence, 60 Hunter st., Brooklyn.
" Therese Leick, 63 Pitt street.
" Mary J. Vail, 107 Orchard street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Sarah A. Bunker, Noroton, Conn.
" Catharine V. Davis, 212 West 14th street.
" Ellen L. Chapman, 12 Third street.
Mrs. Margaret W. Moses, 117th street.
Miss Maria A. Melvin, 5th ave. & Baltic st., B'klyn.
" Mary V. Childs, 225 Thompson street.
" Martha F. Crowe, 223 East 24th street.
" Frances M. O'Neill, 27 East 9th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Mary E. Miller, 314 East 14th street.
Miss Amelia Sauer, 82 2d street.
Mrs. Charlotte F. Howard, Mt. Vernon, Westchester Co.
Miss Helen V. Stagg, 9 Rutgers street.
" Sarah J. Tooker, 115 Forsyth street.
" Maggie Beatson, 162 West 36th street.
" Josephine E. Rogers, 137 Bloomfield street, Hoboken.
" Sophia F. Smith, 397 S. 4th st., Jersey City.
" Lavinia C. Hegeman, 219 West 30th street.
" Kate L. Stevenson, 149 Duffield st., B'klyn.
" Alice E. Labarte, 143 Eldridge street.
" Mary M. Knipe, 130 Eldridge street.
Miss Hortense Thomas, 116 East 51st street.
" Margaret Reilly, 32 Hester street.
Mrs. Mary Feller, 139 Canal street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George F. Bristow, Morrisania.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Charles Severyn.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Anthon Füster, 115 Essex street.

JANITOR.

G. M. Florentine, 66 Chrystie street.

School No. 8.

66 Grand, near Wooster street, Eighth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Charles W. Lord, 326 West 14th street.
Gilbert. B. Hendrickson, 748 Sixth avenue.
William E. Strunk, 108 Willow street, Brooklyn.
Miss Caroline A. Esterly, 135 West 13th street.
" Mary C. Hackett, 137 East 30th street.
Mrs. Emma A. Coon, 365 West 11th street.
Miss Rose J. Bateson, 326 West 14th street.
" Marie A. Serre, 13 Thompson street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Catharine L. Conart, 40 Morton street.
" Charlotte White, 331 West 21st street.
" Georgiana Dugan, 173 Bleecker street.
" Pauline L. Conart, 40 Morton street.
" Annie Scofield, 311 West 25th street.
" Isabella Craig, 206 Garden street, Hoboken.
" Kate T. Bogart, 90 Charlton street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Christina L. Dugan, 173 Bleecker street.
" Margaret Felt, 255 Sixth avenue.
" Angelean Willett, Bergen Heights, N. J.
Miss Rebecca N. Webb.
" Rushanna Thoms, 146 MacDougal street.
" Juliette Pearson, 60 East 125th st., Harlem.
" Anne E. Carlile, 169 S. 8th street, Williamsburg.
" M. Louise Qua, 78 Horatio street.
" Henrietta W. Thoms, 146 MacDougal street.
" Lizzie F. Norcott, 25 Cornelia street.
" Mary E. Gager, 95 Thompson street.
" Leontine C. Serre, 13 Thompson street.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

Francis Nash (M. & F. D.), Morrisania.
Miss Annie Eager (P. D.), 103 East 13th street.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Louis Wagner, 167 Hudson street.

DRAWING.

Miss Almira C. Fitz, 239 East 18th street.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. Susan Mackey, on the premises.

School No. 9.

82d street, corner 11th avenue, Twenty-second Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

J. P. McIvor.
Thos. G. Williamson, 62d street, between 9th and 10th avenues.
Wm. J. Skiffington, 314 West 47th street.
Miss Charlotte Wunnenburg, 82d st., near 11th ave.
" Mary A. Flynn, 87 East 84th street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Annie V. Fox, 13 Stryker's place.
" Adeline F. Pell, 143 West 53d street.
" Mary A. Macfarlan, 81st st., near the Boulevard.
Miss Mary K. Robertson, 114th street, bet. 1st and 2d avenues.
" Ellen C. Phillips, 304 West 31st street.

DRAWING TEACHERS.

Francis Melville, Male Department.
Miss Emily C. Fox, Female Department.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Mrs. Anna M. Mahon, both Departments.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. E. Wunnenburg, opposite the School.

School No. 10.

180 *Wooster street, Fifteenth Ward.*

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Hiram M. Sanborn, Maple street, Lafayette, New Jersey.
John H. Myers, West Farms.
M. J. Noon, 25 West 23d street.
Miss M. E. Pratt, 287 Spring street.
" S. A. Davis, 45 Morton street.
" E. D. Rehorn, 326 East 58th street.
" S. A. Du Pont, 127 West 16th street.
" Mary Brecht, Union Hill, N. J.
Charles S. Clarke, 223½ York street, J. C.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss F. A. Pond, 303 East 51st street.
" Marie Barker, 1 Sixth avenue.
" Lottie Barr, 313 West 24th street.
" Kate A. Lockman, 235 West 10th street.
" L. J. Ham, Jamaica, L. I.
" Mary Martin, 96 Bank street.
" M. L. Spring, 224 Adelphi st., Brooklyn.
" E. A. Curtis, 77 Horatio street.
" Sarah Sutton, 65 MacDougal street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss M. E. Purdy, 143 East 46th street.
" Marion A. Bliven, 14 Bedford street.
" Sarah Faulds, 333 West 11th street.
" Annie A. Bliven, 14 Bedford street.
" A. Polhemus, 306 East 14th street.
" R. W. Underhill, 102 MacDougal street.
" Mary E. Rowan, 610 5th street.
" M. A. Cunningham, 233 Mulberry street.
" A. F. Bertholf, 7 Leroy street.
" Lydia Roone, 329 West 15th street.
" Grace D. Ripley, 41 West Washington place.
" Mary S. Finch, 7 Leroy street.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Edward Miller, 149 East 15th street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George Bristow, Morrisania.

FRENCH TEACHER.

Miss Helen Muller.

JANITOR.

Mr. Lohr.

School No. 11.

314 *West 17th street, between 8th and 9th avenues, Sixteenth Ward.*

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Alonzo Hopper, 232 East 13th street.
Dubois B. Frisbee, Morrisania, N. Y.
Silas W. Randall, 265 West 32d street.
George M. Mitchell, 439 West 19th street.
Mrs. Mary R. Winchell, 362 West 18th street.
Miss Marion L. Young, 21 South 10th st., Brooklyn, E. D.
" Margaret A. Boak, 122 Waverly place.
" Elizabeth Beale, 170 West 10th street.
" Phebe Conklin, Melrose, N. Y.
" Sarah J. Speers, 6 Gregory st., Jersey City.
" Charlotte Ecker, 457 West 17th street.
" Adelaide Lines, 358 West 27th street.
" Marie C. Lamb, 435 West 24th street.
" Sarah M. McCormack, 232 7th avenue.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Abby N. Beale, 170 West 10th street.
" Harriet F. Howe, 311 West 17th street.
" Mary F. Vandervoort, 478 West 34th street.
" Wilhelmina Snyder, 256 West 21st street.
" Jennie E. Plumb, 210 Hudson st., Hoboken.
" Annie Murphy, 265 8th avenue.
" Lizzie F. Thorne, 19 West 24th street.
" Martha Boiles, 428 West 18th street.
" Barbara Evans, 237 West 18th street.
" Maggie Dall, 304 West 15th street.
Miss Lizzie Foley, 482 8th avenue.
" Sarah McKinley, 457 West 18th street.
" Grace Barnes, 286 Ninth avenue.
" Annie Taggart, 213 9th avenue.
" Maggie J. Kernahan, 216 West 17th street.
" Maggie Robinson, 346 West 26th street.
" Josephine Hyde, 247 East 13th street.
" Julia H. Seaman, 512 West 20th street.
" Anna M. McGeachey, 15 Charles street.
" Carrie Mitchell, 439 West 19th street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Jonathan C. Woodman, 437 West 21st street.

FRENCH TEACHER.

George Batchelor, 648 Broadway.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

James Hyatt.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Frank Melville, 88 Prince street, Brooklyn.

PENMANSHIP.

Henry W. Ellsworth, 756 Broadway.

JANITOR.

James A. Donaldson, 314 West 17th street.

School No. 12.

371 *Madison street, near Jackson, Seventh Ward.*

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

John H. Fanning, 145 East 19th street.
John J. Delaney, 281 Madison street.
Anthony A. Griffin, 284 Madison street.
Miss Carrie V. Franklin, 202 Henry street.
" Mary Ankers, 3 S. 8th street, Brooklyn, E.D.
" Margaret V. Smith, 214 Madison street.
" Sarah G. Clarke, 217 Broome street.
" Elizabeth C. Butler, 554 Grand street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Anna M. Marsh, 4 Fleet place, Brooklyn.
" Sarah Ga Nun, 214 East 40th street.
" Annie E. Ryckman, 362 West 18th street.
" Sarah E. Simkins, 291 Delancey street.
" Sarah A. Ball, 264 East Broadway.
" Mary E. Rodman, 284 Henry street.
" Mary C. O'Brien, 47 Allen street.
" Bertha Leopold, 177 Madison street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Susan A. McAuley, 65 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
Miss Fannie Murray, 74 Carll street, Brooklyn.
" Annie M. Twigg, 116 Henry street.
" Bridget F. McCullow, 31 Pike street.
" Maggie T. Mulvey, 43 Market street.
" Bridget K. O'Brien, Bergen street, Brooklyn.
" Mary E. Hartnedy, 355 Cherry street.
" Mary A. V. Campbell, 378 Henry street.
" Maria T. Barrett, 147 East 29th street.
" Rose A. Maher, 371 Madison street.
" Jennie L. Poole, 236 Henry street.
" Julia L. Lennon, 39 East Broadway.

DRAWING TEACHER—FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Adele Bassie, 240 East 13th street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Mrs. Kate Fitzpatrick, 75 Madison street.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Charles Rau, 280 Broome street.

JANITOR.

Patrick Maher, on the premises.

School No. 13.

239 *East Houston, near Norfolk street, Seventeenth Ward.*

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Leonard Hazeltine, 242 East 19th street.
Robert H. Pettigrew, 209 East 46th street.
Nathan Upham, 33 Wilson st., Brooklyn, E. D.
Philip O'Ryan, 238 East 35th street.
Miss Louisa R. Bildersee, 129 West 44th street.
" Minnie A. Flowery, 310 East 19th street.
Mrs. Rachel B. Hall, 50 First st., Brooklyn, E. D.
Miss Annie B. Gray, 5 Pitt street.
" Lizzie Cloherty, 119 Java street, Greenpoint.
" Mary A. Smith, 27 Renwick street.
" Mary J. Price, 36 Market street.
" Catherine D. McIntosh, 243 East 21st street.
" Mary McCoy (floating), 56 Jane street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Anna M. Hazard, 146 Clinton street.
" Hannah A. Sill, 81st street, near 3d avenue.
" Annie M. Power, 49 Morton street.
" Adeline S. Lyon, 14 East 13th street.
" Annie E. Brown, 172 Broome street.
" Antoinette E. Beach, 123 East 31st street.
" Susannah Fisher, 344 East 9th street.
" Emma M. Sill, 81st street, near 3d avenue.
" Margaret B. Milton, 108 First street.
" Lucy Gamble, 178 Eldridge street.
" Carrie Cocks, 91st street, near 4th avenue.
" Phebe Kendall (floating), 166 East 33d street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Mary L. Haggerty, 45 Carlton ave., Brooklyn.
Miss Maria L. Maddin, 55 2d street.
" Caroline E. Noe, 205 Allen street.
Miss Lucy E. Warner, 238 Clinton street.
" Lydia O. Chichester, 9 S. 2d st., B'klyn, E.D.
" Helen A. Brady, 226 Fifth street.
" Mary A. McCaffrey, 337 East 13th street.
" Mary E. Manley, 79 Orchard street.
" Nellie A. Cogan, 177 First avenue.
" Antoinette Jansen, 101 Stanton street.
" Annie T. Gleese, 302 East 31st street.
" Teresa M. Riley, 308 East 52d street.
" Kate Fisher, 344 East 9th street.
" Alida Dally, 39 S. 6th street, Brooklyn, E. D
" Sarah F. Van Ness, 174 2d st., Brooklyn, E.D.
" Catharine Lynch, 307 East 22d street.
" Charlotte C. Roberts, 529 2d avenue.
" Eliza G. Haughey, 124 St. Mark's place.
" Adell Egbert, 32 Fourth place, Brooklyn.
" Emma L. Howser, 176 3d st., Brooklyn, E. D.
" Margaret A. Bonney, 96 Stanton street.
" Nellie F. Lown (floating), 355 West 19th street.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Francis Melville, 88 Prince street, Brooklyn.

MUSIC TEACHER.

J. Frank Bartlett, 19 Union place.

FRENCH TEACHER.

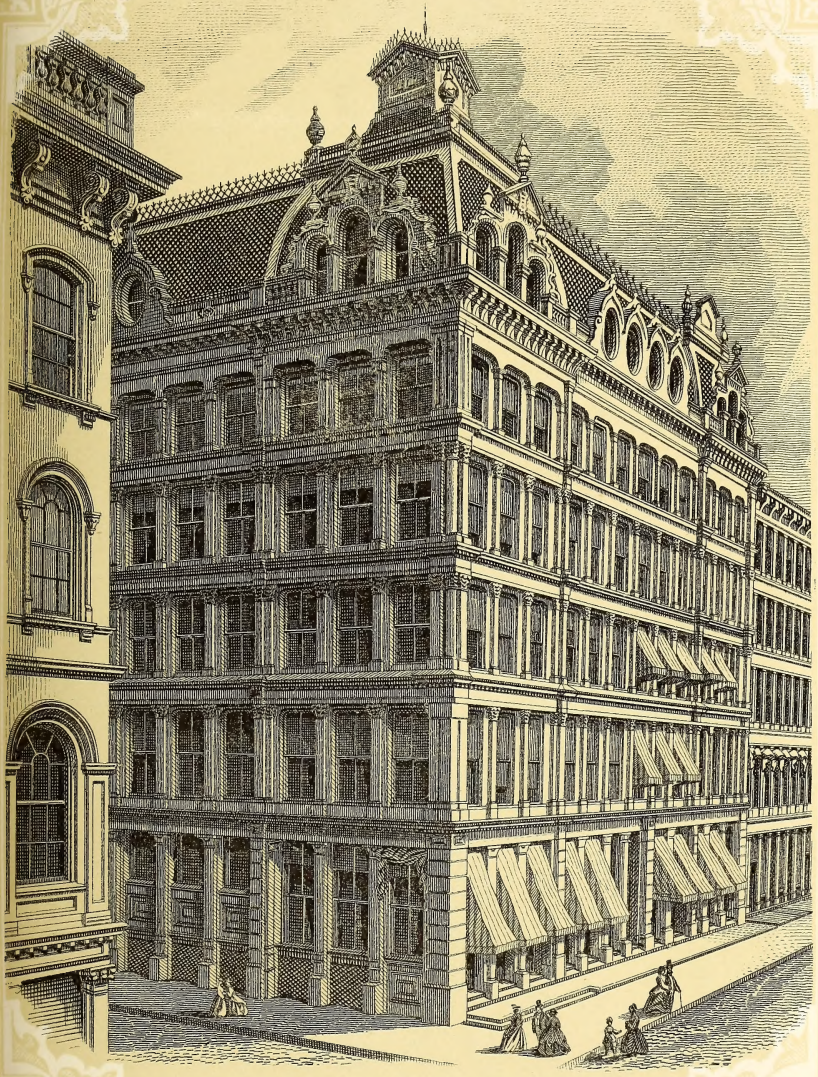
Peter Lux, 15 Avenue A.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Herman D. Wrage, 446 West 14th street.

JANITOR.

Valentine Scheidel, in the building.



View on North East Corner of Grand & Crosby Streets.

esteem of my Country." — And that my conduct should have met the approbation, and obtained the affectionate regard of the State of New York (where difficulties were numerous & complicated) may be ascribed more to the effect of divine wisdom, which had disposed the minds of the people, harrassed on all sides, to make allowances for the embarrassments of my situation, while with fortitude & patience they sustained the loss of their Capitol, and a valuable part of their territory — and to

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To
The Hon^ble the Mayor,
Recorder, Aldermen & Commonalty
of the City of New York.

Gentlemen,

I receive your address, and the freedom of the City with which you have been pleased to present me in a golden box, with the sensibility and gratitude which such distinguished honors have a claim to. — The flattering expression of both, stamps value on the acts, & call for proper language that I am master of to convey my sense of the obligation in adequate terms. —

To have had the good fortune amidst the vicissitudes of a long and arduous contest "never "to have known a moment when I "did not possess the confidence and "esteem of my Country." — and that my conduct should have met the approbation, and obtained the affectionate regard of the State of New York (where difficulties were numerous & complicated) may be ascribed more to the effect of divine wisdom, which had disposed the minds of the people, harrassed on all sides, to make allowances for the embarrassments of my situation, while with fortitude & patience they sustained the loss of their Capital, and a valuable part of their territory — and to

the

liberal sentiments, and practice exercise of her virtuous Citizens, that to any merit of mine. —

The reflection of these things now, after the many hours of anxious solicitude which all of us have had, is as pleasing, as our embarrassment at the moments we encountered them were distressing — and must console us for past sufferings & perplexities.

I pray that Heaven may bestow its choicest blessings on your City — That the devastations of war, in which you found it, may soon be without a trace — That a well regulated & beneficial Commerce may enrich your Citizens. — and that your State (at present the Seat of the Empire) may set such examples of wisdom & liberality, as shall have a tendency to strengthen & perpetuate the Union at home — and credit & respectability to it abroad. — The accomplishment whereof is a remaining wish, & the primary object of all my desires

G. Washington

liberal sentiments, and great exercise of her virtuous Citizens, than to any merit of mine. —

The reflection of these things now, after the many hours of anxious solicitude which all of us have had, is as pleasing, as our embarrassment at the moments we encountered them, were distressing — and must console us for past sufferings & perplexities.

School No. 14.

225 to 233 East Twenty-seventh street, Twenty-first Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

La Fayette Olney, 352 West 42d street.
Abner B. Holly, 536 Third avenue.
James R. Pettigrew, 209 East 46th street.
Nicholas J. Maybee, 118 East 27th street.
Miss Rosina G. Hartman, 401 West 38th street.
Lawrence C. Bulkley, 319 East 35th street.
Miss Bessie Roden, 344 East 19th street.
" Ella F. Goodwin, 429 West 46th street.
" Louise D'Orsay, 613 2d avenue.
" Anna M. Dawson, 198 10th avenue.
" Sarah M. Leal, 523 Lexington avenue.
" Electa C. Jollie, 243 West 19th street.
" Emma V. Taylor, 5 Franklin terrace, West 26th street, near 9th avenue.
" Sarah M. Ryker, 125th st., bet. 2d & 3d aves.
Arnold Selisberg, 234 East 32d street.
John Deacon (drawing), 307 East 21st street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Caroline F. Whiting, 128 East 12th street.
" Sarah A. Seely, 51 Lexington avenue.
" Gertrude L. Simpson, 305 East 20th street.
" Sarah J. Burke, 329 East 49th street.
" Elsie Parkhurst, 414 East 52d street.
" Mary S. Kennedy, 226 East 38th street.
" Alida J. Woolley, 207 East 29th street.
" Lydia M. Randall, 238 East 40th street.
" Louise E. Bisco, 238 East 23d street.
" Kate M. Adams, 326 East 55th street.
" Mary E. White, Tarrytown.
" Frances M. Barndollar, 220 East 27th street.
" Alice A. Davis, 333 East 23d street.
" Emma L. Holkins, 317 East 33d street.
Miss Julia A. Calef, 6 Harrison street, Brooklyn.
" Mary J. Lennon, Greenpoint.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Kate H. Myers, 443 West 21st street.
" Martha L. Doake, 293 West 11th street.
" Emily J. Edwards, 444 West 20th street.
" Irene Baker, 242 West 35th street.
" Mary J. Barnes, 36 Lee avenue, Brooklyn.
" Kate D. Schmitte, 145 East 33d street.
" Annie R. Peacock, Dodworth street, Brooklyn, E. D.
" Jennie W. Johnson, 230 East 30th street.
" Lucia K. Haskell, 1530 Broadway.
" Julia C. Cocks, 229 East 112th street.
" Kate E. McBirnie, 325 East 23d street.
" Mary A. Wood, 93 East 87th street.
" Sarah J. Molloy, 148 East 54th street.
" Cassie M. Doake, 293 West 11th street.
" Louise E. Molloy, 148 East 54th street.
" M. Theresa Davis, 101 West 28th street.
" Mary W. Hatch, 304 East 25th street.
" Margaret F. Sheridan, 40 East 32d street.
" Emma J. Clintch, 214 East 19th street.
" Eliza C. Donovan, 552 2d avenue.
" Jane M. Kellogg, 218 East 34th street.
" Emma Perry, 113 West 24th street.
" Margaret A. Carter, 146 East 54th street.
" Rosina Rooney, 303 East 26th street.
" Susan S. Carmen, 449 4th avenue.
" Isabel H. Cameron, 327 East 49th street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Francis H. Nash, 421 Broome street.

JANITOR.

John R. Miller, on the premises.

School No. 15.

728 Fifth street, Eleventh Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

N. P. Beers, 3 Fifth avenue.
Jas. J. McCoy, 141 East 48th street.
Hugo R. Hutten, Stuyvesant avenue, Brooklyn.
Wm. A. Hawkins, 332 East 4th street.
Miss Louise S. Murray, 331 East 49th street.
" Sarah A. Messinger, 63 8th street, E. B.
" Bertha Fribourg, 220 2d avenue.
Mrs. Nancy Vaughan, 64 Columbia street.
Miss May Morrell, 172 South 3d street, E. B.
" Amanda M. Wilt, 72 Avenue D.
" Elmira Carver, 387 East 4th street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Urania Downs, 106 East 46th street.
" Urania D. Secor, 106 East 46th street.
Miss Henrietta Katkamier, 7 South 9th st., E. B.
Mrs. Araminta Knouse, 115 South 8th street, E. B.
Miss Frances C. Guion, 736 5th street.
" Frances S. Webb, 51 Devoe street, E. B.
" Maggie E. Price, 409 East Houston street.
" Mary J. White, 106 East 46th street.
" Rachel L. Price, 409 East Houston street.
" Maggie E. Dodd, 7 South 9th street, E. B.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Sarah A. Jarvis, 34 South 9th street, E. B.
Miss Kate E. Hendrickson, 302 East 51st street.
" Annie T. Moran, 284 2d street.
" Lydia A. Arkills, Cuyler street, Greenpoint.
" Mary A. Phillips, 418 East 38th street.
" Amelia A. Howe, 106 Columbia street.

Miss Eliza Filgrant, 48 Lewis street.
" Rosa Lee, 112 Goerck street.
" Kate Jennings, 243 South 3d street, E. B.
" May C. De Motte, Java street, Greenpoint.
" Martha Hunter, 308 3d street.
" Sarah E. Baker, 134 Lewis street.
" Eliza Smith, 229 East 24th street.
" Sarah J. Hamilton, 608 East 9th street.
" Mary A. Jennings, 243 South 3d street, E. B.
" Rachel A. Guion, 736 5th street.
" Susie A. Young, 297 7th street.
" Maggie A. McKenney, 391 10th street.
" Mary L. De Witt, 149 Jay street, Brooklyn.
" Esther J. Patterson, 390 Broome street.
Miss Emma O. Paul, 709 5th street.
" Lavinia M. Mullen, 43 Gouverneur street.
" Mary A. Keller, 329 East 6th street.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

Francis H. Nash, Morrisania.
Geo. W. Pettit, 142 Madison street.
Miss Olive Barber, Brooklyn, E. D.

FRENCH TEACHER.

Peter Lux, 15 Avenue A.

JANITOR.

Cornelius Clifford, premises.

School No. 16.

208, 210, *and* 212 *West Thirteenth street, Ninth Ward.*

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Josiah H. Zabriskie, Mt. Vernon, Westchester Co.
William J. Kennard, Tremont, Westchester Co.
Theodore D. Camp, 343 West 18th street.
John T. Maguire, 83 Varick street.
Miss Georgiana Harriott, 353 West 30th street.
" Editha L. Ashby, 98 Hamilton street, Brooklyn.
" Jane Carpenter, 163 Charles street.
Mrs. Lizzie May Houston, 19 Abingdon square.
Miss Mary E. McKee, 237 West 24th street.
" Lavinia Hopper, 365 West 11th street.
" Martha R. Evans, 287 West 4th street.
" Kate O'Donnell, 212 East 26th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Mary Oliver, 148 Franklin street.
" Melissa Thorp, 332 West 12th street.
" Ellen Finegan, 467 West 22d street.
" Emily Golder, 86 Grove street.
Mrs. Anna L. Fountain, 790 Washington street.
Miss Sarah J. Dunham, 237 West 31st street.
" Charlotte E. Moore, 258 West 16th street.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Oscar Weineck.

JANITOR.

Joseph H. Edgerley, in the building.

School No. 17.

Forty-seventh street, between 8th and 9th avenues, Twenty-second Ward.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Miss Amelia Kiersted, 125th street and 7th avenue.
" Harriet M. Kopper, 361 West 42d street.
" Teresa M. O'Brien, 330 West 51st street.
" Jennie McKenzie, 267 West 54th street.
" Catharine C. McGean, 864 8th avenue.
" Agnes McCartney, 685 8th avenue.
" Mary J. Swift, 10 Lamartine place, West 29th street.
" Maria E. O'Reilly, 242 West 50th street.
" Mary Allen, 31 East 52d street.
" Abbie E. Hamlin, 63d street, near Broadway.
" Margaret E. Kavanaugh, 145 West 45th st.
" Isabella C. Scarlett, Broadway and 51st st.
" Kate T. O'Keefe, 243 East 36th street.
" Mary L. Cox, Newark, N. J.
" Kate E. Hogan, 804 Greenwich street.
" Alice Hurson, 544 West 51st street.
" Mary E. Kelly, 121 West 54th street.
" Melvina McGuire, 605 West 49th street.
" Kate E. Sibree, 309 West 48th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Mary McCloskey, 118 West 29th street.
Miss Annie Maxwell, 253 8th street, Jersey City.
Miss Louise Osborne, 6 Stryker's lane.
" Eliza G. Connor, 576 8th avenue.
" Carrie Dressner, 214 West 53d street.
" Maria T. Daly, 137 East 87th street.
" Eliza Fay, 181 West 10th street.
" Teresa Bannan, 301 West 36th street.
" Harriet Kyle, 350 West 51st street.
" Julia Kyle, 350 West 51st street.
" Emma Egbert, 303 West 46th street.
" Ellen Foyle, 322 West 26th street.
" Julia Collins, 303 West 39th street.
" Emma Smith, 10th avenue, cor. 69th street.
" Sarah Schirmer, 352 West 55th street.
" Emily Page, 324 West 42d street.
" Elizabeth Commerford, 552 West 46th street.
" Carrie Parsons, 272 West 38th street.
" Annie O'Rourke, 555 West 32d street.
" Mary E. Kain, 109 West 46th street.
" Annie Dunn, 315 West 25th street.
" Sarah Thornton, 259 West 43d street.
" Annie Moore, 128th street, near Broadway.
" Mary Byron, 437 West 25th street.
" Margery Carey, 351 West 16th street.
" Mary Anderson, 350 West 55th street.
" Charlotte A. Moore, 224 West 54th street.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

Grammar Department.

Francis H. Nash, 421 Broome street.

Primary Department.

Miss Eugenia Kavanaugh, 145 West 45th street.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Grammar Department.

John M. Mayer, 667 9th avenue.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Grammar Department.

Miss Emily C. Fox, 13 Stryker's place.

School No. 18.

Fifty-first street, near Lexington avenue, Nineteenth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Wilbur F. Hudson, 349 East 55th street.
George White, Jr., Morrisania.
William O'Brien, 115 East 42d street.
James D. McVey, 335 East 49th street.
Miss Jane McNespic, 50th st., cor. Lexington ave.
" Sarah J. Winsmore, 116 East 51st street.
" Elizabeth A. Clare, 317 East 53d street.
" Rachael Davies, 157 East 31st street.
" Maggie Cannon, 311 East 40th street.
" Sarah M. Scanlan, 347 East 58th street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss L. O'Donnell, 304 East 5th street.
" Winifrede Connolly, 232 East 48th street.
" Kate E. Du Bois, 251 East 61st street.
" A. M. Dowdney, 66th street, near 2d avenue.
" Annie Galligan, 309 East 62d street.
" Isabel E. Hoag, 121 West 53d street.
" Mary L. Collins, 312 East 49th street.
" Maggie A. Drummond, 210 East 86th street.
" Hannah E. Rockwell, 220 East 36th street.
" Maggie J. O'Donnell, 304 East 5th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Mary E. Rielly, 217 West 21st street.
" Jane M. Steele, 775 2d avenue.
" Annie M. Walsh, 221 2d street, Jersey City.
Miss Erina W. Ryan, 222 Broome street.
" Sarah E. McCusker, 424 West 35th street.
" Helen Mills, 1461 2d avenue.
" Clarine I. Hoyt, 205 East 54th street.
" Kate Kerland, 162 East 38th street.
" Alice Sexton, 202 East 36th street.
" Jennie E. Burchill, 139 East 49th street.
" Eliza Guinney, 217 Hester street.
" Mary E. Hilliker, 114th street, 3d and 4th avenues.
" Annie E. McCabe, 307 East 62d street.
" Jennie G. Carroll, 141 East 78th street.
" Louella I. Lloyd, 571 3d avenue.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Peter Gudenrath, 802 3d avenue.

MUSIC TEACHER.

A. J. Davis, 83d street, 1st avenue and Avenue A.

FRENCH TEACHER.

Cecilia Deville, 141 4th avenue.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Rudolf Wasserscheid, 792 2d avenue.

JANITOR.

John Ryan, in the building.

School No. 19.

Fourteenth street, between 1st and 2d avenues, Seventeenth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

William Smeaton, Mt. Vernon, Westchester Co.
Henry C. Litchfield, 187 Adams street, Brooklyn.
Henry Mottet, 197 10th avenue.
James Keily, 313 East 52d street.
Miss Rose A. Mullan, 199 1st avenue.
" Maria Ingram, 113 East 26th street.
" Susie C. Stuyvesant, 96 7th street.
Mrs. Annie J. Walker, 133 Norfolk street.
Miss Anna L. Ewing, 300 Mulberry street.
" Lillie Swain, 111 West 54th street.
" Mary E. Cook, 273 6th avenue.
" Mary J. Poor (floating), 245 East 20th street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Carrie Hazeltine, 242 East 19th street.
" Mary Wilson, 17 Taylor street, Brooklyn.
" Annie L. Whyte, 15 3d avenue.
" Elizabeth T. Doyle, 84 2d avenue.
" Kate M. Smith, 141 Mulberry street.
" Maggie M. McCanary, 139 Avenue C.
" Annie E. Baker, 66 Bank street.
" Emma V. Elliott, Newark, New Jersey.
" Cordelia S. Kilmer, 322 West 30th street.
" Maggie Broderick, 229 East 9th street.
" Matilda L. Dame, 427 West 27th street.
" Carrie A. Turner (floating), 258 7th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Sarah E. Buckbee, 35 Lafayette place.
" Mary C. Hepburn, 24 3d street.
" Mary H. Tompkins, 30 3d street.
" J. E. Haviland, 319 West 27th street.
" Rachel A. Hickok, 299 7th street.
" Mary E. Waller, 77 Christopher street.
" Joanna M. Furlong, 415 2d avenue.
" Josephine T. Hull, 307 East 21st street.
" Mary A. McManus, 64 Marion street.
" Eliza Donnelly, 128 1st avenue.
" Margaret Phelan, 348 East 20th street.
" Annie McConnellogue, 65 East 86th street.
" Leonora E. Banta, 82 East 10th street.
" Emily C. Rodman, 5 Avenue D.
Miss Mary V. Dillon, 208 5th street.
" Esther K. Cone, 332 East 14th street.
" Hattie W. Esler, 245 East 27th street.
" Sarah A. Ryan, 208 East 9th street.
" Elizabeth E. Du Bois, 129th street, Harlem.
" Sarah B. Douglas (floating), 71 East 4th st.

MUSIC TEACHER.

J. Frank Bartlett, 28 Union place.

FRENCH TEACHER.

Peter Lux, 15 Avenue A.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Hermann D. Wragé, 446 West 14th street.

JANITOR.

William Casey, on the premises.

School No. 20.

Chrystie street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, Tenth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Alexander Morehouse, Libby's Hotel.
H. Wm. Smith, 341 East Fiftieth street.
George A. Leonard, Mt. Vernon, West'r Co., N. Y.
William S. Maynard, 229 East 28th street.
Miss Florinda Cornell, 56 First street.
" Emmeline Hook, 19 2d avenue.
" Elizabeth McKeachnie, 117th street, bet. 2d and 3d avenues.
" Sarah J. Olsen, 92 Wash'n ave., Brooklyn.
" Elizabeth Hays, 19 Essex street.
" Mary E. Reynolds, 250 Third avenue.
" Mary T. Rowe, 152 128th street.
" Eleanor B. Farrell, 33 Watts street.
William C. Hess, 526 5th street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Mary A. Maclay, 37 Hester street.
" Matilda Davis, 212 West 14th street.
" Lucretia Felter, 453 West 22d street.
" Mary E. Kerrigan, 112 Mott street.
" Ismena Z. Brown, 145 Leonard street, Brooklyn, E. D.
" Anna Stadtmuller, 106 Orchard street.
" Anna M. Cullen, 408 East 16th street.
" Ida F. Peterson, 68 S. 9th st., B'klyn, E. D.
" Grace T. Downs, 19 Carmine street.
" Mary A. Nicholas, 310 East 9th street.
" Ella Haynes, 334 Broome street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Annie Thompson, Passaic, New Jersey.
" Margaret A. Lawrence, 48 Taylor st., Brooklyn, E. D.
Miss Charlotte B. Charlock, 15 Duffield street, Brooklyn.
" Lavinia J. Stratton, 325 East 19th street.
" Agnes J. Wright, 562 2d avenue.
" Cornelia D. Banta, 82 East 10th street.
" Eliza J. Williams, 136 Orchard street.
" Elizabeth Fitzgerald, 24 Ludlow street.
" Eveline L. Clark, 64 Pike street.
" Mary A. T. Brennan, 356½ Madison street.
" Kate G. Macklin, 279 Mulberry street.
" Frances A. O'Hare, 22 Prince street.
" Mary L. Hammell, 163 Chrystie street.
" Christina Hutchinson, 38 Attorney street.
" Lavinia A. Dunn, 290 Mulberry street.
" Jane Morgan, 53 Bleecker street.
" Kate Brown, 83 Orchard street.
" Mary Summerbell, 120 Orchard street.
" Kate C. Wentworth, 187 Grand street.
" Lena Michaelis, 213 East 42d street.
" Annie F. McManus, 298 Madison street.
" Carrie Angus, 31 Stuyvesant street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George Bristow, Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Anton Füster, 115 Essex street.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Charles Severyn, 303 East 23d street.

JANITOR.

Smith Moore, in the building.

School No. 21.

Marion street, between Spring and Prince streets, Fourteenth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

John Boyle, 348 3d avenue.
Nicholas Mulligan, 1463 3d avenue.
Miss Ellen A. Birmingham, 65 Prince street.
Daniel C. O'Connor, 7 Second street.
Patrick Moore, 27 Prince street.
Miss Isabel M'Connellogue, 65 East 86th street.
" Mary A. Connolly, 59 Marion street.
" Catharine F. McHugh, 68 Mott street.
" Elizabeth M. Flynn, 8 Centre Market place.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Maria J. Sweeny, 321 East 49th street.
" Alice E. Gormley, 406 East 9th street.
" Mary A. Muldoon, 173 Hester street.
" Catharine Marrin, 371 East 10th street.
" Ellen McCluskey, 31 Essex street.
" Maggie F. Rowe, 42 Renwick street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Catharine M. Conor, 476 Lexington avenue.
" Mary J. Willoughby, 406 East 9th street.
" Teresa McCosker, 67 Marion street.
" Hannah E. Barnes, 70 Marion street.
" Mary A. Newcombe, 303 East 11th street.
" Kate A. Kenny, 246 Elizabeth street.
Miss Mary E. Lynch, 150 East 82d street.
" Maggie E. Tansey, 14 Spring street.
" Annie E. Slevin, 201 Mott street.
" Lizzie C. Kiggin, 25 2d street.
" Maggie E. Quinlan, 120 Mott street.
" Mary A. McGill, 231 Mulberry street.

MUSIC TEACHER.
(*In Primaries of the Ward.*)

Miss Margaret Canary, 227 Mott street.

DRAWING TEACHER.
(*In Grammar Schools of the Ward.*)

Francis O'Ryan, 238 East 35th street.

MUSIC TEACHER.
(*In Grammar Schools of the Ward.*)

George W. Pettit, 142 Madison street.

GERMAN TEACHER.
(*In Grammar Schools of the Ward.*)

Hermann D. Wragé, 446 West 14th street.

JANITOR.

Matthew Hoare, on the premises.

School No. 22.

Corner Stanton and Sheriff streets, Eleventh Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Sidney W. Merrit, Wythe ave., n. Ross st., B'klyn.
Arthur M. Lee, 234 West 36th street.
Abm. K. Van Vleck, Greenville, N. J.
Miss Eliza B. Beilby, 46 S. 1st st., Brooklyn, E. D.
" Agnes Koenan, 336 East 4th street.
" Mary E. Clark, 156 East 65th street.
" Fannie L. Andrews, 344 2d ave., cor. 20th st.
" Adolphine Paegelow, 215 7th street.
" Tillie S. Huthwaite, State street, Brooklyn.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Frances J. Murray, 331 East 49th street.
" Elizabeth A. Devereux, 219 East 82d street.
" Marion W. Holly, 236 East 5th street.
" Emma N. Prentis, Rahway, New Jersey.
" Caroline T. Huston, 122 East 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D.
" Cornelia Howe, 106 Columbia street.
" Helen A. Fuller, 237 East 58th street.
Mrs. Helen J. McCord, 37 Hamilton place (Clymer street), Brooklyn, E. D.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Julia A. Bell, 24 3d street.
" Anna M. Murray, 331 East 49th street.
" Eugenia Green, 247 East 50th street.
Miss Amelia A. Quick, 229 Clermont ave., B'klyn.
" Helena A. McCarthy, 457 Grand street.
" Mary F. Hasson, 276 7th street.
" Maggie S. Murphy, 616 6th street.
" Rebecca Graham, 240 7th street.
" Betsy Robertshaw, 20 Gouverneur street.
" Josephine A. Hill, 55 India st., Greenpoint.
" Sarah Oldenburg, 270 Rivington street.
" Clotilda L. Carroll, 387 8th street.

DRAWING TEACHER.
(*Male and Female Departments.*)

Miss Sarah A. Burroughs, 707 Lexington avenue.

MUSIC TEACHERS.
(*Male and Female Departments.*)

Francis H. Nash, Morrisania.

(*Primary Department.*)

Olive E. Barber, 26 Taylor street, Brooklyn.

FRENCH TEACHER.
(*Female Department.*)

Peter Lux, 15 Avenue A.

JANITOR.

W. A. B. Wade, 293 Stanton street.

School No. 23.

30, 34 *and* 36 *City Hall place, Sixth Ward.*

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

William Mullany, 229 West 49th street.
Michael Dwyer, 60 Centre street.
Miss Ophelia Whiteford, 82 Adam street, B'klyn.
" Mary Lawlor, 175 Eldridge street.
" Jane McInroy, 414 East 17th street.
" Leonora Crissey, 12 Commerce street.
" Julia Meaney, 124 St. Mark's place.
" Elizabeth Doyle, 347 Greenwich street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Mary J. Gallagher, 27 Madison street.
" Mary J. McDermott, 59 Gouverneur street.
" Margaret Riley, 81 Henry street.
" Elizabeth Wagner, 33 City Hall place.
" Elizabeth Gaughan, 81 N. 3d st., B'klyn, E. D.
" Ellen Maguire, 70 Hester street.
" Esther Phillips, 132 Mott street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Rose M. O'Neil, 146 Rivington street.
" Catharine M. Duffy, 155 East 33d street.
Miss Mary Quinn, 71 Mulberry street.
" Elizabeth McCarthy, 131 White street.
" Esther M. Murphy, 18 Eldridge street.
" Mary A. O'Brien, 69 Mulberry street.
" Ellen E. McDermott, 59 Gouverneur street.
" Sarah Warren, 83 East 85th street.
" Kate Farrell, 131 Madison street.
" Dora Neylan, 13 Worth street.
" Ellen A. Walsh, 216 Sixth street.
" Kate M. O'Neil, 146 Rivington street.

DRAWING TEACHER.

William Heinmuller, 428 8th avenue.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George Rexford, 40 Barrow street.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Hermann D. Wragé, 446 West 14th street.

JANITOR.

William Ryan, 30 City Hall place.

School No. 24.

66 *and* 68 *Elm street, near Leonard, Sixth Ward.*

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

James M. Sweeny, 200 Jay street, Brooklyn.
Hugh P. O'Neil, 146 Rivington street.
Patrick H. McGowan, 69 Mulberry street.
Miss Mary Sheren, 125 White street.
" Mary E. Murphy, 1 Irving place, B'klyn, E. D.
" Mary E. Martin, 90 Varick street.
" Honora M. O'Neil, 146 Rivington street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Margaret A. McCosker, 10 Lamartine place.
" Honoria D. Hogan, 407 East 58th street.
" Jane A. Grant, 53 West 47th street.
" Mary T. Green, 127 Henry street.
" Mary Waddell, 326 West 11th street.
" Julia A. Jones, 5 Allen street.
" Mary A. O'Rorke, 303 West Houston street.
" Adelia O'Rorke, 303 West Houston street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Mary S. McDermott, 108 4th avenue.
Miss Honora R. Sweeny, 200 Jay street, Brooklyn.
" Elizabeth McHugh, 68 Mott street.
Miss Catherine McLaughlin, 121 White street.
" Margaret McCormick, 42 Gouverneur street.
" Louisa Black, 184 Grand street.
" Regina Hirsch, 167 Pacific street, Brooklyn.
" Margaret McKeon, 13 Prince street.
" Mary McCarthy, 195 Hester street.
" Mary J. Mulledy, 54 Wall street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George C. Rexford, 40 Barrow street.

GERMAN TEACHERS.

(*Male Department.*)

Charles J. Nehrbas, 76 Mott street.

(*Female Department.*)

Miss Bertha Wertheim, 38 West 19th street.

DRAWING TEACHER.

William Heinmuller, 428 8th avenue.

JANITOR.

James Wymbs, in the building.

School No. 26.

West Thirtieth street, near Sixth avenue, Twentieth Ward.

(Not organized.)

Hugh Carlisle, Principal.

School No. 27.

East Forty-second street, near Third avenue, Nineteenth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Joseph W. Cremin, 213 East 51st st., near 3d ave.
James Murphy, 308 East 52d street.
John McGinn, 703 2d avenue.
John Walsh, 231 East 6th street.
William B. Wallace, 139 East 48th street.
Mrs. E. R. Graham, 118 West 19th street.
Miss Charlotte A. Smith, 431 East 57th street.
Mrs. Julia M. Joyce, 90 Madison street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Lucy M. O'Connell, 225 East 58th street.
" Ellen R. Drew, 157 East 31st street.
" Eliza A. Hall, 642 Lexington avenue.
" Mary C. Curran, 224 East 46th street.
" Mary C. Hart, 634 3d avenue.
" Elizabeth C. McGuire, 71 West 46th street.
" Alfarata A. Coughlin, Hudson City, N. J.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Louise M. Riley, 308 East 52d street.
" Mary E. Joyce, 231 East 46th street.
" Kate L. Rush, 60 East 53d street.
" Eliza J. McElvaney, 307 East 24th street.
Miss Annie E. Skinnion, 153 East 40th street.
" Georgie Hornidge, 715 3d avenue.
" Augusta L. Roe, 19 West 44th street.
" Nora M. Wallace, 105 East 70th street.
" Annie V. McMahon, 145 East 49th street.
" Mary E. Flaherty, 150 East 40th street.
" Mary F. Hassett, 218 East 42d street.
" Julia McGrath, 200 East 57th street.
" Lucy M. Doran, 97 West Houston.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Peter Gudenrath, 128th street, bet. 2d and 3d aves.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Rudolph Wasserscheid, 898 2d avenue, between 48th and 49th streets.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Anthony J. Davis, 233 East 78th street.

FRENCH TEACHER.

Miss Emma O'Leary, 343 East 49th street.

JANITOR.

James Keelan, in the building.

School No. 28.

West Fortieth street, near Eighth avenue, Twenty-second Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Joseph Finch, 308 West 43d street.
Lewis M. Kolb, 314 West 47th street.
Oren R. Gross, 273 West 52d street.
Miss Annie M. Hoffmann, 325 West 43d street.
" Jane Gregory, 344 West 27th street.
" Barbara Gellan, 263 West 40th street.
" Julia M. Elliott, 575 Broome street.
" Katherine M. Rice, 30 Luqueer st., Brooklyn.
" Josephine Hatfield, 321 West 27th street.
Mrs. Adelaide N. Storey, 146 West 46th street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Rebecca S. Lowrey, 205 West 16th street.
" Agnes Dana, 69th street.
" Mary E. Fox, 13 Stryker's lane.
" Mildred L. Johnson, 116 West 41st street.
" Bridget T. Foshour, 218 East 47th street.
" Charlotte M. Webb, Harlem.
" Kate O'Callighan, 3 West 60th street.
" Helen Fox, 13 Stryker's lane.
" Marion Finch, 308 West 43d street.
" Isabella Dickieson, 317 West 42d street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Maria V. Graham, 120 West 44th street.
" Mary A. Delaney, 404 West 54th street.
" Emily S. Hanaway, 845 8th avenue.
" Sophia Underhill, 226 West 50th street.
" Elizabeth C. Burnett, 214 West 36th street.
Miss Annie Robertson, 114th st., near 1st avenue.
Mrs. Mary E. McManus, 3d avenue, near 24th st.
Miss Maria C. Boylan, 130th st., near Broadway.
" Frances Comings, 96 West 106th street.
" Honora E. Hogan, 434 West 26th street.
" Helen Finch, 308 West 43d street.
" Kate Duffy, 436 West 56th street.
" Jane C. McCarthy, 73d street, near 10th ave.
" Kate A. Walsh, 48 Madison street.
" Elizabeth Crowley, 121st street, near 1st ave.
" Frances C. Schaaf, 800 8th avenue.
" Margaret J. Makewen, 159 West 48th street.
" Anna F. Rodgers, 357 West 17th street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

(*Male Department.*)

John F. Austin.

(*Primary Department.*)

Miss Eugenia Kavanaugh, 46 West 32d street.

GERMAN TEACHER.

(*Male and Female Departments.*)

John M. Mayer, 667 9th avenue.

DRAWING.

Miss Frances Melville, Brooklyn.
" Emily Fox, 13 Stryker's lane.

JANITOR.

J. R. Vandervoort, on the premises.

School No. 29.

97 and 99 Greenwich street, First Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Vacancy.
Patrick G. Duffy, 303 East 29th street.
James B. Treanor, 24 Watt street.
James H. O'Brien, 24 Watt street.
Thomas E. Cody, 317 East 10th street.
Miss Abbe A. Wright, 103 Adelphi st., Brooklyn.
" Bridget E. Neligan, 94 Greenwich street.
" Kate M. Sullivan, 172 Duane street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Katharine W. White, 321 West 14th street.
" Georgiana R. Finley, 45 Morton street.
" Annie E. Van Boskerck, 37 Morton street.
" Jessie McGregor, 322 West 27th street.
" Amy B. Butts, 213 York street.
" Elizabeth Carroll, 116 Degraw st., Brooklyn.
" Adelaide C. Hayes, 321 West 14th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Catharine M. F. Conley, 36 New street.
Miss Bridget T. Armstrong, 38 State st., B'klyn.
" Annie C. Peterson, 140 Hudson street, J. C.
" Mary R. O'Meara, 42 Hudson st., N. Y.
" Kate E. Foley, 33 Willow place, Brooklyn.
" Jennie H. Watson, 90 Wall street.
" Annie H. Meehan, 3 Washington street.
" Adelaide J. Gobert, 54 William street.
" Joanna C. Rice, 273 Greenwich street.
" Mary A. Veitch, 33 Greenwich street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Francis H. Nash.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Albert Brodbeck.

DRAWING.

S. Jeannette Bailey.

JANITOR.

Patrick Mehegan, in the building.

School No. 30.

Baxter street, near Grand, Fourteenth Ward.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Catharine C. Connolly, 232 East 48th street.
" Mary McLain, 84 Hicks street, Brooklyn.
" Mary O'Connor, 7 Second street.
" Julietta Hunter, 154 East 82d street.
" Kate A. Murphy, 56 Marion street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Ellen T. Ahern, 50 Rivington street.
" Eliza E. Dunn, 290 Mulberry street.
" Catharine McCaffrey, 152 East 32d street.
" Johanna Quinlan, 120 Mott street.
" Mary E. Brady, 226 East 5th street.
" Mary A. Maguire, 217 Mott street.
Miss Catharine M. Murphy, 119 Mulberry street.
" Mary C. Evans, 34 West Houston street.
" Sarah A. Ahern, 50 Rivington street.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

Miss Margaret Canary (*P. Dept.*), 227 Mott street.
George W. Pettit, 40 Market street.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Francis O'Ryan, 215 East 35th street.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Hermann D. Wragé, 446 West 14th street.

JANITOR.

Bernard Doran, 126 Mott street.

School No. 31.

Monroe street, near Montgomery, Seventh Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Anthony T. Gallagher, 203 Henry street.
William J. Goldey, Kent avenue, Brooklyn.
William E. Cahill, 6 Ridge street.
Mrs. Mary Fawcett, 28 1st street, S. Brooklyn.
Miss Mary C. Wheelan, 228 Henry street.
" Adelaide M. Tuers, 49 Gouverneur street.
" Phebe F. Stamper, 192 East Broadway.
Mrs. Mary O'Brien, 17 Jefferson street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Ellie Dennehy, 31 Market street.
" Mary A. Ebbets, 321 West 18th street.
" Mary S. Ketcham, Portland avenue, B'klyn.
" Sarah J. Glasier, 107 S. 9th street, B'klyn.
" Kate G. Jones, 740 9th street.
" Julia T. Delaney, 281 Madison street.
" Jane R. Reardon, 133 Cherry street.
Miss Eliza E. Harnett, 262 Delancey street.
" Jane E. Beecher, 327 Cherry street.
" Rose A. Ennis, 234 Monroe street.
" Mary E. Cullivan, 248 Monroe street.
" Mary E. Walsh, 281 Monroe street.
Mrs. Anna Mullen, 43 Gouverneur street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Mrs. Kate Fitzpatrick, 75 Madison street.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Charles Rau, 106 Forsyth street.

DRAWING.

M'me Adele Bassie, 240 East 13th street.

JANITOR.

Patrick Malone, in the building.

School No. 32.

Thirty-fifth street, near Ninth avenue, Twentieth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

T. Dwight Martin, W. Morrisania, W'chester Co.
Jared S. Babcock, 58th street and East River.
Justin Martin, 155 West 20th street.
Richmond B. Elliott, Mott Haven, W'chester Co.
David J. Starkey, 231 West 40th street.
Miss Janet Young, Hudson City, New Jersey.
" Almira J. Danley, 405 West 30th street.
" Maria J. Thompson, 313 Henry street.
" Mary E. Nunns, 147 East 26th street.
" Mary Arnout, Tremont, Westchester Co.
" Georgiana W. Cochran, 213 West 17th street.
" Helen V. Babcock, 58th st. and East River.
" Isabel Whiteside, 432 West 35th street.
" Kate A. Jones, Classon avenue, Brooklyn.
" Jessie L. Radford, 156 West 35th street.
" Mary E. Nicholson, 331 West 27th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Kate P. Brown, 177 West 45th street.
Miss Giulietta R. Kiersted, 177 West 45th street.
" Josephine M. P. Hume, 185 South 1st street, Brooklyn, E. D.
" Margaret Donaldson, 430 West 31st street.
" Annie A. Murray, 422 West 31st street.
" Martha A. Curry, 309 West 29th street.
" Mary M. Foster, 303 West 28th street.
Miss Harriet H. Jones, 64 Jane street.
" Mary F. Gregory, 344 West 27th street.
" Margaret J. Quinn, 441 9th avenue.
" Mira C. Kneale, 334 9th avenue.
" Annie J. Stewart, 509 West 36th street.
" Mary C. Allen, 511 3d avenue.
" Addie S. Forbes, 357 West 31st street.
" Grace Ferguson, 123 Bank street.
" Imogene Simpson, 126th street and 5th ave.
" Mary C. Linen, 431 West 46th street.
" Lizzie McCormac, 271 West 27th street.
" Hattie C. Edwards, 210 West 24th street.
" Esther E. Moore, 388 West 32d street.
" Frances A. Canfield, 573 8th avenue.
" Kate Rodenback, 634 West 52d street.
" Rebecca Jollie, 243 West 19th street.
" Mary M. Breakell, 238 9th avenue.
" Annie M. Wakeman, 133 West 35th street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George C. Rexford, 40 Barrow street.

GERMAN TEACHER.

John M. Mayer, 667 9th avenue.

JANITOR.

Michael Conboy, on the premises.

School No. 33.

Twenty-eighth street, between 9th and 10th avenues, Twentieth Ward.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Clara M. Edmonds, 8 Watts street.
" Eliza Woods, 416 West 34th street.
" Catharine F. Mahon, 63d street, near 8th avenue.
Mrs. Amanda M. Putney, 8 Watts street.
Miss Harriet A. Mee, 157 9th avenue.
" Cecelia E. Whelan, 410 West 44th street.
" Emma L. Edmonds, 8 Watts street.
" Margaret Greacen, 427 West 30th street.
" Charlotte Farrell, 539 West 39th street.
" Emily Kearney, 346 West 30th street.
" Harriet A. Waterbury, 455 4th avenue.
" Elizabeth Shepherd, 201 West 34th street.
" Lucy F. Jewett, 260 West 37th street.
" Elizabeth Forster, 303 West 28th street.
" Louisa C. Webster, 332 West 24th street.
" Eliza Adair, 214 West 33d street.
" Theresa J. Smith, 455 West 35th street.
" Ella Finch, 404 West 33d street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Eliza Hoffman, 325 West 43d street.
" Harriet M. Megie, 348 West 15th street.
" Sarah M. Gordon, 327 West 50th street.
" Mary F. Thompson, 65 Varick street.
" Dorothea Dixon, 303 West 20th street.
" Charlotte Pollock, 345 West 21st street.
Miss Josephine Walker, 349 West 29th street.
" Irene M. Gahagan, 53d street and 6th ave.
Mrs. Rosa Holden, 5 Pacific place.
Miss Adaline A. Chamberlin, 4 Lamartine place.
" Harriet R. Hall, 418 West 29th street.
" Anna G. Patton, 526 West 27th street.
" Esther B. Lawlin, 528 West 51st street.
" Margaret Liller, 406 West 29th street.
" Rosanna M. Gillen, 220 West 36th street.
" Mary J. Kernan, 107 Bedford street.
" Isabella Williams, 406 West 29th street.
" Cora McAdam, 254 40th street.
" Annie Smith, Long Island City.

FRENCH TEACHER.

Female Department.

Alexander Bassett, 357 West 31st street.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Female Department.

J. N. Van Everen, 101 East 25th street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Primary Department.

George C. Rexford, 40 Barrow street.

JANITOR.

James Reynolds, on the premises.

School No. 34.

Broome street, between Willett and Sheriff streets, Thirteenth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Henry C. Martin, 181 Franklin ave., Brooklyn.
Chas. F. Hartman, 427 West 46th street.
Jacob S. Woodworth, 194 Clermont av., B'klyn.
Mrs. Hannah M. Gedney, 188 Broome street.
Miss Sarah Lockwood, 105 S. 3d st., B'klyn, E. D.
Mrs. Josephine Belzer, 124 Sands street, Brooklyn.
Miss Elizabeth Dunn, 39 Broome street.
" Emma Osborn, 289 Madison street.
" Josephine A. Smith, 22 Remsen street, Brooklyn, E. D.

This Department is in temporary quarters under the Church on the corner of Broome and Ridge sts.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Harriet N. Goldey, 623 Lexington avenue.
" Caroline H. Appleton, 177 South 4th street, Brooklyn, E. D.
" Josephine Ostrander, 326 West 18th street.
" Mary A. Tremper, 147 Sands street, B'klyn.
" Caroline M. Tracy, 155 Clinton street.
" Mary E. Townley, Evergreen avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.
" Sarah C. Martin, 325 East 62d street.
" Fanny H. Jenkins, East 120th st., Harlem.
" Harriet E. Smith, 33 Cannon street.

This Department is in temporary quarters in the Church in Attorney street, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Jane Rutherford, 54th st., nr. Lexington ave.
" Angelina Mosher, 64 Columbia street.
" Eleanor L. McDermott, 5 Lewis street.
" Mary C. Finn, 90 S. 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D.
" Eliza A. Boyle, 53 Broome street.
" Kate A. La Roe, 41 Cannon street.
" Jane S. Plummer, 178 Clermont ave., B'klyn.
" Laura A. Humphrey, 131 Broome street.
" Kate A. Wallace, 60 Willett street.
" Margaret Boyle, 53 Broome street.
" Annie E. Boyne, 19 Fillmore pl., B'klyn, E. D.
" Sarah E. Bucken, 310 Delancey street.
" Sarah M. McCaffil, 610 6th avenue.

This Department is in temporary quarters under the Church in Willett street, between Broome and Grand streets.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George H. Curtis, 144 Quincy street, Brooklyn.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Peter Lux, 15 Avenue A.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Miss Almira C. Fitz, 232 East 18th street.

JANITOR.

Michael Moran, 25½ Sheriff street.

School No. 35.

Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue, Fifteenth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

John M. Forbes.
Charles Gates, 312 Bloomfield street, Hoboken.
John Oddy, 235 East 50th street.
Robert Roden, 344 East 19th street.
Andrew J. Whiteside, 432 West 35th street.
Miss Eliza M. Phelps, 375 Cumberland st., B'klyn.
" Sarah E. Heybeck, 349 East 55th street.
" Arabella Field, 332 West 12th street.
" Kate E. Jones, 324 West 12th street.
" Mary Willard, 8 Varick place.
" Cassie L. MacFarland, 142 West 25th street.
" Rebecca MacFarland, 142 West 25th street.
" Mary McKune, 260 West 22d street.
" Mary F. Redfield, 260 West 22d street.
" Carrie W. Rehorn, 326 East 58th street.
" Lizzie Howey, 14 Gansevoort street.
" Ella M. Hill, 260 West 22d street.
" Eliza F. Chisholm, 95 7th avenue.
" Agnes S. Battelle, 149 West 12th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Sarah C. Clark, 336 East 50th street.
" Mary Weightman, 13th street, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Emma M. Vanderbilt, 13 Abingdon square.
Miss Mary J. Brown, 9 Sixth avenue.
Miss Lizzie L. Demarest, 390 Van Buren st., B'klyn.
Mrs. Louisa S. Brady, 112 MacDougal street.
Miss Mary C. Jones, 125th st., Harlem.
" Emily F. Mixer, 59 Hoyt street, Brooklyn.
" Lizzie Hogan, 56 East 4th street.
" Mary H. Lynch, 92 MacDougal street.
" Lillie P. Hopper, 231 West 37th street.
" Florence Ballou, 760 Broadway.

SCIENCE.

George Moore, Yorkville.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George H. Curtis, Brooklyn.

FRENCH TEACHER.

George Batchelor, Staten Island.

CHEMISTRY AND PHILOSOPHY.

James Hyatt.

DRAWING.

Edward Miller.

JANITOR.

Joseph P. Bull, in the building.

School No. 36.

710 East Ninth street, near Avenue C, Eleventh Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

A. D. Du Bois, 16 Union square.
James R. Finch, Menlo Park, N. J.
Edward H. Boyer, Greene street, Brooklyn, E. D.
Miss Henrietta Walters, 180 2d avenue.
" Henrietta Cotter, 65 6th st., Brooklyn, E. D.
" Maria M. Kiernan, 126 St. Mark's place.
" Ella A. Van Tassell, 189 Delancey street.
" Rosanna E. O'Brien, 329 Cherry street.
Mrs. Julia Collier, 315 East 13th street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Melinda N. Clarke, 38 1st place, Brooklyn.
Miss Charlotte R. Wooster, 241 East Broadway.
" Sarah J. Crane, 44½ S. 4th st., Bk'lyn, E. D.
" Eliza M. Jackman, 310 East 3d street.
" Annie M. Sawyer, 310 East 3d street.
" Rebecca M. Nichols, 336 East 56th street.
" Emily F. Hunt, 309 East 4th street.
" Mary Good, 307 East 56th street.
" Annie M. Drake, 60 Columbia street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Victoria A. Hulen, Harlem.
" Ellen J. Moriarty, 135 Avenue B.
" Sarah E. Roe, Jersey City.
" Ellen A. Beeny, 214 State street, Brooklyn.
Miss Mary F. Hunt, 750 6th street.
" Elizabeth Gilfillan, 134 East Broadway.
" Sarah L. Crummy, 183 Avenue B.
" Maria Gillen, 43 Bleecker street.
" Mary E. Hilliard, 368 8th street.
" Frances E. Secor, 240 7th street.
" Mary E. Gillman, 63 86th street.
" Anna E. Brown, 104 Columbia street.
" Kate Bunce, 119th street.
" Elizabeth Keller, 329 6th street.
" Mary L. Vandervoort, 123 Cannon street.
" Kate A. Hunt, 309 4th street.
" Mary Lyon, 112 Avenue C.
" Joanna E. Messenger, 63 8th st., B'klyn, E. D.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George W. Pettit, 40 Market street.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Miss Sara A. Burroughs, Lexington ave, n. 58th st

GERMAN TEACHERS.

George M. Keck.
Peter Lux, 15 Avenue A.

JANITOR.

John D. Murdoch, in the building.

School No. 37.

Eighty-seventh street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Twelfth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

William A. Owen, 97 East 87th street.
Luke O'Reilly, 82d street and 3d avenue.
Richard H. Boyce, 86th st., bet. Aves. A and B.
Miss Margaret E. Smith, 90th street, bet. 3d and 4th avenues.
" M. Helen Bell, Morrisania.
" Helen D. Amerman, 114 East 51st street.
" Mary J. Lawson, 155 East 83d street.
" Fannie A. Strang, 124th st., bet. 6th and 7th avenues.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Margaret C. Cornell, 240 East 21st street.
" Mary E. Elting, 109 East 82d street.
" Kate De Forest, 84th st., near Madison ave.
" Mary L. Van Dyke, 124th street, bet. 2d and 3d avenues.
" Rose Laughton, 56 East 41st street.
" Ida R. Hulen, 121st st., bet. 1st & 2d aves.
" Minnie Ward, 125th st., bet. 7th & 8th aves.
" Susan S. Edney, 109th st., bet. 1st & 2d aves.
" Jennie S. Horne, 127th st. & Nicholas ave.
" Annie J. Mackintosh, 119 East 86th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Margaret Mackean, 91st st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.
Miss Catharine Hebberd, 84th st., bet. 3d & 4th avs.
" Adelaide Haight, 91st st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.
Mrs. Kate T. Smith, 88th st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.
Miss Elizabeth Falvey, 85th st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.
" Emma Anderson, 83d st., bet. 2d & 3d aves.
" Margaret Lawson, 83d st., bet. 2d & 3d aves.
" Margaret E. Spence, 226 East 26th street.
" Jennie Candee, 116th street, bet. Avenue A & 1st avenue.
" Jennie Johnston, 119th st., bet. 2d & 3d aves.
" Harriet Langman, 472 West 24th street.
" Mary E. Cook, 114th street, cor. 1st avenue.
" Harriet E. Crawford, 88th st., bet. 1st ave. & Avenue A.
Mrs. Mary Higbie, 81st st., bet. 3d & 4th avenues.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Miss A. Caroline Covell, 23 East 17th street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Hobart A. Daly, 3d ave., bet. 123d & 124th sts.

FRENCH TEACHER.

A. De Bonpart, Mott Haven.

JANITOR.

James W. Gallagher, 95th st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.

School No. 38.

Clarke street, near Broome, Eighth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

J. Elias Whitehead, 247 West 37th street.
Henry W. Hayward, 3d street, South Brooklyn.
Charles T. Brush, Sing Sing, Westchester Co.
Andrew H. Hart, 224 Varick street.
Miss Henrietta Forbes, 3 West Baltic street, Brooklyn.
" Caroline A. Esterly, 135 West 13th street.
" Annie Dollard, 44 King street.
" Emma E. Burton, 92 4th avenue.
" Sarah Hewitt, 41 Vandam street.
" Margaret Garvin, 333 West Houston street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Frances C. Church, 220 Spring street.
" Kate V. Forbes, 61 Morton street.
" Eliza Inslee, 446 Hudson street.
" Jane R. Brittan, 325 Spring street.
" Sarah Frith, Jersey City.
" Almira B. Houseworth, Jersey City.
" Annie D. Kydd, 360 West 35th street.
" Lizzie Miller, Rutherford Park.
" Lizzie Lewis, Jersey City.
" Mary Tooker, 34 Clarkson street.
" Saide Baird, 196 Prince street.
" Mary E. Tate, 567 6th avenue.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Frances A. Stevens, 241 West 21st street.
" Jennie Sandford, 26 Vandam street.
" Mary A. Nash, 107 West 49th street.
Miss Margaret J. Breen, 251 Bleecker street.
Mrs. Emma A. Coon, 365 West 11th street.
Miss Jeannette Jollie, 698 Washington street.
" Kate E. Chatman, 259 West 21st street.
" Ellen E. Garvin, 333 West Houston street.
" Emma Gibson, 55 Bedford street.
" Sarah L. Frost, 53 Vandam street.
" Mary T. Caraccioli, 1 Sullivan street.
" Adelaide J. Hawkins, 302 Spring street.
" Mary L. Clawson, 186 Spring street.
" Ada Gilbert, 52 Downing street.
" Alice V. Rugg, 109 Barrow street.
" Isabel Breen, 251 Bleecker street.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

(*Male Department.*)

Francis H. Nash, Morrisania.

(*Primary Department.*)

Miss Annie Eager, 103 West 13th street.

FRENCH TEACHER.

(*Female Department.*)

Mrs. Johanna Grollier, 166 West 32d street.

GERMAN TEACHER.

(*Male and Female Departments.*)

William Louis Wagner, 57 North Moore street.

JANITOR.

Benjamin W. Warlow, on the premises.

School No. 39.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, near Second avenue, Twelfth Ward.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Martha A. Washburne, 120th st., bet. 2d & 3d avenues.
" Kate M. Falvey, 117th st., bet. 1st & 2d aves.
" Emma L. Crasto, 120th st., bet. 2d & 3d aves.
" Mary J. Granger, 127th st., b. 4th & 5th aves.
" Maria L Amerman, 124th st., b. 3d & 4th aves.
" Julia Washburne, 120th st., b. 2d & 3d aves.
" Carrie Ilsley, 132d street and 8th avenue.
" Alice Miller, 124th street, bet. 3d & 4th aves.
" Mary A. Anner, 128th st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.
" Rebecca Marshall, 127th st., b. 3d & 4th aves.
Mrs. Claretta Godine, 127th st., bet. 4th & 5th aves.
Miss Anna A. Nolan, 117th st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Mary A. Freeman, 127th st., b. 3d & 4th aves.
" Priscilla Brass, 118th st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.
" Eliza A. Freeman, 127th st., b. 3d & 4th aves.
" Kate Crowe, Mott street, Mott Haven.
" Martha Gardner, 120th st., bet. 1st & 2d aves.
Miss Margaret Tubridy, 121st st., b. 2d & 3d aves.
" Mary Hebbard, 3d ave., b. 119th & 120th sts.
" Mary Mitchell, 121st st., bet. 1st & 2d aves.
" Kate W. Ford, 2d avenue and 119th street.
" Mary L. Palmer, 127th st., b. 5th & 6th aves.
" Grace De Forest, 124th st., b. 7th & 8th aves.
" Gertrude E. Weed, 128th st., b. 2d & 3d aves.
" Mary C. Skeel, 129th st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.
" Lucia E. Hagar, 85th st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Hubert C. Daly, 3d ave., bet. 123d & 124th sts.

FRENCH TEACHER.

Adrien de Bonpart, Mott Haven.

DRAWING.

Miss Adelia C. Covell, 22 West 17th street.

JANITOR.

William McDowell, in the building.

School No. 40.

Twenty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, Eighteenth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

David B. Scott, 328 East 51st street.
George W. Harrison, Flushing, L. I.
Andrew B. Williams, 127th street, between 3d and 4th avenues.
Stephen S. Nash, 153 Bleecker street.
Robert Clifton, 433 Van Buren street.
George W. P. Smith, Astoria, L. I.
William A. Copp, 5 Waverley place.
Miss Frances H. P. Meginley, 143 East 30th st.
" E. Ann Mead, 285 3d avenue.
Mrs. Anna E. Shields, 333 East 12th street.
Miss Ellen G. Sullivan, 123d street, bet. 1st ave. & Avenue A.
" Alice Sterling, 58 Irving place.
" Mary A. Daly, 92d street, near 5th avenue.
" Eleanor Malone, 344 East 19th street.
Mrs. Charlotte E. Carty, 227 East 10th street.
Miss Kittie Newell, 23 Stuyvesant place.
" Maggie E. Cone, 202 East 17th street.
" Elizabeth V. H. Nichols, 621 East 12th st.
" Anna B. Johnstone, 746 6th avenue.
" Alice P. Chipman, 240 East 13th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Charlotte C. Wray, 120 East 23d street.
" Martha McFarland, 142 West 25th street.
" Eliza L. Graham, 438 West 19th street.
" Mary E. Smith, 80 1st street.
" B. Anna Ryan, 535 3d avenue.
" Mary E. Lamb, 317 East 21st street.
" Mary M. Griffin, 42 Bedford street.
" Isabella S. Winslow, 147 West 49th street.
" Henrietta Northall, 315 East 14th street.
" Louise M. Wait, 306 East 20th street.
" Jennie E. Rowe, 152 East 128th street.
" Katie G. Lee, 302 East 24th street.
" Margaret H. Turnure, 21 West 31st street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George H. Curtis, Brooklyn.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Edward Miller, 149 East 15th street.

JANITOR.

Andrew May, in the building.

School No. 41.

Greenwich avenue, opposite Charles street, Ninth Ward.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Miss M. Louisa Scott, 61 East 52d street.
" Frances E. Feeks, corner 125th street and 1st avenue.
" Mary E. Harriot, 353 West 30th street.
" Augusta Rohda, 719 Washington street.
" Arabella McCoy, 638½ Hudson street.
" Mary E. Woods, 416 West 34th street.
" Sara C. Bostwick, 205 East 58th street.
" Katie R. Ennis, 207 West 11th street.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Miss Lizzie Kavanagh, 117 West 21st street.
" Margaret Dornan, 211 West 11th street.
" Emily Scudder, 38 Perry street.
" Eleanor Firth, 180 3d street, Brooklyn, E. D.
" Addie L. McKee, 237 West 24th street.
" Minnie McAdam, 237 West 24th street.
" Emmeline Miller, 688 Washington street.
" Josephine Megary, 293 West 11th street.
" Louise M. Finch, 72 Horatio street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Susanna Whitney, 75 Bedford street.
" Catharine M. Fagan, 210 Waverley place.
" Mary A Connolly, 215 West 12th street.
" Mary Wells, 95 Morton street.
" Margaret E. McNamee, 140 East 19th street.
" C. Josephine Whitney, 75 Bedford street.
" Sarah E. Lilliss, 243 East 31st street.
" Emma Boyd, 400 West 18th street.
" Rebecca Northall, 315 West 14th street.
" Maggie McRae, 277 West 22d street.
" Hattie Donaldson, 29 Greenwich avenue.

FRENCH TEACHER.

George Batchelor, 648 Broadway.

DRAWING.

Charles Severyn, 179 East 23d street.

JANITOR.

John Findley, in the building.

School No. 42.

Allen street, near Hester, Tenth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

J. T. Boyle, 119th street and Avenue A.
John Demarest, Passaic, N. J.
Robert B. Maclay, 37 Hester street.
Francis A. Lafferty, 301 East 41st street.
Miss J. P. Reed, 32 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.
" Pauline Hutton, 77 2d street.

Miss Annie Kammerer, 223 East 24th street.
" Helen C. Robertson, 97 South 4th street, Brooklyn, E. D.
" Emily M. Noe, 145 Carlton ave., Brooklyn.
" Alice Bendernagel, 49 S. 4th st., B'klyn, E. D.
" Lydia Folger, 315 East 58th street.
David E. Gaddis, 67th street and Broadway.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Caroline Hopkins, 224 West 4th street.
" Annie L. Post, 125th street, near 2d avenue.
" Fanny Hollingshead, 16 South 10th street, Brooklyn, E. D.
" Eloise Taylor, 13 Attorney street.
" Rebecca L. Jones, 235 Delancey street.
" Mary J. Forbes, 117th street, near 4th ave.
" Emma E. Vail, 116 Johnson street, Brooklyn.
" Kate A. Gillogly, 215 East 31st street.
" Augusta Burlew, 107 5th street, B'klyn, E. D.
" Lizzie Sedden, 135 Broome street.
" Mary E. Garretson, 255 West 24th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Mary E. Ewen, 206 West 23d street.
" Pauline L. Loss, 64 St. Mark's place.
" Annie Gassner, 416 Clinton street, Brooklyn.
" Maria N. Daga, 133 Hester street.
" Annie M. Conrad, 123d street and 3d avenue.
" Ada F. Brown, 145 Leonard street, Brooklyn, E. D.
" Mary C. Wright, 562 2d avenue.
" Julia A. Mead, 52½ Eldridge street.
" Mary A. Hayes, 89 Marion street.
" Mary A. Shannon, 94 James street.
Mrs. Ellen M. Coe, 142 Madison street.
Miss Emma J. Thorp, 108 East 11th street.
" Maggie A. Borden, 14 2d street.
" Mary Varian, 19 Eldridge street.
" Mary A. Lynch, 130 East Broadway.
" Bridget McHugh, 45 Hester street.
" Mary E. Cobey, 180 Mulberry street.
Mrs. Fanny F. Wiley, 68 1st street.
Miss Ellen L. McMahon, 759 3d avenue.
" Ellen G. Kennedy, 6th avenue, Brooklyn.
" Amelia Sedden, 135 Broome street.
" Mary L. Petrovitsch, 24 Division street.
" Rebecca E. Jones, Classon avenue, Brooklyn.
" Dollie V. Murch, 217 Voorhees street, Brooklyn, E. D.
" Addie Dolan, 23 Montgomery street.
" Emelie Weiss, 83 Allen street.
Mrs. Matilda Sherman, 262 S. 4th st., Jersey City.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George F. Bristow, Morrisania, N. Y.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Anton Füster, 115 Essex street.

JANITOR.

Asa H. Bogart, on the premises.

School No. 43.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Tenth avenue, Twelfth Ward.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT. (MIXED.)

Elijah A. Howland, 122d street, between 2d and 3d avenues.
Miss Angeline F. Simpson, 128th street and 10th avenue.
" Nellie M. Malien, Kingsbridge.
" Emma E. Graff, 155th street and 10th avenue.
" Louisa Maxmann, 128th street, 9th and 10th avenues.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Rose M. Colgan, 280 East 10th street.
" Julia T. Ray, 105th street and 10th ave.
Miss Augusta A. Swartz, 158th street and 10th ave.
" Mary E. Tone, 114th street and 10th avenue.
" Rebecca W. Gibbs, 128th street and 10th ave.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Michael A. Sullivan, 129th street and 10th avenue.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Hubbard A. Daly, 2277 3d avenue.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Germain Hauschel, 125th street and 10th avenue.

JANITOR.

John McGonegal, in the building.

School No. 44.

Corner Varick and North Moore streets, Fifth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

William Belden, 343 West 20th street.
Thomas W. Conklin, 61 St. Mark's place.
Samuel Morehouse, 231 East 27th street.
C. Warren Hamilton, East New York, Kings Co.
Isaac Briggs, 186 Mulberry street.
Jacob T. Bergen, 59 Bank street.
Miss Clara Hopps, 128 West 12th street.
Miss Sarah T. Bates, 61 St. Mark's place.
" Emma Ransom, 188 Delancey street.
" Sarah A. Albro, 44 Charlton street.
" Emma M. R. Hardy, 3 Charlton street.
" Elvina P. Held, 138 West 4th street.
" Marion H. Rumble, 27 Washington square.
" Susan G. Vernon, 95 Morton street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Jane A. A. Ebbets, 321 West 18th street.
" Helen G. Morgan, Prospect avenue, Hudson City, N. J.
" Fannie K. Lewis, 51 Leroy street.
" Sarah F. Miller, Tremont.
" Harriette J. Packard, 51 North Moore street.
" Mary J. Tait, 21 Carmine street.
" Harriet A. Baxter, 65 East 86th street.
" Mary E. Davies, 91 Clinton place.
" Mary M. Kelly, 73 Charlton street.
" Lavinia T. La Wall, 60 North Moore street.
" Anna E. Read, 325 West 11th street.
" Kittie A. Miller, 198 Hudson street.
" Hattie E. Bulkley, 232 West 15th street.
" Rebecca A. Brown, 151 Hudson street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Mary C. Tate, 81 Barrow street.
" Josephine E. Robbins, 310 East 56th street.
" Jennie Stuart, 2 Minetta place.
" Louise Higgins, 587 Broome street.
" Lillie J. Smith, 69 Morton street.
" Martha M. Cushier, 231 Lexington avenue.
" Kate F. Butler, 36 North Moore street.
" Emma M. Loudon, 474 Greenwich street.
" Margaret Byrne, 20 Leonard street. [N. J.
" Helen G. Cook, Prospect ave., Hudson City,
" Margaret E. Bensel, 229 Bleecker street.
" Elizabeth M. Enright, 9 King street.
Miss Irene Moore, 9 Van Ness place.
" Frances C. Barclay, 13 Beach street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George F. Bristow, Morrisania.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Louis W. Wagener, 57 North Moore street.

DRAWING.

Sarah A. Burroughs, 707 Lexington avenue.

JANITOR.

Richard H. Whitehead, in the building.

School No. 45.

West Twenty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Sixteenth Ward.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Miss Anna A. Rogers, 344 West 19th street.
" Julia A. Smith, 97 Clinton street, Brooklyn.
" Emma S. Burger, 333 East 55th street.
" Jane White, 331 West 21st street.
" Kate Towers, 328 East 41st street.
" Anna E. Pierson, 27 West 44th street.
" Anna Baker, 209½ Jersey avenue, J. C.
" Mary E. Bean, 398 9th avenue.
" Alice Coggeshall, 430 West 34th street.
" Annie M. Bissell, 14 West 11th street.
" Rosalie A. Salingre, 158 West 26th street.
" Mary F. Jelliffe, 418 West 18th street.
" Fannie A. Lane, 20 West 56th street.
" Jenny Harper, 226 West 28th street.
" Ellen A. Donahue, 119th street, between 1st and 2d avenues.
" Viola A. Peckham, 348 West 21st street.
" Ella A. McKee, 237 West 24th street.
" Annie S. Dennis, 319 West 55th street.
" Rebecca N. B. McMillan, 14 West 11th street.
" Mary E. Tate, 100 Greenwich avenue.
" Helen E. Sudlow, 133 West 16th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Emily Kennedy, 258 West 34th street.
Miss Sarah E. Coley, 221 West 20th street.
Miss Mary H. Ewart, 249 West 21st street.
" Emily R. Grafton, 47 Macon st., Brooklyn.
" Ellen J. Clark, 360 West 12th street.
" Mary P. Pierson, 27 West 44th street.
" Harriet S. Hawley, 147 West 20th street.
" Mary S. Osborn, 148 West 43d street.
" Sarah E. Gregory, 383 6th avenue.
" Eloise I. Locke, 231 West 26th street.
" Florence H. Anderson, 418 West 18th street.
" Annie W. Hunt, 303 West 21st street.
" Annie Martin, 137 8th avenue.
" Caroline Allason, 73 West 53d street.
" Mary M. J. Serrell, 43 West 26th street.
" Emma Gregory, 383 6th avenue.
" Fannie Oliver, 248 West 24th street.
" Mary E. De La Mater, 519 West 23d street.
" Emma E. Craig, 8 Gansevoort street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Francis H. Nash, Morrisania.

FRENCH TEACHER.

George Batchelor, 648 Broadway.

PENMANSHIP.

Henry W. Ellsworth, 809 Broadway.

JANITOR.

John C. Hopper, in the building.

School No. 46.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, Washington Heights, Twelfth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Stinson McIver, 182d street, Fort Washington.
Mrs. Maria C. Jennings, 152d street, Washington Heights.
Miss Deborah Sanford, 99th street and 8th avenue.
" Emily J. Hopkins, 143d street and 11th ave.
" Theresa E. McEnroe, Broadway, between 130th and 131st streets.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Matilda M. Landon, 152d street, Washington Heights.
" Maria Alexander, 143d street, between 11th and 12th avenues.
Miss Mary Swartz, 158th st., Washington Heights.
" Delia T. Audubon, 156th st., Audubon park.
" Mary Shires, 433 8th avenue.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Hubbard A. Daly, 3d avenue, between 124th and 125th streets.

FRENCH TEACHER.

A. De Bonpart, Fordham, Westchester Co.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Michael A. Sullivan, 10th avenue, Manhattanville.

JANITOR.

John Monaghan, 156th st., Washington Heights.

School No. 47.

No. 36 East Twelfth street, Fifteenth Ward.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Miss Lydia F. Wadleigh, 17 University place.
" Lavinia M. Holman, 24 University place.
" Frances L. Russell, 126 West 13th street.
" Martha B. Skillman, 59 West 12th street.
" Antoinette Brush, 92d st., bet. 2d & 3d aves.
" Felicia A. Griffin, 115 East 12th street.
" Sarah C. Miller, 430 West 18th street.
" Fannie Butler, 308 East 13th street.
" Julia Behm, 17 Lafayette place.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Miss Sarah E. Woodward, 911 2d avenue.
" Josephine H. Shelden, 75 East 10th street.
" Elizabeth Jackson, 563 7th avenue.
" Juliet Clannon, 353 West 15th street.
" Harriet M. Valentine, 12 4th avenue.
" Kate M. Totten, 351 West 14th street.
" Louisa Oliver, 248 West 24th street.
" Annie E. Knight, 410 West 20th street.
" Mary A. Hussey, East 121st street.
" Eliza A. Camp, 446 West 23d street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Kate Requa, 137 West 46th street.
" Frederica B. Moran, 311 West 26th street.
" Mary A. Smith, Yonkers.
" Louise D. Brown, 111 Greenwich avenue.
" Grace A. Bevier, 129 East 10th street.
" Lizzie Devoe, 137 McDougal street.
" J. F. Pinkerton, 202 East 11th street.
" Mary F. Seymour, Jersey City.
" Mary C. Kitchell, 123 East 31st street.
" Emma B. Totten, 351 West 14th street.
" Kate M. Toungman, 12 Leroy street.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Edouard Miller, 149 East 15th street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George F. Bristow, Morrisania.

FRENCH TEACHER.

Honorine Chaurande, 32 West 11th street.

JANITOR.

Richard Bronlow, in the building.

School No. 48.

No. 124 West Twenty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue, Twentieth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

James H. Partridge, 368 West 32d street.
Hugh Carlisle, 506 West 24th street.
Charles F. Olney, 323 West 18th street.
Amos Towle, 388 West 32d st.
William A. King, 357 West 39th street.
Miss Henrietta McLennan, 450 West 25th street.
" Elvira E. Neville, 421 West 33d street.
" Janette McGowan, 135 West 22d street.
" Jane L. Murphy, 51 West 29th street.
" Sarah A. Scott, 103 West 45th street.
" Sanchen Schwalb, 323 West 53d street.
" Annie Farrell, 539 West 29th street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss M. Louise Clawson, 326 West 14th street.
Mrs. Mary A. Colwell, 424 West 33d street.
Miss Philinda Woodruff, 135 East 30th street.
" Anna E. Brennan, 438 Sixth avenue.
" Frances R. Scott, 103 West 45th street.
" Susie H. Colvin, 8th avenue, bet. 147th and 148th streets.
" Jennie M. McCarten, 190 7th avenue.
" Ella G. Price, 102 East 10th street.
" Emma L. Babcock, 58th st., near East river.
" Rebecca Duncan, 310 West 20th street.
" Elizabeth M. J. Hickey, 328 West 36th st.
Mrs. Mary Murphy, 26th street, near East river.
Miss Jennie E. Warnock, 152 West 27th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Catherine M. Botts, 107 East 30th street.
Miss Emeline Dowling, 259 West 36th street.
Mrs. Jane E. Simms, 25 Cottage place.
Mrs. Mary S. Hinton, 3 East 30th street.
Miss Emily E. McCallum, 185 Henry street.
" Eliza A. Hooks, 444 West 44th street.
" Jeanette McDougall, 141 West 29th street.
" Hannah A. Jollie, 405 West 33d street.
" Anna L. Forbes, 418 West 44th street.
" Rosalie T. Coughlan, 457 West 28th street.
" Jane E. Collins, 217 West 34th street.
" Juliet E. Palmatier, 411 West 39th street.
" Helen H. McGown, 312 S. 3d st., Jers. City.
" Annie Mulligan, 406 West 31st street.
" Isabel P. Hill, 432 West 43d street.
" Elizabeth C. O'Rourke, 555 West 32d street.
" Alvaretta E. Merrill, 429 West 32d street.
" Annie E. Cox, 235 East 78th street.
" Emma A. Reynolds, 222 West 28th street.
" Sarah M. Washburne, 155 West 20th street.
" Matilda Sloss, 485 8th avenue.
" Mary S. Dowling, 302 West 27th street.
" Jemima Malcolm, 207 West 33d street.
" Letitia M. Connolly, 304 East 12th street.
" Carrie L. Englehart, 351 West 42d street.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

Charles F. Olney, 323 West 18th street.
George C. Rexford, 40 Barrow street.

DRAWING TEACHERS.

William Heinmüller, 428 8th avenue.
J. N. Van Everen, 101 East 25th street.

GERMAN TEACHER.

John M. Mayer, 505 West 43d street.

JANITOR.

Terence McGuire, on the premises.

School No. 49.

Thirty-seventh street, near Second avenue, Twenty-first Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

William H. Wood, 233 East 37th street.
Joseph H. Wiley, 216 East Broadway.
John B. Skinner, 132 East 29th street.
Miss Deziah Buckelew, 27 Johnson street, B'klyn.
James Burke, 313 East 52d street.
Miss Mary Jackson, 217 East 26th street.
" Phebe F. Moase, 114 East 51st street.
" Susan E. Castell, 228 East 39th street.
" Hattie A. Burke, 329 East 49th street.
" Mary G. Hanley, 19 East 12th street.
" Julia J. Albanesi, 325 East 39th street.
" Rosanna Carroll, 398 East 28th street.
" Anna M. Carr, 153 East 26th street.
" Elizabeth Donohue, 154 East 44th street.
John Honner, 407 West 37th street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Frances E. A. Gutch, Wilton, Morrisania.
" Laura E. Leal, 523 Lexington avenue.
" Elizabeth W. Brown, 51 Lexington avenue.
" Emeline B. Johnston, 118th street, between 1st and 2d avenues.
" Emma C. Feeks, East 125th st. and East riv.
" Victoria A. Towers, 328 East 41st street.
" Anna S. Ray, 235 East 36th street.
" Fannie S. Prescott, 119 West 22d street.
" Mary F. Murch, 152 East 33d street.
" Emily D. Harrison, 313 East 41st street.
" Isabella Jenkins, 116 8th avenue.
" Jennie Greenwood, 117th street, 3d and 4th avenues.
" Agnes Smith, 869 2d avenue.
Miss Mary E. Cooper, 203 East 35th street.
" Louisa Qua, 440 West 23d street.
" Amanda M. Root, 147 East 33d street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Sarah F. Buckelew, 27 Johnson st., B'klyn.
" Charlotte A. Halstead, East 118th street.
" Isabella Castell, 228 East 39th street.
" Sarah Adams, 307 West 41st street.
" Louise D. Sartor, 72 Henry street.
" Sarah Armstrong, 152 East 33d street.
" Fannie Merritt, 304 East 25th street.
" Annie C. Cocks, 229 East 112th street.
" Kate E. Johnson, 229 East 84th street.
" Emma E. Greenwood, East 117th street.
" Annette Schveder, 693 7th avenue.
" Ida Snell, 359 West 18th street.
" Kate Kissam, East 127th street.
" Annie V. Wright, 331 East 25th street.
" Hattie Ray, 235 East 36th street.
" Mary Cloherty, Greenpoint.
" Mary E. Hunt, 920 2d avenue.
" Henrietta Parkhurst, 414 East 52d street.
" Addie Duncan, 312 East 27th street.
" Annie Morris, 331 East 39th street.
" Fannie A. Lindeman, East 93d street.
" Margaret W. Lewis, 119 Portland ave., B'klyn.
" Maria F. Whittemore, 19 Division avenue, Brooklyn.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Francis H. Nash, 99 4th avenue.

JANITOR.

Nicholas Haag, on the premises.

School No. 50.

East Twentieth street, near Third avenue, Eighteenth Ward.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Letitia Mathews, 125 East 27th street.
" Mary A. Mathews, 125 East 27th street.
" Ellen Hoyt, Mott Haven.
" Isabella Barr, 313 West 24th street.
" Sarah E. Stainburn, 72 Wilson street, Brooklyn, E. D.
" Mary J. Farmer, 303 East 56th street.
" E. Isabelle Youngs, 310 East 9th street.
" Kate V. Gregory, 96 Prospect street, B'klyn.
" Catharine Carr, 153 East 26th street.
" Sarah Cooper, 223 East 23d street.
" Carrie Emanuel, 115 West 41st street.
" Olivia J. Hall, 642 Lexington avenue.
" Carrie S. Hagar, 106 East 85th street.
" Margaret Foster, Eagle street, Greenpoint.
" Rebecca Wood, 36 East 4th street.
" Sarah L. Jewett, 260 West 37th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Susan Wright, 350 East 55th street.
" Mary I. Moran, 311 West 26th street.
Miss Mary A. Crothers, 150 West 27th street.
" Kate E. Concklin, West 124th street, between 6th and 7th avenues.
" Catharine Claffy, 348 East 20th street.
" Ella F. Lewis, 334 East 12th street.
" Eliza A. Marston, 124 West 27th street.
" Annie B. Crothers, 150 West 27th street.
" Annie L. Hudner, 330 Avenue A.
" Annie E. Scannell, 334 East 12th street.
" Anna I. Boyle, 326 East 12th street.
" Annie E. Fitzpatrick, Avenue A, bet. 119th and 120th streets, Harlem.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George H. Curtis, Brooklyn.

FRENCH TEACHER.

Miss Cecilia Deville, 123 4th avenue.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Edward Miller, 149 East 15th street.

JANITOR.

Samuel M. Bloomer, in the building.

School No. 51.

Forty-fourth street, near Tenth avenue, Twenty-second Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

John Jasper, Jr., 408 West 44th street.
Dexter E. Wilbur, 213 West 49th street.
Evander Childs, Jr., 233 East 32d street.
Martin H. Ray, 104th street, corner 10th avenue.
Miss Susette E. Wardell, 538 11th avenue.
" Mary A. Sandford, 331 West 43d street.
" Elizabeth B. Michaels, 222 West 49th street.
" Susie Hill, 69th street, corner 10th avenue.
" Eliza Sisk, 18 Abingdon place, West 12th st.
" Kate Weeks, 458 West 33d street.
" Mary J. McGanghan, 613 Ninth avenue.
" Ella M. Beck, 310 West 33d street.
" Amelia Carey, 117th st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.
" Susie M. Mack, 166 West 34th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Margaret Walsh, 211 West 46th street.
" Margaret A. Fox, 400 West 47th street.
" Mary E. Pagendarm, 84th street and 1st ave.
" Mary E. Kelly, 634 Third avenue.
" Helen K. Daly, 137 East 87th street.
" Mary E. Kerr, 438 East 14th street.
" Sarah A. Jutten, 350 West 55th street.
" Sarah A. Mildeberger, 879 8th avenue.
Miss Ellen A. O'Donnell, 874 8th avenue.
" Margaret Hosford, 265 West 40th street.
" Josephine Sands, 207 East 42d street.
" Margaret J. Cokely, 335 West 47th street.
" Lydia Crowe, 99th street, between 9th & 10th avenues.
" Clara L. Jones, 514 10th avenue.
" Ellen T. Dowling, 239 West 33d street.
" Jennie A. Parsells, 407 9th avenue.
" Martha F. Smith, 365 West 30th street.
" Mary T. Nolan, 302 West 27th street.
" Margaret Irwin, 671 9th avenue.
" Emma C. Beitel, 5 Morris place, West 42d s .

MUSIC TEACHERS.

Francis H. Nash, Eltona, Morrisania.
Miss Eugenia A. Kavanaugh, 145 West 45th st.

DRAWING TEACHERS.

Frank Melville, 88 Prince street, Brooklyn.
Miss Emily Fox, 13 Stryker's place, West 52d st.

GERMAN TEACHER.

John M. Mayer, 667 9th avenue.

JANITOR.

Owen Lynch, on the premises.

School No. 52.

Corner of Kingsbridge Road and Two Hundred and Sixth street, Twelfth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Gillespie Miller, Inwood.
Miss Margaret J. Parr, 451 West 24th street.
" Amelia Delancey.
" Clara L. Flitner, Inwood.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Hubbard A. Daly, 3d ave., n. 125th st., Harlem.

FRENCH TEACHER.

Adrien de Bonpart, Fordham.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. Phebe Veitch, Inwood.

School No. 53.

Seventy-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, Nineteenth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Hugh Williamson, 118 East 83d street.
John S. Lyons, 446 East 58th street.
Anthony P. Geraghty, 1321 3d avenue.
Edward C. Kelly, 128 East 85th street.
Mrs. Anastasia B. Mahoney, 86th st., near 3d ave.
Miss Adelaide Collins, 49th st., bet. 1st & 2d aves.
" Margaret Murray, 303 East 52d street.
" Frances H. Molloy, 233 East 46th street.
" Lizzie Murray, 215 East 23d street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Salomé Purroy, 61st st., 3d door E. of 1st ave.
" Martha B. Miller, 36 East 84th street.
" Annie Van Buren, 107 East 84th street.
" Kate G. Broderick, 433 West 35th street.
" Mary E. Francis, 62d st., bet. B'way & 8th ave.
" Mary Jean McGay, 38 Prospect st., B'klyn.
" Mary C. Purroy, 61st st., 3d door E. of 1st ave.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Arabella McSpedon, 107 East 82d street.
" Wilhelmina M. Bonesteel, 5 East 73d street.
" Margaret F. McIntyre, 84th street and Madison avenue.
" Lucy Ade Scanlan, 69th street, 1st avenue.
" Rebecca Harrison, 82d street, 1st avenue.
" Adeline G. Kelley, 128 East 85th street.
" Nellie F. Canty, 83d st., near Madison ave.
" Margaret Shea, 225 East 58th street.
" Mary F. Rooney, 83d st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.
" Eliza Lenihan, 328 East 85th street.
" Carrie V. Snowden, 258 East 74th street.
" Kate O'Meara, 308 East 12th street.
" Jane J. Plunket, 64th street, 3d avenue.
" Kate T. Galligan, 309 East 82d street.
" Mary T. J. Kelly, 15 East 85th street.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Rudolph Wasserscheid, 2d avenue, near 48th st.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Anthony J. Davis, 305 East 83d street.

FRENCH TEACHER.

Miss Cecelia E. Deville, 141 4th avenue.

GERMAN TEACHER.

Peter Gudenrath, 128th st., bet. 2d and 3d aves.

JANITOR.

John Pye, in the building.

School No. 54.

One Hundred and Fourth street and Tenth avenue, Twelfth Ward.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Arthur McMullin, 109 West 49th street.
Miss Margaret A. Porter, 113th street, between 9th and 10th avenues.
" Carrie M. Colegrove, 123d street, between 7th and 8th avenues.
" Georgiana W. Porter, 113th street, between 9th and 10th avenues.
Mrs. Eliza M. Nolan, 347 West 25th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Eliza R. Knapp, 100th street, near Bloomingdale road.
" Elizabeth M. Kinnaird, 111th street and Boulevard.
Mrs. Henrietta L. Wood, 97th st. and Broadway.
Miss Delia Krowl, 110th st. bet. 4th and 5th aves.
" Carrie A. Utter, Broadway, between 100th and 101st streets.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Hubert A. Daly, 3d avenue, between 123d and 124th streets.

FRENCH TEACHER.

Adrien de Bonpart, Fordham.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Miss Adelia C. Covell, 23 East 17th street.

JANITOR.

Thomas Ray, in the school.

School No. 55.

140 *West Twentieth street, Sixteenth Ward.*

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

William M. Baker, 140 West 20th street.
Thomas J. Meighan, 143 Clinton street, Brooklyn.
G. M. Wilber, 146 East 34th street.
M. H. Close, Yonkers, N. Y.
Edward Payson Pitcher, 327 West 19th street.
Edgar Vanderbilt, 317 West 27th street.
George W. Thurston, 120 Franklin street.
Miss Mary A. Colston, 116 West 22d street.
" Agnes Jackson, 563 7th avenue.
" Jennie Caldwell, 457 West 18th street.
" S. Louise Moore, 215 West 21st street.
" Ellen D. Traphagen, 67 Bedford street.
" Jennie Ure, 412 West 29th street.
" Mary M. Coffey, 201 West 14th street.
" Fanny A. Cogswell, 251 Clinton st., B'klyn.
" Jennie E. Monfort, 329 West 18th street.
" Emma Watson, 20 West 17th street.
" Annie M. Willis, 166 East 128th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Hannah M. Rouse, 147 8th avenue.
Miss Lizzie A. Pardee, 229 West 16th street.
" Matilda Jacacks, 127 8th avenue.
" Cornelia Schureman, Hudson City, N. J.
" Mary White, 331 West 21st street.
Miss Emma A. Richards, 419 West 24th street.
" Isabella Arnout, Tremont, N. Y.
" Lizzie Caldwell, 457 West 18th street.
" Marion Murray, 297 7th av.
" Carrie Hand, 56 State street, Brooklyn.
" Annie Hamilton, 358 West 25th street.
" Sarah A. McFarland, 429 West 17th street.
" Mary J. Hill, 160 West 24th street.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Francis Melville, 88 Prince street, Brooklyn.

SCIENCE TEACHER.

James Hyatt, Bangall, N. Y.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Francis H. Nash, Morrisania.

FRENCH TEACHER.

George Batchelor, 648 Broadway.

PENMANSHIP.

Henry W. Ellsworth, 756 Broadway.

JANITOR.

Peter O'Neil, 140 West 20th street.

School No. 56.

Eighteenth street, near Ninth avenue, Sixteenth Ward.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Mary A. Simms, 25 Cottage place.
" Serena A. Goodwin, 429 West 46th street.
" Elizabeth Loveridge, 445 West 24th street.
Miss Adeline V. Sutton, 258 West 21st street.
" S. Amanda De Baun, 440 West 20th street.
Mrs. Catherine Blauvelt, 408 West 46th street.
Miss Ellen C. Walsh, 221 South 2d st., Jersey City.

Miss Elizabeth Graham, 333 West 18th street.
" Sarah E. Dalrymple, 316 West 30th street.
" Robina S. Gilchrist, 883 6th avenue.
" Josephine Eisenprice, 119th st., cor. 4th ave.
" Kate F. Ritchie, 353 West 12th street.
" Ellen A. Many, 404 West 13th street.
" Lucy Dunn, 357 West 11th street.
" Elizabeth Barnes, 318 West 19th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Lucretia E. McGuire, 424 West 18th street.
" Emily R. Grafton, 528 Pacific st., Brooklyn.
Miss C. F. R. Crowell, 837 8th avenue.
" C. Cecilia Carey, 117th street, Harlem.
" Louisa Vandervoort, 478 West 34th street.
" Jeannie A. C. Hagar, 186 85th st., Yorkville.
" Louisa Seaman, 225 10th avenue.
" Annie Barnes, 318 West 19th street.
" Henrietta Woodman, 322 West 18th street.
" Sophie Ecker, 457 West 17th street.
" Rachael Smith, 232 West 18th street.
" Maggie I. Robinson, 346 West 26th street.
" Josephine Hyde, 197 9th avenue.
" Julia Seaman, 512 West 28th street.

JANITOR.

Dennis Gallagher, in the building.

School No. 57.

One Hundred and Fifteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Twelfth Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Jacob S. Warner, 2d avenue, corner 109th street.
Charles McGregor, 142 East 128th street.
Sidwell S. Randall, Morrisania.
Miss Alcy B. Greenwood, 117th street, between 3d and 4th avenues.
" Adelia M. Meeker, 124th street, between 2d and 3d avenues.
Mrs. A. Elizabeth Hackett, 118th street, between Avenue A and 1st avenue.
Miss Mary Welsh, 121st st., bet. 1st and 2d aves.
" Louisa Engelchurch, 121st st., cor. 2d ave.
" Lizzie W. Lent, 125th st., bet. 2d and 3d aves.
" Emma Boone, 3d av., bet. 124th and 125th sts.
" Maggie R. Baird, 33d st., bet. 2d and 3d aves.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Vance, 92d street, between 3d and 4th avenues.
Miss Marietta Clark, 126th st., bet. 2d and 3d aves.
" Mary J. Lord, Newark.
" Mary L. McGurk, Fordham.
" Clara A. Kearney, 121st st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.
" Isabella P. McGuire, 123d street, between 2d and 3d avenues.
Miss Emma Sowden, 119th street, cor. Avenue A.
" Henrietta R. Kelly, 113th street, between 2d and 3d avenues.
" Clara J. Besson, 123d st., bet. 6th & 7th aves.
" R. Annie Donaldson, 113th street, between 1st and 2d avenues.
" Helen E. Boyce, 86th st., bet. Aves. A and B.
" C. Elizabeth Gardner, 92d street, between 3d and 4th avenues.
" Isabella McCabe, 86th st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.
" Josephine Morgan, 4th st., bet. 1st & 2d aves.
" Agnes McGuire, 123d st., bet. 2d and 3d aves.
" Annie E. Oakley, West Hoboken.
" Edith E. Rendell, 124th st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.
" Mary F. Coachman, 39th street, between 2d and 3d avenues.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Hubert A. Daly, 3d ave., bet. 123d and 124th sts.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Adelia Covell, 22 East 27th street.

JANITOR.

Seth W. Valentine, on the premises.

School No. 58.

Fifty-second street, west of Eighth avenue, Twenty-second Ward.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

John D. Robinson, 69th street, 12th house west of 10th avenue.
Frederick W. James, 427 West 46th street.
Matthew J. Elgas, 316 West 52d street.
Samuel Ayers, 60 East 25th street.
Miss Frances J. Scarlett, Southwest corner Broadway and 51st street.
" Jane Harkness, 318 West 47th street.
Arthur A. Barrows, 316 West 52d street.
Miss Mary E. Carroll, 863 8th avenue.
William L. Gaddis, 439 West 27th street.
Miss Sarah C. O'Brien, 329 Cherry street.
" Rose C. McMullin, 109 West 49th street.
" Mary E. Waller, 459 West 51st street.
Miss Mary A. Cogan, 160 West 52d street.
" Mary E. Dimond, 235 West 36th street.
William L. Kolb, 762 8th avenue.
Miss Caroline A. Hard, 304 West 53d street.
" Mary L. Parsells, 407 9th avenue.
" Adolphine T. Hoffmann, 325 West 43d street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Maria Jasper, 74th street and 10th avenue.
" Mary A. Root, 442 West 51st street.
" Mary M. Skiffington, 314 West 47th street.
" Rose A. Murray, 520 Grand street.
" Maria T. Earle, 629 6th avenue.
" Kate Allen, 31 East 52d street.
" Mary J. Warden, 43 West 43d street.

Miss Frances J. Duffy, 406 West 54th street.
Mrs. Emily E. Grinton, 405 West 51st street.
Miss Harriet A. Jasper, 74th street and 10th ave.
" Lizzie E. Dalton, 642 11th avenue.
" Sarah E. McGuire, 24 Ashland place.
" Jennie M. Bell, 319 West 23d street.
" Edna A. Darke, 71st street, between Broadway and 9th avenue.
" Georgianna Cooper, 100th street and B'way.
" Charlotte Hart, 420 West 46th street.
" Julia D. Vreeland, 310 West 33d street.

GERMAN TEACHER.
John M. Mayer, 667 9th avenue.

DRAWING TEACHER.
Frank Melville, 88 Prince street, Brooklyn.

MUSIC TEACHERS.
Francis H. Nash, 99 4th avenue.
Miss Eugenia A. Kavanaugh, 145 West 45th street.

JANITOR.
John Quinn, on the premises.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Primary School No. 1.

105 *Ludlow street, near Delancey street, Tenth Ward.*

Miss Mary J. King, 170 Rivington street.
" Carrie E. Carll, 36 Schermerhorn st., B'klyn.
" Sarah E. Conrad, Harlem.
" Kate R. Kimber, Bergen street, Brooklyn.
" Margaret T. Johnston, 24 Beach street.
" Mary G. King, 53 Stanton street.
" Margaret E. Courtney, Hunter street, B'klyn.
" Alida Ransom, 93 8th street, Brooklyn, E. D.
" Jennie A. Fee, 117th street.
" Cynthia H. Murdock, 273 Madison street.
" Mary E. Jones, 37 Ludlow street.
" Louise S. Patch, 95 East 83d street.
" Sarah Price, 45 Division street.
" Virginia L. Cooper, 116 West 16th street.
Miss Charlotte E. Warner, 46 Henry street.
" Mary T. Reilly, 32 Hester street.
Mrs. Clara Duane, 22 Conselyea st., B'klyn, E. D.
Miss Carrie L. Patch, 95 East 83d street.
" Annie Peterson, 68 S. 9th st., B'klyn, E. D.
" Anna E. Jones, 130 Allen street.
" Rachel J. Lloyd, 35 Pike street.
Mrs. Maria Kasmire, 326 2d avenue.

MUSIC TEACHER.
George F. Bristow, Morrisania, N. Y.

JANITOR.
John Van Duzer, School building.

Primary School No. 2.

101 *Bayard street, Sixth Ward.*

Miss Sarah A. Foster, 43 7th avenue.
" C. H. Mulrooney, 19 Oliver street.
" Carrie Whiteford, 82 Adams street, B'klyn.
" Celia A. Cullen, 314 Avenue A.
" Isabella Mulrooney, 19 Oliver street.
Miss Ellen A. Cavanagh, 55 Roosevelt street.
" Teresa L. Atkinson, 303 East 42d street.

MUSIC TEACHER.
George C. Rexford, 40 Barrow street.

JANITRESS.
Mrs. Eliza Hennessy, 96 Bayard street.

Primary School No. 3.

100 *Cannon street, Eleventh Ward.*

Miss Margaret A. Beuthel, 295 East 4th street.
" Annie McVey, 229 East 84th street.
" Phebe Murdock, 105th street.
" Theresa M. Keating, 709 5th street.
" Amelia Longo, 6 Eldridge street.
" Matilda A. Magee, 9 8th street, B'klyn, E. D.
Miss Angeline De Camp, 283 Elizabeth street.
" Sarah P. McNeil, 142 N. 2d st., B'klyn, E. D.
" Grace McLaughlin, 319 3d street.

MUSIC TEACHER.
Miss Olive E. Barber, 97 S. 5th st., B'klyn, E. D.

JANITRESS.
Mrs. Mary Reminger, 292 Rivington street.

Primary School No. 4.

439 *East Sixteenth street, between First avenue and Avenue A, Eighteenth Ward.*

Miss M. Louise Waring, 152 West 37th street.
" Maggie Dougherty, 305 1st avenue.
" Isabella F. Kain, 316 East 21st street.
Miss Martha Mahoney, 440 East 14th street.
" Ellen Guilfoyle, 271 3d avenue.
" Mary Le Craft, 104 East 35th street.

JANITRESS.
Mrs. Ann Raney, 433 East 16th street.

Primary School No. 5.

269 *and* 271 *East Fourth street, between Avenues B and C, Eleventh Ward.*

Miss Julia C. Flanagan, 42½ Gouverneur street.
" Anna L. Madden, 332 East 14th street.
" Susan E. Crummy, 183 Avenue B.
" Lizzie F. Palmer, Mt. Vernon, W'chester Co.
" Mary T. Burrows, 16 West 60th street.
" Anna M. Bunce, 119th street, Harlem.
" Eliza A. Jennings, 724 East 12th street.
" Julia P. Orton, 310 East 13th street.
" Amelia C. Chapin, 26 S. 4th st., B'klyn, E.D.
" Mary A. Hogan, 109 Wash'n st., Greenpoint.

Miss Sophia E. Hoffman, India street, Greenpoint.
" Henrietta Lehwess, 121 2d avenue.
" Kate A. Wiltsie, 739 5th street.
" Eloise Putney, 91 Avenue D.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Miss Olive Barber, Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. Lucinda Sammis, in the building.

Primary School No. 6.

61 *Thompson street, Eighth Ward.*

Miss Sarah Smith, 11 University place.
" Annie Mitchell, 26 Vandam street.
" Annie Bond Macvey, 143 West 10th street.

Miss Sophia Evans Frith, 348 South 5th street, Jersey City.
" Isabella Ford La Forge, 53 Perry street.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. Winnifred Ruddy, 67 Thompson street.

Primary School No. 7.

274 *West Tenth street, Ninth Ward.*

Miss Elizabeth E. Mead, 52 Bedford street.
" Hester Dorsett, 134 West 4th street.
" Phebe A. Birdsall, 100 Balchen place, Brooklyn.
" Cornelia Sleight, 301 West Houston street.
" Joanna Emmons, Newark, New Jersey.

Miss Margaret Chalmers, 424 West 16th street.
" Sarah Mead, 663 Greenwich street.
" Agnes McCaul, 208 Waverley place.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. Catharine Ackerson, 274 West 10th street.

Primary School No. 8.

62 *and* 64 *Mott street, between Bayard and Canal streets, Sixth Ward.*

Mrs. A. C. McHugh, 12 Clinton place.
Miss Kate A. McHugh, 12 Clinton place.
" Mary McCauley, 141 Norfolk street.
" Sarah Devitt, 343 East 12th street.
" Annie Gormon, 96 Allen street.
" Angela P. Murray, 83d street, between Madison and 5th avenues.
" Lizzie L. Gleeson, 28 Varick street.

Miss Louise M. Baurens, 45 Norfolk street.
" Alice L. Fierty, 120 White street.
" Lizzie McKeon, 107 East Broadway.
" Kate A. Lyons, 293 Greenwich street.
" Kate Garret, Staten Island.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George C. Rexford.

JANITRESS.

Ann Hart, in the building.

Primary School No. 9.

42 *First street, Seventeenth Ward.*

Miss Kate A. Rogers, 207 East 58th street.
" Matilda H. Hoogland, 61 Broome street.
" Helen P. Brinckerhoff, 16 Macdougal street.
" Mary L. Darke, 417 West 37th street.
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Dempster, 82 Madison place, Greenpoint.
Miss Armenia F. Humbert, 20 West 17th street.
" Annie McDonald, 161 3d avenue.
Maggie Marshall, 318 5th street.

Miss Elizabeth Schaefer, 188 Orchard street.
" Maggie Carnaghan, 303 East 5th street.
" Mattie Andrews, 30 East 18th street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

J. Frank Bartlett.

JANITOR.

Silas Ling, Sr., 39 1st street.

Primary School No. 10.

Cannon street, between Broome and Delancey streets, Thirteenth Ward.

Miss Sarah J. Hatfield, 205 Henry street.
" Mary E. Northrip, 148 West 27th street.
" Josephine Chinn, 78 Attorney street.
" Harriet H. Raymond, 113 Cannon street.
" Rosalie J. Griffin, 731 5th street.
" Annie M. Alford, 14 Cannon street.
" Mary M. Backman, 158 Lewis street.
Miss Jennette A. Blair, 268 Delancey street.
" Kate H. Lockhart, 123 Wash'n ave., B'klyn.
" Josephine Ostrander, 2d ave., near 78th st.
" Anna Wissing, 321 East 10th street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George W. Curtis, Quincy street, Brooklyn.

JANITRESS.

Rosanna Morgan, School building.

Primary School No. 11.

31 *Vestry street, Fifth Ward.*

Miss Frances A. Comstock, 50 South 8th street, Williamsburg.
" Mary J. Moorhouse, 4 Grand street.
" S. Clementine Palmer, 18 Bank street.
" Mary Sherwood, 710 Greenwich street.
" Matilda M. Vesey, 710 Greenwich street.
" Elizabeth Macdonough, 56 State st., B'klyn.
" Jane Adair, 214 West 33d street.
" Kate S. Beilby, 10 Vandam street.
Miss Agnes Atkinson, 78 Charles street.
" Annie E. Frazer, 193 Hudson street.
" Gertrude J. Chamberlin, 309 West 29th st.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George F. Bristow, Morrisania.

JANITOR.

Henry M. Scoble, in the building.

Primary School No. 12.

Roosevelt street, Fourth Ward.

Mrs. Catharine Lynch, 309 East Broadway.
Miss Kate I. White, 9 Madison street.
" Maria E. Reardon, 133 Cherry street.
" Mary E. Renehan, 344 East 16th street.
" Ellen Lane, 314 East 27th street.
" Maria O'Reilly, 26 Market street.
" Annie M. Gos, 7 Hamilton street.
Miss Kate Brophy, 108 Cherry street.
" Mary G. Meagher, 76 Henry street.
" Mary F. Curtin, Meeker ave., B'klyn, E. D.
" Mary E. Daly, 143 Madison street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Miss Teresa R. Hannan, 347 Bowery.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. Mary Blake, 100 Roosevelt street.

Primary School No. 13.

Downing street, near Bleecker, Ninth Ward.

Miss M. Louisa Roome, 153 Charles street.
" Sarah R. M. Lake, 51 Morton street.
" Jane B. McIndoe, 71 Jane street.
" Angeline Tooker, 34 Clarkson street.
Miss M. Ella Gowdey, 11 Cornelia street.
Mrs. Annie S. Smith, 344 West 11th street.
Miss Lillie H. Townsend, 92 Bank street.
" Clara D. Grippen, 41 West 12th street.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. Charlotte Butterworth, 64 Charlton street.

Primary School No. 14.

Oliver street, between Cherry and Oak, Fourth Ward.

Miss Margaret Donnegan, 23 Pike street.
" Anna Goodwin, 84 Monroe street.
" Theresa M. Gill, 90 Madison street.
" Catharine Dougherty, 18 Vandewater street.
" Lizzie A. White, 103 West 23d street.
" Kate M. Ryan, 52 James street.
" Mary A. Coll, 180 Nassau street, Brooklyn.
" Mary A. Godfrey, 25 Henry street.
" B. Laurette V. Mulgrew, 160 Mott street.
" Josephine McInerny, 42 Oliver street.
Miss Fannie M. Crowe, 179 2d st., B'klyn, E. D.
" Mary A. Locker, 221 Jay street, Brooklyn.
" Mary A. Hayes, 33 Vandewater street.
" Mary A. Wild, 108½ Cherry street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Miss Teresa R. Hannan, 347 Bowery.

JANITOR.

Cornelius Danehy, in the building.

Primary School No. 15.

No. 3 Stone street, First Ward.

Miss Kate Britton, 130 West 25th street.
" Bridget C. Horan, 140 Washington street.
" Kate Dollard, 427 Canal street.
" Kate C. Corbett, 24 Thames street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Francis H. Nash, Morrisania.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. Sarah Westfall, in the building.

Primary School No. 16.

East Thirty-second street, between Second and Third avenues, Twenty-first Ward.

Miss Sarah J. J. McCaffery, 152 East 32d street.
" Kate A. Fitz Gibbon, 317 East 29th street.
" Maria J. Frazier, 242 East 32d street.
" Elizabeth A. Conner, 286 Mulberry street.
" Barbara E. Johnson, 230 East 30th street.
" Kate A. Reid, 270 East 10th street.
Miss Kate C. Walsh, 335 East 24th street.
" Charlotte E. Bishop, 240 East 31st street.
" Sarah Beckett, 142 Cherry street.
" Ellen H. Beecham, 670 2d avenue.
" Nora G. Cotter, 300 East 34th street.
" Alice M. Prendergast, 236 East 47th street.

JANITOR.

Edward Burke, on the premises.

Primary School No. 17.

West Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Twenty-second Ward.

Miss Frances M. Finch, 311 West 30th street.
" Olive C. Smith, 79 West 47th street.
" Charlotte A. Bell, 319 West 23d street.
" Louise Kyle, 24 Mansfield pl., West 51st st.
" Eliza Gautier, 60 West 54th street.
" Catharine Connolly, 125 West 49th street.
Miss Jane Skiffington, 314 West 47th street.
" Jane Reilly, 1654 3d avenue.
" Lucy McNespic, 231 East 77th street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Miss Eugenia Kavanaugh.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. Blackhurst, 584 9th avenue.

Primary School No. 18.

189 *Waverley place, near Bank street, Ninth Ward.*

Miss Jane Walker, 24 Lamartine place, 29th st.
" M. Isabella Williams, 247 West 26th street.
" Jane E. Fagan, 210 Waverley place.
Miss Kate F. Palmer, 125 West 16th street.
" Josephine A. Macfarlane, 27 Christopher st.
" Mary E. Smith, 355 West 11th street.

JANITRESS.

Jane Sands, 191 Waverley place.

Primary School No. 20.

87 *Broome street, near Clinton, Thirteenth Ward.*

Miss Ernestina F. Moll, 141 Division street.
" Sarah A. Montague, corner 87th street and 4th avenue.
" Martha M. Hussey, 124th st., near 4th ave.
" Emily J. Fernald, 291 3d street.
" Elizabeth S. Crawford, 85 Attorney street.
" Rachel Walter, 248 West 49th street.
" Margery J. Hinman, 181½ York st., J. C.
" Anna E. Sanderson, 705 5th street.
" Cornelia F. King, 48 Broome street.
" Amy Connelly, 1 Jefferson street.
Miss Martha Hageman, 62 Lewis street.
" Laura A. Searle, 221 Delancey street.
" Anna L. Barrett, 2 Pitt street.
" Julia M. Pease, 21 Lawrence street, B'klyn.
" Margaret J. Black, 47 Lewis street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George H. Curtis, Quincy street, Brooklyn.

JANITOR.

Charles Stites, School building.

Primary School No. 21.

Fifty-seventh street, between Third and Lexington avenues, Nineteenth Ward.

Mrs. Mary E. Perley, 209 East 51st street.
Miss Susie E. Cooper, 223 East 23d street.
" Isabel M. Bryan, 402 East 50th street.
" Emma E. Brennan, 1st avenue and 58th st.
" Margaret Sullivan, 2d avenue and 61st st.
" Kate Thompson, 233 East 51st street.
Miss Aurelia C. Southworth, 408 East 52d street.
" Emma C. Steer, 141 East 48th street.
" Annie C. Falvey, 305 East 58th street.
" Isabella Joyce, 231 East 46th street.
" Margaret Slattery, Avenue A and 57th st.
" Lydia Reynolds, 216 Spencer street, B'klyn.

JANITOR.
Egbert Howland, 231 East 58th street.

Primary School No. 22.

Corner Ninth street and First avenue, Seventeenth Ward.

Miss Elizabeth C. Jones, 349 West 48th street.
Mrs. Emily M. Greenwood, 289 West 4th street.
Miss Jennie Cunningham, 124 East 24th street.
" Euphemia J. Acheson, 73 4th street, Brooklyn, E. D.
" Anna A. Williams, 109th street, Harlem.
" Elizabeth Walker, 115 Cannon street.
" Mary L. Jacobs, 307 East 23d street.
" Kate M. Delaney, 303 East 23d street.
" Kate C. Taff, 216 York street, Jersey City.
" Caroline L. Langbein, 107 Norfolk street.
" Lana J. Clark, 109th street, Harlem.
Miss Josie M. Byrdsall, 310 East 19th street.
" Laura L. Brown, 147 East 18th street.
Mrs. Louise J. Wetmore, Washington st., G'point.
Miss Maggie T. O'Brien, 451 West 44th street.
" Mary A. Canary, 227 Mott street.
" Mary E. McDowell (fi't'g), 347 East 18th st.

MUSIC TEACHER.
J. Frank Bartlett, 21 Union square.

JANITOR.
George Külling, on the premises.

Primary School No. 23.

Eleventh street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Seventeenth Ward.

Miss Margaret Chirney, 134 8th street.
" Emma A. Knapp, 135 Clinton street.
" Louisa Byrdsall, 310 East 19th street.
" Hattie L. Gillett, 403 West 33d street.
" Annie Hogan, 132 Allen street.
Miss Ella F. Gleese, 302 East 31st street.
" Helen J. Baulch, 172 Essex street.

MUSIC TEACHER.
J. Frank Bartlett, 21 Union square.

JANITOR.
Christian Raegener, 176 1st avenue.

Primary School No. 24.

Horatio street, near Hudson, Ninth Ward.

Miss Mary Waterbury, Washington Heights, N. Y.
" Anastasia H. Wixon, 212 West 18th street.
" S. Elizabeth Wandell, 77 Morton street.
" Adelaide D. Boyce, 268 West 43d street.
" Adaline Ellison, 208 West 10th street.
" Susan Harriott, 353 West 30th street.
" Sarah Throckmorton, 171 Waverley place.
Miss Anna Peterson, 159 Bleecker street.
" Marion J. Wood, 167 West 4th street.
" E. Fidelia Wood, 61 Leroy street.
" Laura G. Kenny, 20 Clarkson street.

JANITRESS.
Mrs. Mary Hunt, on the premises.

Primary School No. 25.

545 *Greenwich street, between Charlton and Vandam streets, Eighth Ward.*

Miss Mary E. Renville, 19 Jones street.
" Jane G. Hill, 659 Greenwich street.
" Emma Frost, 53 Vandam street.
" Emma J. Boggs, 453 Greenwich street.
" Anna R. Houseworth, 677 Grand st., J. C.
" Angeline Ransom, 106 King street.
Miss Jennie C. Cassady, 322 East 37th street.
" Emily Shepard, 22 Vandam street.
" Teresa Bernard, 48 Spring street.

JANITRESS.
Mrs. George Craft, 79 Charlton street.

Primary School No. 26.

Twelfth street, between Avenues A and B, Seventeenth Ward.

Miss H. Louise Clark, 314 West 33d street.
" Maggie A. Gannon, 227 East 10th street.
" Angeline V. Goodenough, 43 Java st., Greenpoint.
" Ellie F. Moran, 66 Marion street.
" Annie M. Corwin, 80th street, Yorkville.
" Mary E. Grey, 346 East 20th street.
" Mary C. Dolan, 409 East 9th street.
" Maria M. Price, 318 East 37th street.
" Mary E. Flynn, 84 2d avenue.
" Emma Van Ness, 174 2d street, B'klyn, E. D.
" Lizzie Foy, 231 7th avenue.
Miss Cassie Tompkins, 30 3d street.
" Kate V. Hill, 6 North 9th st., B'klyn, E. D.
" Frederika V. Wolfe, 510 Canal street.
" Maggie E. Byrnes, 201 East 39th street.
" Gertrude A. Pettigrew, 209 East 46th street.
" Mary A. Underhill, 322 5th street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

J. Frank Bartlett, 21 Union square.

JANITOR.

William H. Fleming, on the premises.

Primary School No. 27.

Thirty-seventh street, near Tenth avenue, Twentieth Ward.

Miss Amanda M. House, 143 East 30th street.
" Mary V. McKuskor, 424 West 35th street.
" Sarah Young, Hudson City.
" Kate L. Sims, Fort Lee, N. J.
" Sarah C. Kreemer, 247 West 26th street.
" M. Jennie Updike, 507 West 22d street.
" Ida L. Troutt, 313 West 20th street.
" Annie Hollister, 236 East 49th street.
" Kate M. Mooney, 130 West 25th street.
" Frances E. Hall, 151 West 33d street.
" Julia Hodges, 224 West 24th street.
" Mary C. Neely, 240 West 33d street.
" Margaret McGinn, 79 Division street.
" Josephine M. Belton, 101 West 17th street.
Miss Sarah A. Scott, 532 West 51st street.
" Amelia Frazer, 211 West 40th street.
" Margaret Roy, 404 West 29th street.
" Agnes Higgins, 260 West 24th street.
" Abbie G. Boland, 390 9th avenue.
" Sarah J. Burtis, 454 West 33d street.
" Maggie Smith, 20 110th street, Harlem.
" Emma Webb, 218 West 30th street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George C. Rexford, 40 Barrow street.

JANITOR.

Samuel C. Haight, on the premises.

Primary School No. 28.

Twentieth street, between First and Second avenues, Eighteenth Ward.

Miss Elizabeth A. Wilkinson, 327 East 49th street.
" Susan Cloherty, 119 Java street, Greenpoint.
" Eleanor E. Taylor, 209 East 26th street.
" Sarah Crouchley, 18 Hester street.
" Emma A. Hovey, 19 Irving place.
" Nellie Ford, 311 West 21st street.
" Theresa McArdle, Hunter's Point.
" Jennie Dugan, 318 East 37th street.
" Mary T. Geurnsey, 106 West 32d street.
Miss Mary F. Lambert, 306 East 20th street.
" Susan Brennan, 198 3d avenue.
" Mary E. McDonell, 230 3d avenue.
" Anna M. Lockridge, 306 East 26th street.
" Julia M. Murphy, 164 West 35th street.
" Sarah F. Dolan, 446 East 20th street.
" Mary E. Dooley, 350 East 20th street.

JANITOR.

Timothy Curtin, 322 East 20th street.

Primary School No. 29.

Nineteenth street, near Avenue A, Eighteenth Ward.

Miss Sarah Bodine, 212 East 39th street.
" Annie Byrdsall, 310 East 19th street.
" Catharine Kerr, 35 West Washington place.
" Irene Winchell, 286 3d avenue.
" Mary E. Cruise, 80th street, near 2d avenue.
" Mary L. Mitchell, 36 Smith street, Brooklyn.
" L. Josephine Snell, 359 West 18th street.
" Margaret A. Renahan, 334 East 16th street.
" Lamartine Whiting, Lexington avenue, South Bergen, N. J.
Miss Maria E. Fitzpatrick, Ave. A, near 120th st.
" Margaret Durnin, 194 3d avenue.
" Sarah C. Hanley, 330 3d avenue.
" Kate Cruise, 80th street, near 2d avenue.
" Mary Donohue, 336 Avenue A.
" Margaret Cowen, 198 3d avenue.
" Sarah Dolen, 409 East 9th street.

JANITOR.

Patrick Downey, 439 East 19th street.

Primary School No. 30.

Ward's Island, Twelfth Ward.

Miss Mary Cunningham, 124 East 24th street.
" Harriet Denniston, 223 East 59th street.
Mrs. Theresa Paton, 118th st., bet. 3d & 4th aves.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Miss Harriet Denniston, 223 East 59th street.

Primary School No. 31.

272 *and* 274 *Second street, Eleventh Ward.*

Miss Ellen F. Holly, 236 5th street.
" Annie W. Birdsall, 218 East Broadway.
" Maggie F. McCaffry, 293 3d street.
" Julia J. Pethick, 124 Division avenue, Williamsburg.
" Hannah Cromer, 41 Clinton street.
" Mary J. Birdsall, 218 East Broadway.
" Annie M. Houseworth, 259 7th street.
" Rachel J. Wilbur, 126 Avenue C.
" Tillie Willis, 112 Remsen st., Williamsburg.
" Julia Lander, 116 St. Mark's place.
Miss Emma L. Howe, 106 Columbia street.
" Lizzie Murray, 386 3d street.
" Maria T. Thompson, 329 Front street.
" Hester E. Theis, 358 8th street.
Mrs. Joanna M. Addi (floating), 507 E. Houston st.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Miss Olive Barber, 97 South 5th street, Brooklyn.

JANITOR.

Jacob Stephen, on the premises.

Primary School No. 32.

One Hundred and Eighty-sixth street, near King's Bridge road, Twelfth Ward.

Miss A. T. Morrissey, corner 10th avenue and 130th street, Manhattanville.
" Kate W. Peck, 123d street, near 3d avenue, Harlem.
" Maggie Veitch, Inwood.

MUSIC TEACHER.

H. A. Daley, 3d avenue, bet. 123d and 124th sts.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. O. Blennis, Fort Washington.

Primary School No. 33.

Seventieth street, near Third avenue, Nineteenth Ward.

Miss Elizabeth A. Martin, 75 East 70th street.
" Helen J. McArthur, 56 East 10th street.
Miss Libbie H. Rogers, 207 East 58th street.
" Kate A. Breslin, 410 East 17th street.

JANITRESS.

Miss Margaret Redman, in the building.

Primary School No. 34.

293 *Pearl street, Second Ward.*

Mrs. Eliza Reynolds, 1 Livingston place.
Miss Emilie T. Wharam, 110 Sands street, Brooklyn.
Miss Selenda M. Petrie, 58 S. 3d st., B'klyn, E. D.
" Ellen R. Hassit, 31 Depeyster street.
" Annie C. Rogers, 123 Beekman street.

JANITOR.

William Furlong.

Primary School No. 35.

Sixty-seventh street and Broadway, Twenty-second Ward.

Miss Julia M. Scarlett, Southwest corner Broadway and 51st street.
" Alphersyen G. Kidd, 725 9th avenue.
" Gertrude Ray, 10th avenue, near 104th street.
" Cornelia Thompson, 79th st., near Broadway.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Mrs. Anna Mahon, 452 West 49th street.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. Eliza Daly, 67th street, near 10th avenue.

Primary School No. 36.

70 Monroe street, near Pike, Seventh Ward.

Miss Sara E. Raywood, 28 Suffolk street.
" Harriet F. Budd, 50 Norfolk street.
" Margaret A. Blaney, 216 Cherry street.
" Ella F. Graham, Fort Greene place, Brooklyn.
" Annie T. Manning, 83 Mulberry street.
" Mary G. Brown, 103 Madison street.
" Anna L. Johnson, 100 York street, Brooklyn.
" Margaret R. Walsh, 146 Mulberry street.
" Catharine F. Cummings, 32 Essex street.

Miss Julia R. Hoban, 61 Monroe street.
" Mary F. Coyle, 69 Montgomery street.
" Hannah J. Hayes, 358 Cherry street.
" Mary E. Dillon, 76 Henry street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Mrs. Catharine Fitzpatrick, 75 Madison street.

JANITOR.

Michael Brassell, in the building.

Primary School No. 37.

40 and 42 Robinson street, Third Ward.

Miss Annie S. Steil, 82 Avenue D.
" Amanda Warts, 528 6th avenue.

Miss Mary Eager, 44 Broad street.
" Joanna Rourke, 407 West 43d street.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. Bridget Connolly, 40 and 42 Robinson street.

Primary School No. 38.

117 Cedar street, First Ward.

Miss Mary E. Dunican, 13 North Moore street.
" Sarah C. Hubie, 214 East 13th street.
" Sarah Cohen, 367 Henry street, Brooklyn.
" Missouri G. Finly, 45 Morton street.
" Kate Morris, 26 Rector street.
Mrs. Mary Healy, 21 Horatio street.

Miss Kate Carroll, 116 Degraw street, Brooklyn.
" Mary A. Cowen, 34 Greenwich street.
" Margaret Duffy, 31 Greenwich street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Francis H. Nash, Morrisania.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. Daniel O'Connell, 117 Cedar street.

Primary School No. 39.

194 and 196 Seventh street, between Avenues B and C, Eleventh Ward.

Miss Henrietta Fisk, 313 East 4th street.
" Eleanor Magee, 9 Eighth street, Brooklyn.
" Charlotte Morris, 28 S. 4th street, Brooklyn.
" Mary Beilby, 46 South 1st street, Brooklyn.
" Annie Chasmar, 811 5th street.
" Patience Hallett, 55 S. 3d street, Brooklyn.

Miss Elmira Lemon, 202 East 55th street.
" Amelia Bauer, 206 Avenue B.
" Elizabeth Stewart, 22 Prince street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Miss Olive Barber, 26 Taylor street, Brooklyn.

JANITOR.

Austin Edwards, 196 7th street.

Primary School No. 40.

Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, Twenty-second Ward.

Miss Henrietta L. Egbert, 303 West 46th street.
" Sarah A. Fick, 76th street near Grand Boulevard.
" Lizzie M. Bell, 319 West 23d street.
" Alice G. Styles, Yonkers, N. Y.
" Mary R. Bannan, 301 West 36th street.
" Margaret A. McGown, 312 S. 3d street, J. C.
" Katie A. Lantry, 552 West 46th street.
" Cornelia Walters, 248 West 49th street.
" Sarah E. McKenzie, 267 West 54th street.

Miss Margaret O'Brien, 330 West 51st street.
" Emma A. McGean, 864 8th avenue.
" Marion Christie, 573 3d Avenue.
" Mary F. Golding, 913 8th avenue.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Miss Eugenia A. Kavanaugh, 46 West 32d street.

JANITOR.

James Wilson, 127 West 53d street.

Primary School No. 41.

516 *West Fifty-second street, near Tenth avenue, Twenty-second Ward.*

Miss Louise A. Bamman, 134 East 38th street.
" Mary E. O'Keefe, 242 West 50th street.
" Jane O'Brien, 329 Cherry street.
" Margaret E. Henry, 154 West 49th street.
" Frank B. Simpson, 157 East 38th street.
Mary K. O'Donnell, 874 8th avenue.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Eugenia Kavanaugh.

JANITOR.

Patrick Gormley, in the building.

Primary School No. 42.

Fourth avenue, near Ninetieth street, Twelfth Ward.

Mrs. Harriet J. Craver, 125th street, near 5th ave.
Miss Letitia Smith, 4th avenue, near 84th street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

Hobart A. Daly, 2277 3d avenue.

JANITOR.

Patrick Long, on the premises.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

Colored School No. 1.

135 *Mulberry street, Fourteenth Ward.*

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

John Peterson, 84 Wooster street.
Peter H. Loveridge, 155 Laurens street.
John R. Porter, 80 Nassau street.
Wright Seaman, 135 Mulberry street.
Miss Julia A. E. Wood, 15 York street.
" Elizabeth W. Thompson, 318 Pearl street.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Eliza Gwynne Ferris, 243 West 15th street.
" Emily Thomas, 15 York street.
Miss Mary E. Hagerman, 68 Sullivan street.
Miss Elizabeth Gray, 168 Elm street.
" Mary H. Marshall, 202 Broadway.
" Emma L. Hagerman, 68 Sullivan street.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Miss Sarah A. Burroughs.

MUSIC TEACHER.

George W. Pettit.

JANITRESS.

Jane Tredwell.

Colored School No. 2.

51 *and* 53 *Laurens street.*

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Miss Fanny Tompkins, 52 Laurens street.
" Caroline Hamilton, 153 Thompson street.
" Kate Stanley, 218 Sullivan street.
" Emily B. Thomas, 15 York street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Mary E. Tripp, 300 Mulberry street.
" Angeline Dawley, 52 Laurens street.
Miss Maria Zuille, 120 Clinton place.
" Agatha Prendergast, 50 Sullivan street.
" Johannah Parker, 23 Leonard street.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

(*Grammar Department.*)

William Appo. 13 Grand street.

(*Primary Department.*)

Mrs. Virginia Montgomery, 50 Laurens street.

JANITRESS.

Miss Caroline Lapéne, 47 Laurens street.

Colored School No. 3.

West Forty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Twenty-second Ward.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Charles L. Reason, 118 Laurens street.
Miss Mary H. Anderson, 543 Broome street.
" Mary E. Eato, 13 Minetta street.
" Mary E. Nichols, 328 West 26th street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Catharine A. Thompson, 323 West 37th st.
Miss Letitia D. Wright, 539 6th avenue.
" Jane L. Eato, 13 Minetta street.

MUSIC TEACHER.

William Appo. 13 Grand street.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Miss Sarah A. Burroughs, 707 Lexington avenue.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. Delia Stuart, in the building.

Colored School No. 4.

98 *West Seventeenth street, Sixteenth Ward.*

BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Sarah J. S. Tompkins, 50 West 13th street.
Miss Florence T. Ray, 311 East 62d street.
" J. Imogen Howard, 50 Sullivan street.
Mrs. Adeline O. Leonard, 35 Chapel st., B'klyn.
Miss Serena Dennis, 212 Sullivan street.
Mrs. Ann E. Stewart, 213 Sullivan street.
Miss Sarah Wharfield, 250 West 29th street.
" Eliza J. Green, 109 West 52d street.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Elizabeth Pierce, 25 Charles street.

DRAWING TEACHER.

Miss Sarah A. Burroughs, 707 Lexington avenue.

MUSIC TEACHER.

William Appo, 13 Grand street.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. Diana McCrea, 128 West 17th street.

Colored School No. 5.

One Hundred and Twentieth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Miss Catharine Harley, 6 City Hall place.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. Frances A. Hughes, in the building.

Colored School No. 6.

155 *Stanton street, Seventeenth Ward.*

Mrs. Mary M. Moreau, 13 Fifth street, Brooklyn.
Miss Eliza D. Richards, 50 Sullivan street.
" Ada C. Bowers, 153 Thompson street.

MUSIC, DRAWING, AND TEACHER OF PENMANSHIP.

Mrs. Mary M. Moreau.

JANITRESS.

Mrs. Harriet Le Dine, 155 Stanton street.

CORPORATE SCHOOLS

PARTICIPATING IN THE SCHOOL MONEYS.

New York Orphan Asylum.

Seventy-fourth street and Broadway.

TEACHERS.

(*Male Department.*)

Mr. A. P. Supplee.

(*Female Department.*)

Mrs. Bridgeman.

(*Primary Department.*

Miss Marion Dempster.

Letters and packages will reach the Asylum most expeditiously when directed to Station J, which is in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum.

Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum.

No. 67 West Tenth street.

TEACHERS.

Miss F. E. Corle. | Miss M. C. Miller. | Miss S. A. Ransley. | Miss S. E. Pyatt.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

City Office, 516 Broadway.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island.

Ferry to the Island at foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, Harlem, New York.

PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

Samuel M. Sprole.

VICE-PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS.

John A. Deady.

ASSISTANTS TEACHERS.

L. Velona Stockwell, Helen Underhill, Sarah K. Peirce, Emma Saunders, Mary Purtell, Miss Sarah F. Guild, Miss Julia Wanzer, " Eliza Fisher, Mary Grace Murray, Agnes Mollan.

TEACHERS IN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Miss Nellie Mollan, " Catherine Harris, Miss Nellie S. Blashfield, " Emma S. Walker.

Leake and Watts Orphan House.

Ninth and Tenth avenues, and One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth streets, Manhattanville.

PRINCIPAL (M. D.)
Henry Heer.

FIRST ASSISTANT (M. D.)
Miss Cornelia Van Wyck.

SECOND ASSISTANT (M. D.)
Miss Charlotte G. McLeod.

PRINCIPAL (F. D.)
Miss Sarah S. Richmond.

ASSISTANT (F. D.)
Miss Anna F. Guest.

Colored Orphan Asylum.

One Hundred and Forty-third street and Tenth avenue, New York.

TEACHERS.
Miss Rosalie F. Davis,
" Jeannie Pearson,
Miss Adelia W. Baker,
" Emilia Clemmer,
" C. J. Cox.

American Female Guardian Society,

29 *East Twenty-ninth street,*

AND

Home for the Friendless,

East Thirtieth street, New York.

Home School.

29 *East Twenty-ninth street.*

PRINCIPAL.
Mrs. L. B. Ely.

ASSISTANT.
Miss Fannie A. Allen.

Home Industrial School No. 1.

29 *East Twenty-ninth street.*

PRINCIPAL.
Miss E. A. Haviland.

ASSISTANT.
Miss M. A. Haviland.

Home Industrial School No. 3.

Twenty-fifth street, corner Eighth avenue.

PRINCIPAL.
Miss E. Brotherton.

ASSISTANT.
Miss M. G. Davis.

Home Industrial School No. 4.

15 *Tompkins street.*

PRINCIPAL.
Miss S. S. B. Tripp.

ASSISTANT.
Miss M. L. Keyser.

Home Industrial School No. 5.

244 *West Thirty-third street.*

PRINCIPAL.
Miss M. E. K. Richardson.

ASSISTANT.
Miss S. Richardson.

Home Industrial School No. 6.

133 *West Fifty-fourth street.*

PRINCIPAL.
Miss S. M. Cooke.

ASSISTANT.
Miss M. Anderson.

Home Industrial School No. 7.

West Forty-ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

PRINCIPAL.

Miss A. A. Newton.

ASSISTANT.

Miss A. P. Wilson.

Home Industrial School No. 8.

Corner Horatio street and Greenwich avenue.

PRINCIPAL.

Miss Mary S. Brown.

ASSISTANT.

Miss S. M. Hume.

Home Industrial School No. 9.

1000 *Third avenue.*

TEACHER.

Miss J. A. F. Van Nostrand.

Ladies' Home Missionary Society.

Site of the Old Brewery, the original Mission at the Points.

PRINCIPAL.

Mrs. Georgiana Van Eken.

ASSISTANTS.

Miss Ella Shaffer, Miss Ella Rider.

Miss Sarah Osborn, Miss Mary Brown,
" Ida Olssen, " Chiller Newbold.

INFANT CLASS.

Miss Lida Thompson, Miss Susie McEvoy.

Five Points House of Industry.

155 *Worth street, New York.*

PRINCIPAL.

Mrs. M. C. Martin.

TEACHERS.

Miss Lottie Wallace, Miss L. H. Loader,
Miss E. B. Raymond,
" Mary Lunan,
" Lizzie E. Wallace,
" Millie D. Halliday,
Mrs. A. L. Weaver.

New York Juvenile Asylum.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street and Tenth avenue.

OFFICE AND HOUSE OF RECEPTION,

61 *West Thirteenth street.*

Address Letters for the Asylum, "Station M," New York.

Miss A. J. Stickney, Teacher at Asylum.
" N. L. Moody, " "
" M. A. Merrell, " "
" S. M. King, " "
" M. B. Kidder, " "
" H. M. Goodspeed, " "

Miss J. R. Pratt, Teacher at Asylum.
" H. J. Kidder, " "
" H. E. Bates, Assistant Principal at House of Reception.
Stephen Johns, Detailed Police Officer at House of Reception.

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, New York City.

Asylum for Boys, Fifth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
Sister Servant—Sister Borromeo, and eleven teachers.

Asylum for Girls, Madison avenue and Fifty-second street.
Sister Servant—Sister Frederica, and four teachers.

Asylum for Girls, corner of Prince and Mott streets.
Sister Servant—Sister Mary Frances, and six teachers.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital.

TEACHER.

Miss Charlotte Coxhead.

SCHEDULE.

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF EACH SCHOOL UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

January 1st, 1870.

NAME.	LOCATION.	WARD.	NAME.	LOCATION.	WARD.
Grammar Schools.			Grammar Schools.		
No. 1	Vandewater street, near Pearl.	4	No. 57	115th street, near 3d avenue...	12
2	116 Henry street, near Pike...	7	58	52d street, near 8th avenue....	22
3	490 Hudson street, cor. Grove.	9			
4	203 Rivington st., near Ridge..	13	Primary Schools.		
5	222–226 Mott street.....	14			
6	On Randall's Island.....	12	No. 1	Ludlow street, near Delancey..	10
7	60 Chrystie street, near Hester	10	2	101 Bayard street, near Baxter	6
8	66 Grand street, near Wooster.	8	3	100 Cannon st., near Stanton..	11
9	Corner 82d st. and 11th ave...	22	4	429 East 16th st., near 1st ave.	18
10	180 Wooster st., near Bleecker.	15	5	4th street, near Avenue C.....	11
11	17th street, near 8th avenue...	16	6	61 Thompson street.....	8
12	371 Madison st., near Jackson.	7	7	174 West 10th street.....	9
13	298 Houston street, near Essex	17	8	Mott street, near Canal.....	6
14	27th street, near 2d avenue....	21	9	42 1st street.....	17
15	289 5th st., bet. Aves. C & D..	11	10	Cannon street, near Broome...	13
16	13th street, near 7th avenue...	9	11	Vestry, near Hudson street....	5
17	47th st., bet. 8th and 9th aves.	22	12	85–89 Roosevelt street.....	4
18	51st st., near Lexington ave...	19	13	Downing street, near Bleecker.	9
19	14th street, near 1st avenue...	17	14	Oliver street, near Oak.....	4
20	Chrystie street, near Delancey.	10	15	3 Stone street.....	1
21	Marion street, near Prince....	14	16	East 32d street, near 3d ave...	21
22	Stanton street, corner Sheriff..	11	17	Corner 42d street and B'way..	22
23	26 and 28 City Hall place.....	6	18	Waverley place, near Bank st..	9
24	Elm street, near Leonard.....	6	19	223 West 18th street.....	16
26	W. 30th st., bet. 6th & 7th aves.	20	20	Broome street, near Clinton...	13
27	42d street, near 3d avenue.....	19	21	East 57th, near 3d avenue.....	19
28	40th street, near 8th avenue...	22	22	9th street, corner 1st avenue..	17
29	97 and 99 Greenwich street....	1	23	11th st., bet. 3d and 4th aves..	17
30	Baxter street, near Grand.....	14	24	Horatio street, near Hudson...	9
31	Monroe st., near Montgomery..	7	25	545 Greenwich street.....	8
32	35th street, near 9th avenue...	20	26	S. side 12th st., near Ave. B..	17
33	28th st., bet. 9th and 10th aves.	20	27	37th street, near 10th avenue..	20
34	Broome street, bet. Sheriff and Willet.....	13	28	20th street, near 2d avenue....	18
			29	19th st., bet. 1st ave. & Ave. A	18
35	13th street, near 6th avenue...	15	30	Ward's Island.....	12
36	9th street, near Avenue C.....	11	31	2d street, near Avenue C.....	11
37	87th street, near 4th avenue...	12	32	186th st., n. King's Bridge road	12
38	Clarke street, near Broome....	8	33	East 70th st., near 3d avenue..	19
39	125th st., bet. 2d and 3d aves..	12	34	293 Pearl st., near Beekman st.	2
40	23d street, bet. 2d and 3d aves.	18	35	67th street, Broadway	22
41	Greenwich ave., opposite Charles street.....	9	36	68 and 70 Monroe street.....	7
			37	40 and 42 Robinson street.....	3
42	Allen st., bet. Canal & Hester.	10	38	117 Cedar street.....	1
43	129th street, corner 10th ave..	12	39	194–196 7th street.....	11
44	Cor. N. Moore and Varick sts..	5	40	53d st., bet. B'way & 8th ave..	22
45	24th st., bet. 7th and 8th aves.	16	41	West 52d street, near 10th ave.	22
46	156th st., bet. 9th & 10th aves.	12	42	Corner of 90th st. and 4th ave.	12
47	12th street, between Broadway and University place.....	15	Colored Grammar Schools.		
48	28th st., bet. 6th and 7th aves.	20			
49	37th st., bet. 2d and 3d aves...	21			
50	20th st., bet. 2d and 3d aves...	18	No. 1	135 Mulberry street, bet. Grand and Hester.....	14
51	44th st., bet. 10th & 11th aves.	22			
52	206th street, near Tubby Hook	12	2	51 & 53 Laurens st., n. Broome	8
53	79th street, near Third avenue	19	3	West 41st street, near 8th ave.	20
54	104th street, cor. 10th avenue.	12	4	98 West 17th street.....	16
55	20th street, near 7th avenue...	16	5	120th street, near 4th avenue..	12
56	238–239 West 18th street.....	16	6	155 Stanton street.....	17

Corporate Schools

PARTICIPATING IN THE SCHOOL FUND.

New York Orphan Asylum—Bloomingdale road, between 73d and 74th streets.

Protestant Half Orphan Asylum—67 West 10th street.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents — House of Refuge, Randall's Island. Office, 516 Broadway.

Leake and Watts Orphan House—Manhattanville, 9th and 10th avenues, and 111th and 112th streets.

Colored Orphan Asylum—Carmansville, 143d and 10th avenue.

American Female Guardian Society—32 East 30th street. Office, 43 Bible House.

Ladies' Home Missionary Society—Site of the Old Brewery, 61 Park street.

Five Points House of Industry—155, 157, 159 Worth street.

New York Juvenile Asylum—175th street and 10th avenue. House of Reception, 13th street, near 6th avenue.

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum—
For Boys—5th ave., bet. 51st and 52d streets.
For Girls—Prince street, corner Mott.
11th street, near 7th avenue.

Children's Aid Society—Office, No. 19 East 4th street.

Nursery and Child's Hospital—Lexington avenue, corner East 51st street.

Schedule

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN EACH WARD.

WARDS.	GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	COLORED.
	Nos.	Nos.	
First	29	15–38	
Second		34	
Third		37	
Fourth	1	12–14	
Fifth	44	11	
Sixth	23–24	2–8	
Seventh	2–12–31	36	
Eighth	8–38	6–25	2
Ninth	3–16–41	7–13–18–24	
Tenth	7–20–42	1	
Eleventh	15–22–36	3–5–31–39	
Twelfth	6–37–39–43–46–52–54–57	30–32–42	5
Thirteenth	4–34	10–20	
Fourteenth	5–21–30		1
Fifteenth	10–35–47		
Sixteenth	11–45–55–56		4
Seventeenth	13–19	9–22–23–26	6
Eighteenth	40–50	4–28–29	
Nineteenth	18–27–53	21–33	
Twentieth	26–32–33–48	27	22
Twenty-first	14–49	16	
Twenty-second	9–17–28–51–58	17–35–40–41	

State and City Superintendents.

Hon. Abraham B. Weaver, *State Superintendent of Public Instruction*, Albany, N. Y.

Samuel S. Randall, *City Superintendent of Schools.* Office, corner Grand and Elm streets. Resigned June 1, 1870.

Henry Kiddle, *Assistant Superintendent* to 1st June.

" *City Superintendent* from 1st June.

Thomas F. Harrison, *Assistant Superintendent.*

William Jones, *Assistant Superintendent.*

Norman A. Calkins, *Assistant Superintendent.*

John H. Fanning, *Assistant Superintendent*, 1st June.

COLLEGE OF NEW YORK.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

LEXINGTON AVENUE, CORNER OF TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

Board of Trustees. 1870.

Richard L. Larremore, *Chairman.*
L. D. Kiernan, *Secretary.*
William Hitchman, to May 4.
L. D. Kiernan, from May 4.
Isaac Bell,
Timothy Brennan,
William E. Duryea,
Magnus Gross,
Lorin Ingersoll,
Richard L. Larremore, resigned July 1.
Samuel A. Lewis,
Thomas Murphy,
Nathaniel Sands,
John H. Sherwood,
Bernard Smyth,
William Wood,
Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., July 1.

Executive Committee. 1870.

Magnus Gross,
Nathaniel Sands,
Samuel A. Lewis,
William E. Duryea,
Bernard Smyth,
John H. Sherwood,
Timothy Brennan.

Faculty and other Instructors.

Alexander S. Webb, *President and Professor of Political Philosophy.*
Horace Webster, M.D., LL.D., *Emeritus Professor of Moral, Intellectual, and Political Philosophy.*
Jean Roemer, LL.D., *Professor of the French Language and Literature.*
Augustin José Morales, LL.D., *Professor of the Spanish Language and Literature.*
Gerardus Beekman Docharty, LL.D., *Professor of Mathematics, and Secretary of the Faculty.*
Charles Edward Anthon, LL.D., *Professor of History and Belles-Lettres.*
John Graeff Barton, A.M., *Professor of the English Language and Literature.*

Robert Ogden Doremus, M.D., *Professor of Chemistry and Physics.*
Hermann Joseph Aloys Kœrner, Ph.D., *Professor of Descriptive Geometry and Drawing.*
Adolph Werner, M.D., *Professor of the German Language and Literature.*
John Christopher Draper, M.D., *Professor of Natural History, Physiology, and Hygiene.*
Alfred George Compton, A.M., *Professor of Mechanics, Astronomy, and Engineering.*
George Washington Huntsman, A.M., *Professor of Philosophy.*
Charles George Herbermann, Ph.D., *Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.*
Jesse Ames Spencer, S.T.D., *Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.*
Joseph Howard Palmer, A.M., *Tutor.*
William Beinhauer Silber, Ph.D., *Tutor.*
Benjamin Arad Sheldon, A.M., *Tutor in Mathematics.*
Casimir Fabregou, A.M., *Tutor in French.*
James Godwin, A.M., *Tutor.*
Solomon Woolf, A.M., *Tutor.*
James Knox, A.M., *Tutor.*
Fitzgerald Tisdall, Jr., A.M., *Tutor.*
James Edward Morrison, A.M., LL.B., *Tutor in History and Belles-Lettres.*
Charles Roberts, Jr., A.M., LL.B., *Tutor.*
William Stratford, A.M., M.D., *Tutor.*
Ernest Fiston, A.M., *Tutor in French.*
Eustace Whipple Fisher, A.M., *Tutor in English Language and Literature.*
Edward Ellice Burnet, A.M., *Tutor in English Language and Literature.*
Joseph Edwin Frobisher, *Special Instructor in Elocution.*
Asa Williams Wilkinson, M.D., *Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.*
John Augustus Knapp, *Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.*
William G. McGuckin, *Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.*
John R. Sim, *Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.*
Louis Antoine Languellie, *Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.*
John J. Caning, *Librarian and Registrar.*
James P. Kissner, *Assistant in Repository.*
John Bonney, *Janitor.*
Dennis Leavy, *Assistant Janitor.*

The College of the City of New York, originally entitled the Free Academy, although academic in name, was intended, from its very first inception, to furnish a complete collegiate education. This appears from the language of a committee appointed by the Board of Education, July 27, 1846, to report upon the subject of the establishment of an institution of this nature, which report was made and considered at a meeting of the Board held on February 10, 1847, and formed the basis of a memorial to the Legislature. It recommended the establishment of a "Free College" in the following terms:—

"Your Committee will briefly remark that their design is to offer the idea of a college in which, while it shall be in no way inferior to our colleges in the character, amount, and value of the information given to the pupils, the course of studies to be pursued will have reference to the active duties of operative life rather than those more particularly regarded as necessary for the pulpit, bar, or medical profession."

In accordance with this recommendation the Legislature authorized the establishment of the New York Free Academy, and a course of study was laid down adapted to accomplish this great purpose of its organization. From time to time, as practical experience suggested amendments, the course was modified and enlarged, until it attained such breadth and symmetry that the Legislature, in the year 1854, passed a law endowing the institution with full power to confer upon its graduates the usual collegiate degrees and diplomas in the arts and sciences.

As one class after another graduated and left the city to reside in other parts of the country, where their Alma Mater was only known by its name, they found the impression existing that they had not

enjoyed a collegiate education, and hence arose the unpleasant necessity of vindicating their claim to liberal learning by explaining their *status* as graduates of the New York Free Academy. This cloud which rested upon the graduates began to cast its shadow upon the institution itself.

From year to year there was an increasing number of those who repaired to different colleges to finish their education, not because of any superior advantages to be enjoyed there, but simply that they might graduate from institutions having the title as well as the functions of a college. It therefore became a general conviction among our graduates and students that it would be an act of policy as well as of justice to give the institution the name to which it was fairly entitled, both by its course of study and by the act of the Legislature empowering it to confer collegiate degrees.

Such, we believe, was also the sentiment of the most enlightened friends of education, who had become acquainted with the character of the Free Academy and the thorough training of its graduates in the liberal arts and sciences. For these reasons, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, the Legislature changed the name to that of "THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK," by an act passed March 30, 1866.

COURSE OF STUDIES.—The entire course embraces a period of five years, of two terms each year. The full course is the same for all students, and comprises either Ancient or Modern Languages, under the following regulations, viz. :—

1. A *full course*, with Modern Languages, includes French, Spanish, and German.

2. A *full course*, with Ancient Languages, includes Latin, Greek, and, in the senior year, any one of the above three Modern Languages.

3. Students unable to follow a full course, or desirous of perfecting themselves in any particular branch of knowledge, may enter in *partial course*, which embraces any studies less than either of the full courses.

REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.—The examination of candidates for admission takes place immediately after the general examination in June. No student can be admitted to the College unless he resides in the city, be fourteen years of age, have attended the Common Schools in the city twelve months, and pass a good examination in

Spelling,	Arithmetic,
Reading,	Algebra, as far as quadratic equations, inclusive,
Writing,	Geography,
English Grammar,	History of the United States,

Elementary Book-keeping.

No candidate can be examined for admission unless he present to the President of the College a certificate in the form prepared by the Executive Committee, signed by the Principals of the Schools of which he has been a member, and specifying the age of the candidate, the Grammar Schools of this city which he has attended, the dates and the length of time of his attendance in each. If the number qualified for admission be more than can be admitted, the preference is to be given to those who have attended the Grammar Schools the greater period.

At either of the regular examinations candidates may be admitted to any class to pursue the studies of any one or more departments, provided they shall have attended the Grammar Schools the requisite period, shall be of the proper age, shall pass the proper examination for admission, and also an examination satisfactory to the Faculty in the previous studies of the class or departments to which they wish to be admitted.

No person is allowed to be present at the examination for admission except the instructors in the College and the members of the Board of Trustees; neither the names of the candidates nor the schools from which they are sent are made known to the instructors conducting the examinations; but each candidate is designated, during examination, by a number given to him on a card by the President. Only the names of such as have passed a good examination are afterward ascertained, in order to be inscribed on the rolls of the College.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class must be fifteen years of age, and must pass an examination in the studies pursued by the Introductory Class, in addition to the usual examination for admission.

The choice of each student as to the course of studies he intends to pursue must be made in writing at the time of his admission, and registered and filed at the College. It must be made by the parent or guardian, or by the parent or guardian be submitted in writing to the discretion of the Faculty. It is important that the subject be carefully considered before the selection is made, as, from considerations of advantage to the student, as well as from a proper regard for the orderly working and discipline of

the institution, when once commenced, the same course must be pursued as long as the student remains in the College.

Every student admitted into the College receives a certificate thereof, stating that, on leaving the institution with a good character, after one year he shall receive another certificate or diploma, stating the period he has been in the College, and the studies there pursued by him, provided he shall have satisfactorily accounted for all the books and other property committed to him; but no student shall receive a certificate of dismission if he be dismissed for misconduct; and in each certificate it shall be stated that the recipient is furnished with a statement of his standing in the College, as it appears on the records during his whole connection with the institution. If a student absents himself for two weeks without obtaining permission, his name is stricken from the rolls, and he loses his right to a certificate of good standing on leaving the institution.

DISCIPLINE.—The rules of conduct are but few, and laid down in view of securing prompt attention to duty and correct behavior. Any infraction of these rules involves punishment, which, according to the offence, consists of demerit marks, private admonition, admonition by the President in the presence of the section and of the instructor in the recitation-room, suspension by the direction of the President, public admonition by the President in presence of all the students at roll-call, final admonition by the President in a meeting of the Faculty, and dismission for misconduct, the latter to be directed by a vote of the Faculty.

Every violation of the rules is recorded in the *Book of Discipline*, together with the degree of punishment inflicted, and the amount of demerits received. No student is demerited without receiving notice of the fact and the cause.

TERMS, VACATIONS, ETC.—The classes are annual, and each year is divided into two terms.

There are three vacations in each Collegiate Year—the summer vacation, from the 3d of July to the 3d Wednesday in September; the winter vacation, from the 25th day of December to the 2d day of January, inclusive; and the spring vacation, from the last day of April, inclusive, one week. There are no College exercises on Saturday, on the day celebrated as the Anniversary of American Independence, on the 22d day of February, and on Thanksgiving Day. The first Collegiate Term commences at the end of the summer vacation, and the second at the end of the first examination.

The exercises, during term-time, begin at 9 A.M., and continue until all the classes are heard. The doors are closed for roll-call at precisely fifteen minutes before 9 o'clock, when all the students are to be in their seats in the Chapel, and all the instructors in attendance.

EXAMINATIONS.—There are two public examinations during the Collegiate Year. The first commences on the first Monday of February, the second on the third Monday before Commencement, each continuing eight days. The examinations are conducted by the officer in charge of each study, and no student is allowed to advance to the next class without being found qualified for such advancement. If any student shall, in any of his studies, have made so little progress as not to have an average rate of at least half the maximum on the last Merit Roll, he is rated as deficient, and so recorded; and, if rated as deficient on two successive Merit Rolls, he is dismissed from the College.

NORMAL COLLEGE OF NEW YORK.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

EAST FOURTH STREET, CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Board of Education.

Bernard Smyth, *President.* | Lawrence D. Kiernan, *Clerk.*

Normal College Committee.

Isaac Bell,
William E. Duryea,
Magnus Gross,
William Wood,
Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.

By-Laws Relative to the Female Normal College of the City of New York.

The Normal College is for the education and training of such pupils of the Female Grammar Schools of the City of New York as shall have completed the studies of the first grade of the Grammar School course.

The studies and instruction of the Normal College shall be of such a nature as to furnish for the schools of this city a constant supply of trained and competent teachers.

The Normal College shall hold its sessions every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday throughout the year (except on such holidays and vacations as are now granted to the Common Schools of the City of New York, and, in addition, one week of holidays from the 29th of April in each year), from 9 A.M. until 2 P.M., and on Saturdays from 9 A.M. until 1 P.M.

The Normal College is to be held in a building to be erected for that purpose, and until the erection thereof, in such building as the Committee on Normal College, Evening and Colored Schools may designate.

The Normal College is under the immediate direction and supervision of the Standing Committee on Normal College, Evening, and Colored Schools.

Regulations Having the Force of By-Laws.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

The President of the Normal College has the immediate supervision and government of the College, under the By-Laws and Regulations of the Board of Education and of the Committee on the Normal College, Evening, and Colored Schools. He must be present at every meeting of the Committee, except when questions affecting him personally shall be discussed. All cases of delinquency and misconduct are reported to him by the Professors and Tutors, and all punishments are imposed by his direction, and are recorded, together with abstracts of the Merit-Rolls, in the books of the institution. When any student shall be habitually delinquent, it shall be the duty of the President to give notice thereof in writing to the parent or guardian.

It is the duty of the President to make and keep a record of all books and supplies furnished to the Normal College. All requisitions and bills are to be approved by him before being audited by the Committee on the Normal College, Evening, and Colored Schools; and no books or other property shall be condemned until examined by the President.

In the absence of the President the Vice-President shall perform his duties; and in the absence of both, the duties of President shall be performed by the senior Professor (seniority to be decided according to date of appointment).

The Professors have the general superintendence of everything pertaining to instruction in their respective departments, are responsible for the successful prosecution of the studies under their charge, and are required to do all in their power to protect the interests intrusted to their care.

A Lady Superintendent has general charge of the students, under the direction of the President, at the time of assembling, dismissing, and changing of exercises, and is responsible for the manners and morals of the students. She is also to assist in the examination of the classes, and to instruct in such of the higher departments of study as may require her assistance. In the performance of such duties as may be assigned to the Lady Superintendent, the Tutors are to carry out all needful regulations, and shall hold themselves in readiness to execute the necessary orders. The Lady Superintendent, however, has no control over the several departments of study, which are under the general supervision of the Professors; nor have the Professors any control over the discipline of the Normal College, except to make such suggestions to the President as the welfare of the institution may demand.

All Professors and Tutors are required to be at their several posts of duty at or before 8.45 o'clock, A.M.

During the two first years the pupils of the Normal College shall be called "students," and during the last year of the course, "pupil-teachers."

Faculty and other Instructors.

Thomas Hunter, 334 East 65th street, *President, and Professor of Intellectual Philosophy and of the Theory and Practice of Teaching.*

Arthur H. Dundon, 92 Wayne street, Jersey City, *Vice-President, and Professor of the English Language and Latin.*

Joseph A. Gillet, 319 West 55th street, *Professor of Physics and Mathematics.*

Philip M. W. Redfield, 200 West 125th street, *Professor of Natural Science.*

Charles A. Schlegel, 70 Christopher street, *Professor of German and French.*

Lydia F. Wadleigh, 17 University place, *Lady Superintendent.*

Sarah E. Heybeck, 349 East 55th street, *Secretary and Librarian.*

Eliza Woods, 416 West 34th street, *Tutor in Mathematics.*

Lavinia M. Holman, 24 University place, *Tutor in Natural Science.*

Frances E. Feeks, corner 125th street and 1st ave., *Tutor in Latin and Literature.*

Mary A. Mathews, 125 East 27th street, *Tutor in Mathematics.*

A. Caroline Covell, 23 East 17th street, *Tutor in Drawing.*

Abbie E. Hamlin, *Tutor in Natural Science.*

Mary Willard, 8 Varick place, *Tutor in History and Literature.*

Adele Bassie, 245 East 13th street, *Tutor in French.*

Helen G. Morgan, Prospect avenue, Jersey City, *Tutor in English Language.*

Laura E. Leal, 775 Lexington avenue, *Tutor in English Language.*

Jane Harkness, 318 West 47th street, *Tutor in Book-keeping and Writing.*

Emma L. Crasto, 233 East 120th street, *Tutor in Latin.*

Jessie McGregor, 210 West 20th street, *Tutor in Physics.*
Agnes Jackson, 563 7th avenue, *Tutor in Mathematics.*
Eliza M. Phelps, 375 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, *Tutor in Mathematics.*
Mary E. M. Carr, 153 East 26th street, *Tutor in History.*
Elfrida De Wailly, 268 West 42d street, *Tutor in French.*
George Mangold, 70 3d street, *Tutor in Music.*
Ida E. Bruce, 75 East 10th street, *Tutor in Intellectual Philosophy and Methods of Teaching.*
Charlotte V. Hutchings, 673 7th avenue, *Musical Directress.*

Rules and Regulations for the Normal College.

1. All pupil-teachers * shall be present in their recitation-rooms at or before 8.50 o'clock, and shall be ready to assemble at 8.55 o'clock.

2. When the first bell rings, all conversation shall cease; nor shall any communication be permitted while assembling, changing rooms, or leaving the building.

3. Hats, cloaks, and shawls shall be put away in the wardrobes before assembling in the main hall.

4. All pupil-teachers coming late to the College shall enter their names in a book kept for that purpose, and shall bring a note in the parent's or guardian's handwriting, accounting for lateness and absence.

5. Pupil-teachers shall not leave the College premises without special permission from the President or from the Superintendent.

6. Pupil-teachers shall not leave their rooms without permission, nor shall they pass from one floor to another, unless sent or permitted by proper authority.

7. No books, other than those in use in the College, shall be permitted in the recitation-rooms; nor shall students be allowed to introduce newspapers or magazines.

8. Books in the hands of the pupil-teachers shall be covered, carefully kept, and, when leaving the College, the students shall return them.

9. Pupil-teachers shall not invite friends to visit the College; nor shall persons other than their parents and guardians be permitted to see them.

10. Pupil-teachers absent from duty for a period longer than three days shall notify the President by post or otherwise.

11. Pupil-teachers absent for a period longer than one week, without notification, shall have their names stricken from the rolls; and in order to be restored they shall apply to the Committee.

12. Every pupil-teacher shall pursue all the studies of the grade in which she is a student; and two lessons, at least, shall be prepared at home.

13. The pupil-teachers, in coming to and retiring from the College, shall not loiter about the front door nor on the sidewalk, but shall walk with proper vigor and celerity.

14. All bells and other signals shall be promptly obeyed.

15. A careful record of attendance, of conduct, and of progress in study shall be kept by each professor and tutor; and once in each quarter the President shall furnish the Committee on the Normal College a report of the standing of every pupil-teacher.

16. Promotions shall be made and diplomas granted only after an impartial examination.

17. The students shall respect and obey the pupil-teachers detailed for duty.

18. Any wilful violation of these Rules and Regulations shall subject the delinquent to reprimand, suspension from duty, or dismissal from the College, according to the nature and extent of the offence.

Course of Study for the Female Normal and High School.

There shall be a three years' course, divided into six terms of twenty-two weeks each.

1. First Term, First Year.—*Ancient History* and *Physical Geography; Latin* commenced; *French* or *German* commenced; *Algebra* commenced; and *Natural Philosophy* commenced.

The above studies to be prepared at home, but never more than two subjects of study during one day.

Botany and *Chemistry* to be taught in school.

English Grammar and *Arithmetic* reviewed fortnightly.

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* Whenever the word "student," "pupil," or "pupil-teacher" appears, it applies to the same class of individuals.

2. SECOND TERM, FIRST YEAR.—*Ancient Geography* commenced, and *Ancient History* continued; *Latin* commenced; *French* or *German* continued; *Natural Philosophy* continued; and *Geometry* commenced.

The above studies to be prepared at home, but never more than two subjects of study during one day.

Botany, *Geology*, and *Chemistry* to be taught in school.

English Grammar, *Arithmetic*, and *Algebra* reviewed fortnightly.

Music, *Calisthenics*, *Drawing*, *Penmanship*, and *Book-keeping* to constitute a part of the first year's course. There shall be written exercises in *Spelling* every day, or exercises in *Dictation*.

3. FIRST TERM, SECOND YEAR.—*Modern History* commenced; *Latin* continued; *German* or *French* continued; *Geometry*; *Astronomy* commenced.

The above studies to be prepared at home, but never more than two subjects of study during one day.

Geology, *Chemistry*, and *Physiology* to be taught in school.

Physical and *Ancient Geography* and *Algebra* to be reviewed fortnightly.

4. SECOND TERM, SECOND YEAR.—*Rhetoric* commenced; *Latin* continued; *French* or *German* continued; *Astronomy*; and *Plane Trigonometry*.

The above studies to be prepared at home, but never more than two subjects of study during one day.

Physiology, *Anatomy*, and *Hygiene* to be taught in school.

History and *Geometry* reviewed fortnightly.

Music, *Calisthenics*, *Drawing*, *and Impromptu Composition* to constitute a part of the second year's course. Written *Spelling* and *Etymology* or *Dictation* daily.

5. FIRST TERM, THIRD YEAR.—*Rhetoric* and *English Literature*; *Latin* continued; *French* or *German* continued; *Zoölogy*, *Civil Polity*, and *Intellectual Philosophy*.

The above studies to be prepared at home, but never more than three subjects of study during one day.

Chemistry, *Mineralogy*, and *Object Teaching*, with *Discussions* on the *Methods* of *Instruction*.

Geography, *History of U. S.*, and *Arithmetic* reviewed with the view of developing the power to teach.

6. SECOND TERM, THIRD YEAR.—*Practice* in the *Training Department*; *Discussions* on the *Methods* of *Instruction* and *School Government*; *Object Teachiny* in *Theory* and *Practice*; *Intellectual* and *Moral Philosophy*, *English Literature* and *Essays*.

Elementary Branches reviewed weekly, with the view of developing the power to teach.

Music, *Calisthenics*, *Drawing*, and *Impromptu Composition* to constitute a part of the course during the first term of the third year. During the second term of the third year, *Spelling*, *Etymology*, *Arithmetic*, and *Grammar* to be thoroughly learned and discussed.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

FIFTIETH STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH AVENUES.

Officers of Columbia College for the Year 1870.

TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Hamilton Fish, LL.D., Chairman of the Board, 251 East 17th street.
Gardiner Spring, S.T.D., LL.D., 6 East 37th street.
Samuel B. Ruggles, LL.D., 24 Union sq.
William Betts, LL.D., Clerk, 122 East 30th street.
Benjamin I. Haight, S.T.D., 56 West 26th street.
Edward Jones, 75 5th avenue.
Robert Ray, 363 West 28th street.
Gouverneur M. Ogden, Treasurer, 187 Fulton, h. 84 West 11th street.
Henry J. Anderson, M.D., LL.D., 53 West 36th street.
Edward L. Beadle, M.D., Poughkeepsie.
George T. Strong, 113 East 21st street.
Mancius S. Hutton, S.T.D., 115 9th st.
Horatio Potter, S.T.D., LL.D., D.C.L., 38 East 22d street.
Martin Zborowski, Morrisania.
John Torrey, M.D., LL.D., College green.
Lewis M. Rutherfurd, 175 2d avenue.
Thomas De Witt, S.T.D., 123 9th street.
John Jacob Astor, Jr., 338 5th avenue.
John C. Jay, M.D., Rye.
William C. Schermerhorn, 49 West 23d st.
Morgan Dix, S.T.D., 50 Varick street.
Frederick A. P. Barnard, S.T.D., LL.D., College green.
Samuel Blatchford, LL.D., 12 West 22d st.
Stephen P. Nash, 11 West 19th street.

COMMITTEES OF THE TRUSTEES.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Gouverneur M. Ogden, Chairman, 84 West 11th street.
William Betts, LL.D., 122 East 30th st.
Robert Ray, 363 West 28th street.
John Torrey, M.D., LL.D., College green.
Edward Jones, 75 Fifth avenue.
Martin Zborowski, Morrisania.
Lewis M. Rutherfurd, 175 2d avenue.

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

Henry J. Anderson, M.D., LL.D., 53 West 36th street.
George T. Strong, 113 East 21st street.
William C. Schermerhorn, 49 West 23d street.
Frederick A. P. Barnard, S.T.D., LL.D., College green.
Beverley R. Betts, Clerk, 122 E. 30th st.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Frederick A. P. Barnard, S.T.D., LL.D., *President*, College green.
Edward Delafield, M.D., *President of the School of Medicine, and Emeritus Professor*, 1 East 17th street.
Henry J. Anderson, M.D., LL.D., *Emeritus Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy*, 53 West 36th street.
Henry Drisler, LL.D., *Jay Professor of the Greek Language and Literature*, 226 East 10th street.
Henry I. Schmidt, S.T.D., *Gebhard Professor of the German Language and Literature*, 126 West 43d street.
Stephen R. Weeks, *Assistant Librarian*, College green.
Cornelius R. Duffie, S.T.D., *Chaplain*, 233 Lexington avenue.
Charles A. Joy, Ph. D., *Professor of Chemistry*, College green.
Francis Lieber, LL.D., *Professor of Constitutional History and Public Law*, 48 East 34th street.
Charles Davies, LL.D., *Emeritus Professor of Higher Mathematics*, Fishkill Landing.
William G. Peck, LL.D., *Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, and Professor of Mechanics in the School of Mines*, Columbia College.
Charles M. Nairne, L.H.D.,* *Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and English Literature*, 168 West 34th street.
Theodore W. Dwight, LL.D., *Professor of Municipal Law, and Warden of the School of Law*, 37 Lafayette place.
John Ordronaux, LL.B., M.D., *Professor of Medical Jurisprudence*, Roslyn, L. I.
J. Howard Van Amringe, A.M., *Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, and Secretary of the Faculty of Arts*, 228 West 38th street.
John Torrey, M.D., LL.D., *Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Botany*, College gr.
Willard Parker, M.D., *Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy*, 41 East 12th st.
Alonzo Clark, M.D., *Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine*, 23 East 21st st.
John C. Dalton, M.D., *Professor of Physiology and Hygiene*, 41 West 48th street.
Samuel St. John, M.D., *Professor of Chemistry*, Ashland House.
Thomas M. Markoe, M.D., *Adjunct Professor of Surgery*, 20 West 30th street.
William Detmold, M.D., *Emeritus Professor of Clinical and Military Surgery*, 38 East 9th street.
Ogden N. Rood, A.M., *Professor of Mechanics and Physics*, 341 East 15th street.
Thomas Egleston, Jr., A.M., E.M., *Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy*, 10 5th ave.
T. Gaillard Thomas, M.D., *Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, 86 5th avenue.
John T. Metcalfe, M.D., *Professor of Clinical Medicine*, 18 West 20th street.
Henry B. Sands, M.D., *Professor of Anatomy*, 5 East 13th street.
Freeman J. Bumstead, M.D., *Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases*, 22 West 30th st.

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* Absent by permission. Place temporarily filled by Charles S. Knox, A.M.

Erskine Mason, M.D., *Demonstrator of Anatomy*, 113 West 44th street.
George G. Wheelock, M.D., *Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis*, 47 West 31st street.
Thomas T. Sabine, M.D., *Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy*, 46 West 23d street.
James L. Little, M.D., *Clinical Assistant to the Professor of Surgery*, 266 W. 42d street.
Francis L. Vinton, E.M., *Professor of Mining Engineering*, 78 East 53d street.
Charles F. Chandler, Ph.D., *Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry, and Dean of the School of Mines*, 74 East 49th street.
John S. Newberry, M.D., LL.D., *Professor of Geology and Palæontology*, Columbia College.
Charles Short, LL.D., *Professor of the Latin Language and Literature*, 33 W. 33d st.
Beverley R. Betts, A.M., *Librarian*, 122 East 30th street.
Boardman H. Rogers, *Secretary to the President*, 137 Bloomfield street, Hoboken.
Alexis A. Julien, A.M., *Assistant in Analytical Chemistry*, 129 East 23d street.
Edward C. H. Day, *Registrar to the School of Mines*, School of Mines, Columbia College.
Augustus C. Merriam, A.M., *Tutor in Greek and Latin*, 134 16th street.
Charles S. Knox, A.M., *Acting Professor in the Department of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and English Literature*, Columbia College.
Theodore F. C. Demarest, *Tutor in Rhetoric and History*, 27 West Washington place.
Samuel B. Ward, M.D., *Curator of the Museum of the Medical College*, 206 West 42d street.
Edward B. Dalton, M.D., *Clinical Clerk for the Medical Clinique*, 113 Madison ave.
Robert Watts, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for the Medical Clinique*, 49 West 36th street.
Francis Delafield, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for the Medical Clinique*, 1 East 17th st.
W. Deforest Day, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for the Medical Clinique*, 56 East 34th st.
Woolsey Johnson, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for the Medical Clinique*, 220 West 43d st.
R. J. Southworth, M.D., *Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry in the School of Medicine*, School of Medicine.
John T. Kennedy, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for the Surgical Clinique*, 122 East 10th st.
Gerardus H. Wynkoop, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for the Surgical Clinique*, 43 East 12th street.
James L. Brown, M.D., *Assistant to the Professor of Obstetrics*, 217 West 12th street.
Edward T. Boag, *Clerk of the Medical College*, School of Medicine.
Paul Schweitzer, Ph.D., *Assistant in Qualitative Analysis*, 563 7th street.
James W. McLane, M.D., *Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence*, 12 West 37th street.
Cornelius R. Agnew, M.D., *Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear*, 19 East 39th street.
Fessenden N. Otis, M.D., *Lecturer on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs*, 108 West 34th street.
William H. Draper, M.D., *Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin*, 37 East 12th st.
James L. Little, M.D., *Lecturer on Operative Surgery and Surgical Dressings*, 266 W. 42d street.
Edward B. Dalton, M.D., *Lecturer on Diseases of the Nervous System*, 99 Madison ave.
George G. Wheelock, M.D., *Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis*, 46 West 31st street.
Abraham Jacobi, M.D., *Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children*, 110 West 34th st.
Edward C. Seguin, M.D., *Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy*, 58 West 26th street.
Albert Folké, C.E., *Assistant in Drawing*, 159 East 51st street.
William H. Chandler, *Assistant in Analytical Chemistry*, 74 East 49th street.
Henry B. Cornwall, A.M., *Assistant in General Chemistry*, 141 West 49th street.
Frederick Prime, Jr., A.M., *Assistant in Assaying*, 24 West 17th street.
John Henry Caswell, A.B., *Assistant in Mineralogy*, 370 5th avenue.
Pierre De P. Ricketts, *Assistant in General Chemistry*, 217 Wayne street, Jersey City.
William B. Potter, A.M., E.M., *Assistant in Geology*, 38 East 22d street.

Academic Department—School of Letters and Science.

OFFICERS.

Frederick A. P. Barnard, S.T.D., LL.D., *President*, College green.
Henry James Anderson, LL.D., *Emeritus Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy*, 153 West 36th street.
Henry Drisler, LL.D., *Jay Professor of the Greek Language and Literature*, 226 East 10th street.
Henry I. Schmidt, S.T.D., *Gebhard Professor of the German Language and Literature*, 126 West 43d street.
Charles A. Joy, Ph.D., *Professor of Chemistry*, College green.
Charles Davies, LL.D., *Emeritus Professor of the Higher Mathematics*, Fishkill Landing.
William G. Peck, LL.D., *Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy*, Columbia College.
Charles Murray Nairne, L.H.D.,* *Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and English Literature*, 163 West 34th street.
J. Howard Van Amringe, A.M., *Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, and Secretary of the Faculty*, 228 West 38th street.
Ogden N. Rood, A.M., *Professor of Mechanics and Physics*, 341 East 15th street.
Charles Short, LL.D., *Professor of the Latin Language and Literature*, 33 W. 33d st.
Augustus C. Merriam, A.M., *Tutor in Greek and Latin*, 134 East 16th street.
Charles S. Knox, A.M., *Acting Professor in the Department of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and English Literature*, Columbia College.
Theodore F. C. Demarest, *Tutor in Rhetoric and History*, 27 West Washington place.
Cornelius R. Duffie, S.T.D., *Chaplain*, 233 Lexington avenue.
Beverley R. Betts, A.M., *Librarian*, 122 East 30th street.
Boardman H. Rogers, *Secretary to the President*, 137 Bloomfield street, Hoboken.
William H. Walter, Mus.D., *Organist*, Fordham, N. Y.
Henry B. Cornwall, A.M., *Assistant in Chemistry*, 141 West 49th street.
Stephen R. Weeks, *Janitor and Assistant Librarian*, Columbia College.

INFORMATION.

OF ADMISSION.

1. Applicants for admission to the Freshman Class are examined in the English, Latin, and Greek Grammars, Greek and Latin Prosody and Composition, Ancient and Modern Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, as far as the end of simple equations, and the following books, or their equivalents, in the Latin and Greek languages, viz.: "De viris illustribus urbis Romæ;" Cæsar's Commentaries de Bello Gallico, the whole; six books of Virgil's Æneid; six orations of Cicero; the selections from Lucian in Jacobs' Greek Reader; three books of Xenophon's Anabasis, and two books of Homer's Iliad.

After October, 1869, the requisitions for admission to the Freshman Class will embrace four books of Legendre's Geometry, and a knowledge of the metric system of weights, measures, and moneys, in addition to the foregoing.

2. Every candidate admitted into the Freshman Class, and every student at the commencement of the Academical Year, must write in the Matriculation Book of the College his own name and the name and place of abode of his father or guardian.

3. None but matriculated students will be allowed to attend the classes, upon any pretence whatsoever, without the special permission of the Board of Trustees.

4. Candidates for advanced standing will be examined on the studies which have been previously pursued by the classes which they propose to enter. Candidates from other colleges will be required to present certificates of dismission in good standing.

5. The annual tuition fee of each student is one hundred dollars, to be paid at the commencement of each Academic Year.

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* Absent by permission. Place temporarily filled by Charles S. Knox, A.M.

OF TERMS.

The First Term of the regular course of study will commence on the first Monday in October.

The Second Term will commence immediately after the *Intermediate Examination* in February.

OF EXAMINATIONS.

There will be two examinations of all the classes every year. The one to commence on the first Monday in February, and the other in the month of June. The latter will be the concluding examination of the Academical Year; the former will be called the *intermediate examination.*

The examination will be held in the presence of the President, the Professors, the students, a committee of the Trustees, and such other persons as may choose to attend.

Immediately after each concluding examination, such candidates for admission into College at prefer to present themselves at that time, may be examined.

OF COMMENCEMENT AND VACATION.

The annual commencement will be held on the last Wednesday in June, on which occasion academical degrees will be publicly conferred.

There will be a vacation of all the classes from the day of commencement until the Saturday next preceding the first Monday in October, on which latter day the regular course of study will commence. The candidates for admission will be previously examined.

There will be an intermission of the public lectures on Ash Wednesday. Good Friday, Easter Monday, on such days in each year as may be recommended by the civil authority to be observed as days of fast or thanksgiving, and for two weeks from the third (or fourth) Monday in December.

OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Prayers are attended in the College chapel every morning, with the reading of the Scriptures and singing, and all the students are required to be present.

OF THE LIBRARY.

OPEN FROM 1 TO 3 P.M.

The students of the Senior, Junior, and Sophomore Classes, and such of the Freshman Class as may be designated by the President, can have access to the College library, and may be permitted to take books therefrom on the days and at the hours appointed for that purpose. so long as they observe the rules duly established in regard thereto.

OF FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. The Society of the Alumni of Columbia College is entitled to have always four students; the Corporation of the City of New York, the Corporation of the City of Brooklyn, the Trustees of the Mercantile Library Association, the Trustees of the American Institute, the Trustees of the Mechanics' Institute, and the Trustees of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, are entitled to have always two students; and the Corporation of Jersey City is entitled to have always one student educated in the College free of all charges for tuition.

2. Every religious denomination in the City of New York shall be entitled to have always one student, who may be designed for the ministry, educated in the College free of all charges for tuition.

3. Every school from which there shall be admitted, in any one year, into the College four students who pay their matriculation fees, shall have the privilege of sending one scholar to be educated gratuitously in the College.

OF FOUNDATIONS.

1. Any person or persons who may found a scholarship to the amount of *one thousand dollars* shall be entitled to have always one student educated in the College free of all charges for tuition. This right may be transferred to others. The scholarship shall bear such name as the founder or founders may designate.

2. Any religious denomination, or any person or persons who shall endow a professorship in the classics, in political, mathematical, or physical science, or in the literature of any of the ancient or modern languages, to the amount of *twenty thousand dollars*, shall forever have the right of nominating a professor for the same, subject to the approbation of the Board of Trustees, who shall hold his office by the same tenure as the other professors of the College; the nomination to be made by the authorized representatives of the religious community, or by the person or persons who shall make the endowment, or such person or persons as he or they may designate. The proceeds of the endowment will be appropriated to the salary of the professor.

Resolutions of the Special Committee of the Trustees of Columbia College, Appointed Feb. 1, 1869.

(ADOPTED IN COMMITTEE, FEBRUARY 9, AND AMENDED, MARCH 30, 1869.)

The Committee of the Trustees of Columbia College, appointed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the statutes of the College in regard to the subjects of attendance, discipline, and the determination of standing in scholarship; and also to consider whether it is advisable, in the mean time, temporarily to suspend the operation of any portion of the said statutes, with power to act in their discretion on the matter last named, believing that a simplification of the code would be attended with good results, have resolved, and in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them, do resolve as follows:—

I.—AS TO DISCIPLINE.

From and after the 18th day of February instant, and until the further order of this Committee, or of the Board of Trustees, all those portions of the College statutes and by-laws which relate to discipline, viz.: the final clause of Section 2, Chapter V., the whole of Chapter VI., the whole of Chapter VII., and the whole of Chapter VIII. of the Statutes, and Chapters I. and III. of the By-Laws, shall be suspended in their operation; and, in lieu thereof, the following provisions shall be in force as the rule of government of the College:—

1. Any case of misconduct in a student shall be referred, in the first instance, to the President, who shall hear the student's own statement in private, and shall report the facts to the Board of the College. The final disposition of every such case shall be made by the Board.

2. Any member of the faculty may summon a student to appear before the Board of the College for conduct unbecoming a gentleman. The Board, in such cases, shall have power to act summarily, if necessary, by dismission or expulsion.

3. In case any member of a class under instruction disturb the class exercises, the Professor presiding may require such student to leave the room, and the student thereupon shall report himself to the President.

4. Such rules of order as may be required to secure regularity, and to prevent confusion in the operations of the College, shall be announced by the faculty. These, it is presumed, will be complied with, from their obvious necessity and fitness; but should they be persistently disregarded by any student, the Board of the College may require such student to cease from attendance at the College. This provision shall apply also to persistency in the case provided for in regulation 3.

II.—AS TO SCHOLARSHIP.

From and after the 18th day of February instant aforesaid, and until further order as aforesaid, Chapter X. of the Statutes, relating to the proficiency of the students and to the mode of estimating standing in scholarship, and Chapter II. of the By-Laws, shall be suspended in their operation; and hereafter standing in scholarship, whether absolute or relative, shall be determined only by the results of the examinations, provided for in Chapter IX. of the Statutes, which examination shall be conducted in accordance with the following principles: —

1. The examinations shall be, as far as possible, in writing.

2. The examination papers previously prepared by the Professors shall not exact more than a good scholar may reasonably be expected to perform within the time allotted.

3. Each question, topic, passage for translation or analysis, problem or proposition in mathematics, or other separate head of exaction, shall have a valuation put upon it in advance, which shall be the value awarded for a perfect performance. Inferior performances shall receive lower valuations, according to the estimate of their merit by the examining officer.

4. The exactions made in the examination papers shall be the same for every student of the class under examination.

5. If there are any exercises, as of pronunciation, declamation, etc., which, from their nature, cannot be performed in writing, the exactions from each student shall be as nearly identical as possible.

6. The sum total of all the valuations assigned to the performances of each student in any department shall be taken to express the value of the student's scholarship in said department, and an order of merit shall be prepared accordingly. An order of merit in general scholarship shall be prepared by combining the values expressive of scholarship in the several departments.

Should the Board of Trustees see fit to make permanent the system here established provisionally,

an order of merit shall be formed after each successive examination, by adding the results of the same to the sum of the results of preceding examinations.

Immediately after the preparation of the orders of merit, as above provided, the numerical values expressive of the merit of each student in scholarship in each department, shall be posted in the College, and such values as to each student shall be communicated to his parents.

Classes of honor shall continue to be distinguished as heretofore. The faculty are required to prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees a plan for making such distinctions, which shall be in harmony with these provisions.

Students found deficient, either at the intermediate or at the final examination, may, in the discretion of the Faculty, be dropped from the roll; but in no event shall they be eligible to graduation at the end of the course unless their deficiencies shall have been satisfactorily made good.

The Professors in the several departments shall make monthly returns to the President of the standing of the students in their departments, according to their best judgment, arranging them, as at present, in classes, numbering from 1 to 5, of which numbers No. 1 shall mean the highest in order of merit, and No. 5 the lowest; Nos. 1, 2, and 3 being classes of honor.

III.—AS TO ATTENDANCE.

Record shall be kept, as at present, of the attendance of students upon the religious and scholastic exercises of the College. A student who shall have been absent from more than one quarter of the total number of exercises in any department shall not be admitted to examination in that department, unless in case of a continuous absence, owing to serious illness, or other cause beyond the student's control.

Tardiness of attendance shall be estimated as equivalent to one-half an absence. No student shall be permitted to leave a class-room during an exercise.

Every parent or guardian of a student shall be furnished monthly with a statement of the attendance of said student, unless a wish to the contrary shall be communicated to the President.

The President shall immediately send printed copies of these resolutions to the parents and guardians of all the students.

Association of the Alumni of Columbia College.

OFFICERS.

Henry James Anderson, M.D., LL.D., Class of 1818, 53 West 36th street, *President.*
Frederick de Peyster, LL.D., Class of 1816, 76 University place, *Vice-President.*
Gratz Nathan, A.M., Class of 1861, 237 West 34th street, *Secretary.*
Charles R. Swords, Class of 1829, New York, *Treasurer.*

STANDING COMMITTEE.

William Mitchell, LL.D., Class of 1820, 60 West 9th street.
Hamilton Fish, LL.D., Class of 1829, Washington, D. C.
Henry Drisler, LL.D., Class of 1839, 226 East 10th street.
James Emott, LL.D., Class of 1841, 20 Nassau street.
George Payn Quackenbos, LL.D., Class of 1843, 331 West 28th street.
Jeremiah Loder, A.M., Class of 1846, 324 5th avenue.
Charles A. Silliman, Class of 1850, 6 St. Mark's place.
Archibald S. Van Duzer, A.M., Class of 1853, 115 East 38th street.
Stewart L. Woodford, A.M., Class of 1854, 271 Broadway.
John Howard Van Amringe, Class of 1860, 228 West 38th street.
Hiram Hunt Nazro, A.M., Class of 1863, 263 Broadway.
George Putnam Smith, A.M., Class of 1866, 259 West 23d street.

Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College

FOUNDED MDCCCLXII.

Μία ποίμνη, εἷς Ποιμήν.

Number of Alumni..... 47
Number of Members..... 15

Thenford Woodhull, *President.*
Edward Tillou, *Vice-President.*
Horace Nelson Seaver, *Secretary.*
Franklin Butler Lord, *Treasurer.*

Church Union of Columbia College.

FOUNDED MDCCCLXVI.

Στήκετε ἐν τῇ Πίστει.

Honorary Members..... 16
Number of Alumni..... 21
Number of Regular Members..... 16

Henry Waterman Holden, *President.*
William Naylor Webbe, *Vice-President.*
Obadiah Valentine, *Recording Secretary.*
Joseph Hooper, *Corresponding Secretary.*
Charles Lancaster Short, *Treasurer.*
Joseph Fenelon Vermilye, *Librarian.*

Philolexian Society.

FOUNDED A.D. MDCCCII.

SURGAM.

Number of Alumni Members..... 1,089
Number of Regular Members..... 64
Number of Volumes in the Library..... 1,287

William Dudley Foulke, *President.*
Henry Waterman Holden, *Vice-President.*
James Murray Livingston, *Secretary.*
Frederic Augustus Brown, *Treasurer.*
Edward Fermor Hall, *Registrar.*
Henry Mason Smythe, *Librarian.*

STANDING COMMITTEE.

William A. Ogden Hegeman. | Erastus B. Rudd.
John Vernon Henry.

Peithologian Society.

FOUNDED A.D. MDCCCVI.

VITAM IMPENDERE VERO.

Number of Alumni Members..... 953
Number of Regular Members..... 60
Number of Volumes in the Library..... ... 1,451

J. M. Brady, A.B., *President.*
George L. Peabody, *Vice-President.*
William Fanning, Jr., *Secretary.*
T. C. E. Ecclesine, *Treasurer.*
Felix Adler, *Librarian.*
William Henry Conover, *Registrar.*

COMMITTEE OF CRITICISM.

Clarence U. Embury, A.M., LL.B. | Benjamin F. Romaine, Jr.
D. L. Peabody, A. B.

EDITORS.

Geo. G. De Witt, Jr., A.B., LL.B. | Langdon, Greenwood, A.M., LL.B.

School of Mines.—1869-70.

COMMITTEE OF THE TRUSTEES.

William Betts, LL.D., *Chairman*, 122 E. 30th street.
George T. Strong, 113 East 21st street.
John Torrey, M.D., LL.D., Columbia Coll.
Lewis M. Rutherfurd, 175 2d avenue.
Frederick A. P. Barnard, S.T.D., LL.D. Columbia College.
Hamilton Fish, LL.D., 251 East 17th st.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Cornelius R. Agnew, M.D., 244 Madison avenue.
George C. Anthon, 212 5th avenue.
Samuel W. Bridgham, 24 Waverley place.
William Cotheal, 58 West 37th street.
Lewis L. Delafield, 475 5th avenue.
Franklin H. Delano, 39 Lafayette place.
William E. Dodge, Jr., 234 Madison ave.
Jacob P. G. Foster, 52 West 14th street.
Nathaniel P. Hosack, 15 West 21st street.
Robert L. Kennedy, 99 5th avenue.
Edward G. Ludlow, 41 East 23d street.
Baron Robert Osten Sacken, 46 Clinton pl.
Howard Potter, 23 East 22d street.

Temple Prime, 147 West 14th street.
Percy R. Pyne, 25 East 22d street.
James N. Renwick, 28 University place.
Otis D. Swan, 50 Wall street.
Lucius Tuckerman, 200 Madison avenue.
George C. Ward, 25 West 10th street.

OFFICERS.

Frederick A. P. Barnard, S.T.D., LL.D., *President*, Columbia College.
Thomas Egleston, Jr., A.M., E.M., *Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy*, 10 5th ave.
Francis L. Vinton, E.M., *Professor of Mining Engineering*, 78 East 53d street.
Charles F. Chandler, Ph.D., *Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry, and Dean of the Faculty*, 70 East 49th street.
John Torrey, M.D., LL.D., *Lecturer on Botany*, Columbia College.
Charles A. Joy, Ph.D., *Professor of General Chemistry*, Columbia College.
William G. Peck, LL.D., *Professor of Mechanics*, Columbia College.
John H. Van Amringe, A.M., *Professor of Mathematics*, 228 West 38th street.
Ogden N. Rood, A.M., *Professor of Physics*, 341 East 15th street.
John S. Newberry, M.D., LL.D., *Professor of Geology and Palæontology*, Columbia College.
Henry Cohn, A.B., *Instructor in German*, 4 Neilson place.
Georges Leroux, *Instructor in French*, 428 8th avenue.
Alexis A. Julien, A.M., *Assistant in Analytical Chemistry*, 129 East 23d street.
Paul Schweitzer, Ph.D., *Assistant in Analytical Chemistry*, 563 7th avenue.
Wm. H. Chandler, *Assistant in Analytical Chemistry*, 74 West 49th street.
Frederick Prime, Jr., A.M., *Assistant in Assaying*, 24 West 17th street.
Henry Bedinger Cornwall, A.M., E.M., *Assistant in Metallurgy*, 141 West 49th street.
Alonzo C. Campbell, E.M., *Assistant in General Chemistry*, Columbia College.
John Henry Caswell, A.M., *Assistant in Mineralogy*, 370 5th avenue.
Albert Folke, C.E., *Assistant in Drawing*, 796 3d avenue.
William B. Potter, A.M., E.M., *Assistant in Geology*, 38 East 22d street.
Edward C. H. Day, *Registrar*, Columbia College.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The School of Mines was established in 1864, for the purpose of furnishing to students the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of those branches of science which form the basis of the industrial pursuits that are to play the most important part in the development of the resources of our country.

The system of instruction followed in the School includes five parallel courses of study, viz.:—

I. Mining Engineering.
II. Civil Engineering.
III. Metallurgy.
IV. Geology and Natural History.
V. Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

The plan of instruction pursued in the School includes lectures and recitations in the several departments of study; practice in the chemical and metallurgical laboratories; projects, estimates, and drawings for the establishment of mines, and for the construction of metallurgical and chemical works; reports on mines, industrial establishments, and field geology.

Instruction is given in the following subjects:—

Analytical Geometry,
Calculus,
Descriptive Geometry,
Mechanics,
Civil Engineering,
Mining Engineering,
Mine Machinery,
Mine Surveying,
Physics,
Inorganic Chemistry,
Organic Chemistry,
Stoichiometry,
Analytical Chemistry.
Applied Chemistry,
Metallurgy,
Assaying,
Blow-pipe Analysis,
Crystallography,
Mineralogy,
Geology,
Palæontology,
Botany,
Zoölogy,
Machine, Map, and Topographical Drawing.
Sketching, in pencil and colors,
French,
German.

The course of instruction occupies three years. Those who complete it receive the degree of Engineer of Mines, Civil Engineer, or Bachelor of Philosophy.

There is a post-graduate course of one year for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

For candidates not qualified to enter the first year, a preparatory year has been added.

The year is divided into two sessions. The first commences on the first Monday in October; the second on the 18th of February. The lectures close on the 4th of June, and are followed by an examination on the studies of the year.

The method of instruction is such that every pupil may acquire a thorough theoretical knowledge of each branch, of which he is required to give evidence at the close of the session, by written and oral examinations. At the commencement of the following year he is required to show, from reports of works visited, that he not only understands the theoretical principles of the subjects treated, but also their practical application—a point that is insisted on with great rigor.

General Information.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE FIRST YEAR.

Candidates for admission to the first year of the school must not be less than eighteen years of age.

They must pass a satisfactory examination in algebra, geometry, and plane, analytical, and spherical trigonometry, physics, and general chemistry.

Graduates and students of colleges and schools of science who shall have completed so much of the course of study as shall be equivalent to the requirements for admission to the School of Mines, may be admitted to the first year without examination, on presenting their diplomas or certificates of good standing and honorable dismissal.

Candidates for advanced standing are examined in all the studies previously pursued by the classes which they propose to enter.

The regular examinations for admission are held annually on the Tuesday before Commencement, and on the Thursday preceding the first Monday in October. Candidates will, however, be examined during the session, whenever they may present themselves.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE PREPARATORY YEAR.

Candidates for the preparatory year must be seventeen years of age, and must pass a satisfactory examination in arithmetic, including the metric system of weights, measures, and moneys; in algebra, through simple equations; and in geometry, on the four first books of Davies' Legendre.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Those who are not candidates for a degree may, by special arrangement, pursue any of the branches taught in the school, without previous examination. They must be at least seventeen years of age.

VACATIONS.

There is a recess in December and one in February, and a vacation from the middle of June to the first Monday in October.

EXCURSIONS.

During the session, the students visit, with one of the professors, the different machine-shops and metallurgical establishments of the city and its environs.

During the vacation each student is expected to visit mines, metallurgical and chemical establishments, and to hand in, on his return, a journal of his travels, and a memoir on some subject assigned him. He is also required to bring collections, illustrating his journal and memoir, which collections are placed in the museum, reserved as a medium of exchange, or made use of in the laboratories.

For pupils who have been proficient, and who desire to devote special attention to any one branch, application will be made for permission to work in particular mines or manufactories. This will be done only as the highest reward of merit that the institution can give.

LIBRARY.

A special scientific library and reading-room have been provided for the use of the students of the school, which already numbers two thousand volumes, and which is rapidly increasing. All periodicals are regularly received.

School of Law.—1869-70.

LAW COMMITTEE OF THE TRUSTEES.

Samuel B. Ruggles, LL.D., *Chairman.*
Hamilton Fish, LL.D.
Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq.
George T. Strong, Esq., *Clerk.*
William Betts, LL.D.
Theodore W. Dwight, LL.D.
Samuel Blatchford, LL.D.
Stephen P. Nash, Esq.

OFFICERS OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

FACULTY.

Frederick A. P. Barnard, D.D., LL.D., *President*, Columbia College.
Theodore W. Dwight, LL.D., *Warden of the Law School, and Professor of Municipal Law*, 37 Lafayette place.
Francis Lieber, LL.D., *Professor of Constitutional History and Public Law*, 48 East 34th street.
Charles Murray Nairne, L.H.D., *Professor of Ethics of Jurisprudence*, 163 W. 34th st.
John Ordronaux, LL.B., M.D., *Professor of Medical Jurisprudence*, Roslyn, L. I.

LECTURERS.

Marshall S. Bidwell, LL.D., 27 Clinton pl. | Charles P. Daly, LL.D., 84 Clinton place.

Felix Curtis, *Janitor*, 37 Lafayette place.

General Statement.

The regular and systematic instruction of the students upon the various topics of legal science is under the special control of Professor Theodore W. Dwight, LL.D., Warden of the Law School.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

By Professor Dwight—On Constitutional and Parliamentary Law.
On the History of the Roman Law.
On the various topics of Municipal Law, as supplementary to the general course of instruction.
By Professor Lieber—On Constitutional History and Public Law.
By Professor Ordronaux—On Medical Jurisprudence, including personal and domestic relations, physically considered:
Poisons, Wounds, and exceptional forms of Death;
Insanity in all its bearings, civil as well as criminal, on legal responsibility;
Malpractice and Medical Evidence—Coroners' Courts—Life Assurance—Survivorship.
Also, a Course of Lectures on Anatomy.

The following members of the New York bar will deliver courses of lectures on legal subjects during the term. Each course will contain from four to six lectures:

Hon. Marshall S. Bidwell—On the Law of Defamation.
Hon. Charles P. Daly—On the Laws of the Sea.

Instruction.

The design of the Law School is to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen intended for the bar in any of the United States, except in matters of mere local law and practice.

The Annual Term of this institution commences on the first Wednesday in October, and continues until Wednesday, May 18.

The course of study occupies two years, and is so arranged that a complete view is given during each year of the subjects embraced within it. The plan of instruction includes the various branches of common law, equity, admiralty, commercial, international, and constitutional law, and especial attention will be given to all topics embraced within the rule of the Supreme Court prescribing the studies requisite for admission to the bar.

The first year of the course will be occupied with the study of general commentaries upon municipal law, of the law of contracts, and of real estate.

The second year includes equity jurisprudence, commercial and admiralty law, criminal law evidence, pleading, and practice

A third year, or post-graduate course, has also now been organized for those students who may desire to pursue their studies beyond the regular course.

Particular attention will be given to the law of real estate.

The text-books used will be announced to the classes as they are needed.

It will be the aim of the School to make its students systematic and thorough in their attainments. It proceeds upon the principle that the science of jurisprudence is to be inculcated by the approved modes of teaching the fundamental principles of other sciences, by the use of text-books, and by the drill of the recitation-room, with supplementary lectures and expositions, oral and written.

PLEADINGS, ETC.—The students are called upon, from time to time, to draw pleadings, contracts, and other instruments connected with the practice of law, and to do the most important duties of an attorney's clerk.

Each class occupies ten hours with the Professor of Municipal Law in each week. There are no exercises in the school on Saturdays.

The lectures by the other professors and lecturers do not exceed three in each week.

MOOT COURTS.—Two moot courts are held every week, at each of which a cause previously assigned is argued by six students. The court consists of the presiding professor, with whom are associated the two members of the senior class who had acted as counsel in the case previously argued. The associate judges deliver written opinions one week after the argument, and the cause is then concluded by an opinion delivered by Professor Dwight.

Six clubs have been also formed among the students, named respectively the Kent, Dwight, Duer, Marshall, Bradford, and Barnard Clubs, and a seventh among the graduates, entitled the Alumni Club, in which dissertations upon legal subjects are read and cases argued.

MEDICAL LECTURES.—By the courtesy of the Faculty of the Medical Department (College of Physicians, corner 23d street and 4th avenue), the law students may attend any or all of the course of medical lectures, free of charge.

LIBRARY.

The Law Library contains a complete series of the reports and statutes of the United States, and of the reports of the State of New York, with the most valuable of those of the other States; a full series of the English reports from the year-books to the present time, with several editions of the English statutes, and the principal treatises on American and English law. It embraces many editions of the body of the civil law, and the treatises of the most eminent commentators upon it, with many works of interest in Scotch, German, French, Italian, and other foreign law.

It includes the original law library of William Samuel Johnson, the first President of Columbia College after the Revolution, and one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, for which the college is indebted to the liberality of his descendant, the Hon. William Samuel Johnson, of Stratford, Connecticut. It has been recently further enriched by another donation of peculiar historic interest, from John Jay, Esq., of Bedford, New York, embracing the law library of his grandfather, John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States.

The library is open for the use of the students during the term from nine o'clock A.M., to ten o'clock P.M., where those who desire it pursue their studies, especially in the preparation of cases for the moot court. The central position of the school renders it easily accessible. It is directly opposite the Astor Library, to which students have access, and the law department of which contains several thousand volumes, including a very extensive series of English and American reports, with a valuable and rare collection of works on foreign law, and full collection of French cases, ancient and modern.

TERMS OF ADMISSION, FEES, ETC.

Any person of good moral character, whether a graduate of any college or not, may be admitted to either of the classes. No examination and no particular course of previous study is required for admission.

The tuition fees are $100 per year, payable in advance, which will admit the students to all the lectures, and to the use of the law library. Special applications concerning this subject may be made to the Warden of the Law School. No student is matriculated until his fees are paid. Fee for diploma, $5.

Board may be obtained in the city at prices ranging from $5 to $7 a week. Rooms are obtained at prices ranging from $1.50 to $2 a week. Where two students room together, board and rooms may be obtained on moderate terms.

DEGREES.

An examination for degrees is held at the close of the Senior year, occupying three days, and extending over all the studies of the course.

The degree of LL.B. will be conferred upon such students as shall have pursued, to the satisfaction of the Trustees and the Professor of Municipal Law, the entire course of study, and shall have passed the requisite examination.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—By the provisions of an "Act relative to the Law School of Columbia College," enacted by the Legislature of the State of New York, April 7, 1860 (Chap. 202, Laws 1860), *graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State on receiving the college diploma.* This law has been decided by the Court of Appeals to be constitutional, and its provisions will hereafter be fully carried into effect.

PRIZES.

A series of prizes has been established, to be awarded to such members of the school as shall have attained the highest excellence in their respective classes. Three of these prizes are given in the department of Municipal Law. They were first awarded in the spring of 1860, and will hereafter be continued yearly. A prize in the department of Political Science will be given in the year 1870. Competitors for these prizes must have pursued the full course of study prescribed by the rules.

In the department of Municipal Law the sums awarded will be:

For the first prize, two hundred and fifty dollars.
For the second prize, one hundred and fifty dollars.
For the third prize, one hundred dollars.

In the department of Political Science the sum awarded will be one prize of two hundred dollars.

The successful candidates may elect to receive the amount in money, medals, or books. The tests to which the candidates for these prizes will be expected to submit are subjoined.

Any further particulars may be obtained from Professor Theodore W. Dwight, Warden of the Law School, No. 37 Lafayette place. Catalogues may also be obtained by application to him.

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI.

An association of graduates of the Law School was formed by the members of the first graduating class, on the 18th of May, 1860. Its present Constitution was adopted January 23, 1863.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

William Walter Phelps, *President*, Class of 1863, 26 Exchange place.
William H. Ingersoll, 1*st Vice-President*, Class of 1860, 243 Broadway.
H. Everett Russell, 2*d* " Class of 1861, 27 Wall street.
Richard H. Greene, 3*d* " Class of 1865, 79 Cedar street.
Elihu Church, *Secretary*, Class of 1868, 170 Broadway.
Elliott Sanford, *Treasurer*, Class of 1864, 25 Nassau street.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

John Ward, Jr., Class of 1860, 17 Nassau street.
Benjamin F. Lee, Jr., Class of 1861, 150 Nassau street.
Robert B. Van Kleeck, Class of 1862, 58 Wall street.
Pierre W. Wildey, Class of 1863, 71 Broadway.
Adolph S. Sanger, Class of 1864, 243 Broadway.
Henry R. Freeland, Class of 1865, 137 Broadway.
D. W. Alexander, Class of 1866, 237 West 16th street.
Edward P. Brewster, Class of 1867, 152 Broadway.
T. S. Van Valkenburg, Class of 1868, 247 Broadway.
A. Ernest Vanderpoel, Class of 1869.

Adolph S. Sanger, *Orator of the Law Commencement*, 1869, Class of 1864.
Payson Merrill, *Substitute*, Class of 1868.

School of Medicine.

TRUSTEES OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Edward Delafield, M.D., *President.*
Edward L. Beadle, M.D., *Vice-President.*
Ellsworth Eliot, M.D., *Registrar.*
Floyd Smith, *Treasurer.*

Edward G. Ludlow, M.D.
Joseph Delafield.
Floyd Smith.
Richard M. Blatchford.
Edward Delafield, M.D.
John P. Crosby.
Gurdon Buck, M.D.
Daniel D. Lord.
James W. Beekman.
Benjamin K. Winthrop.
Edward L. Beadle, M.D.
Robert G. Remsen.
George W. Wright.
Charles Henschel, M.D.
Hon. F. A. Conkling.
Rev. Sullivan H. Weston, D.D.
William Betts.
G. Talbot Olyphant.
John Torrey, M.D., LL.D.
Cambridge Livingston.
Jared Linsly, M.D.
John J. Crane, M.D.
Ellsworth Eliot, M.D.
James L. Banks, M.D.
George H. Gillespie.

FACULTY OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Edward Delafield, M.D., *Professor of the School of Medicine, and Emeritus Professor*, 1 East 17th street.
John Torrey, M.D., LL.D., *Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Botany*, College gr.
William Detmold, M.D., *Emeritus Professor of Clinical and Military Surgery*, 38 East 9th street.
Willard Parker, M.D., *Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy*, 41 East 12th st.
Thomas M. Markoe, M.D., *Adjunct Professor of Surgery*, 20 West 30th street.
Alonzo Clark, M.D., *Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine*, 23 East 21st st.
John C. Dalton, M.D., *Professor of Physiology and Hygiene*, 41 West 48th street.
Samuel St. John, M.D., *Professor of Chemistry*, Ashland House.
T. Gaillard Thomas, M.D., *Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, 86 5th avenue.
John T. Metcalf, M.D., *Professor of Clinical Medicine*, 18 West 20th street.
Henry B. Sands, M.D., *Professor of Anatomy*, 5 East 13th street.
Freeman J. Bumstead, M.D., *Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases*, 22 West 30th st.
James W. McLane, M.D., *Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence*, 12 West 37th street.
Cornelius R. Agnew, M.D., *Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear*, 19 East 39th street.
William H. Draper, M.D., *Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin*, 37 East 12th st.
Abraham Jacobi, M.D., *Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children*, 110 West 34th st.
Erskine Mason, M.D., *Demonstrator of Anatomy*, 113 West 44th street.
Thomas T. Sabine, M.D., *Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy*, 46 West 23d street.
James L. Little, M.D., *Clinical Assistant to the Professor of Surgery*, 266 West 42d st.
John T. Kennedy, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for the Surgical Clinique*, 122 East 10th st.
Gerardus H. Wynkoop, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for the Surgical Clinique*, 43 E. 12th st.
Henry C. Eno, M.D., *Curator of the College Museum*, 233 5th avenue.
James L. Brown, M.D., *Clinical Assistant to the Professor of Obstetrics*, 217 W. 12th st.
Robert Watts, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for the Medical Clinique*, 49 West 36th street.
Francis Delafield, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for the Medical Clinique*, 1 East 17th street.
W. Deforest Day, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for the Medical Clinique*, 56 East 34th street.
Woolsey Johnson, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for the Medical Clinique*, 220 W. 43d street.

FACULTY OF THE SUMMER SESSION.

Fessenden N. Otis, M.D., *Lecturer on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs*, 108 West 34th street.

William H. Draper, M.D., *Lecturer on Diseases of the Kidneys*, 37 East 12th street.

James L. Little, M.D., *Lecturer on Operative Surgery and Surgical Dressings*, 266 West 42d street.

Edward C. Seguin, M.D., *Lecturer on Diseases of the Nervous System*, 58 West 26th st.

George G. Wheelock, M.D., *Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis*, 46 West 31st street.

Woolsey Johnson, M.D., *Lecturer on the Diseases of the Larynx and Laryngoscopy*, 220 West 43d street.

Edward T. Boag, *Clerk of the Medical College*, School of Medicine.

Andrew Laughlin, *Janitor*, 101 East 23d street.

Annual Announcement.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

In the plan of instruction adopted in this institution, clinical teaching constitutes an important and prominent feature, all the practical subjects treated in the Didactic Course being fully illustrated at the bedside. In the furtherance of this object, the extensive hospitals of New York furnish ample fields for instruction and study. To all of these the Faculty of the College resort for the purposes of practical instruction, cliniques being held daily in one or more of them.

At the Bellevue Hospital, situated within ten minutes' walk of the College, at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and First avenue, will be found the largest collection of medical and surgical cases in the United States. This institution receives over ten thousand patients annually, thus affording to the student the opportunity of seeing for himself the greatest possible number and variety of diseases. Clinical Lectures are given at this Hospital by Professors Clark, Metcalf, Markoe, Thomas, and Sands, members of the Faculty of the College, who are also members of the medical and surgical staff of the Hospital. In some of these courses the student is especially exercised in the art of Diagnosis, and is required to examine and diagnosticate the disease with the patient before him, and to prescribe the appropriate treatment in the presence of the class. The surgical operations are usually performed on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

At the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, there are over 1,000 patients, a large number of whom are affected with chronic diseases of various kinds; and in the venereal wards a very valuable collection of syphilitic diseases, and other affections of the genito-urinary system, both chronic and acute. The Hospitals for Typhus Fever and Small-pox, for Epileptics and Paralytics, and the Insane Asylum, are also at Blackwell's Island.

Clinical instruction is given by Professor Bumstead and Dr. Mason.

At the Nursery and Child's Hospital clinical instruction is given by Professor Jacobi.

The Dispensaries of New York form a valuable addition to the means of clinical observation in a large class of affections. There are eight of these Dispensaries, situated in various parts of the city, where the sick poor, whose ailments are not of such a nature as to confine them to their homes, resort for advice and treatment. One of the largest and finest of these institutions is the Demilt Dispensary, situated at the corner of 23d street and 2d avenue, within a few minutes' walk of the College. At this Dispensary over 28,000 patients were examined and treated during the past year. The diseases are divided into various classes, as, diseases of the chest, diseases of the abdomen, diseases of the skin, diseases of women, surgical diseases, etc., each class being examined and prescribed for by the separate attending physicians, who are in attendance daily at 2 P.M.

The New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, at the corner of 2d avenue and 13th street, is the principal institution for the treatment of ophthalmic and aural diseases. Every pains is taken to make this a great and valuable school of clinical instruction in this important branch of special surgery. The means of study are most ample, and every facility is afforded to make them useful to the student. Over 8,000 cases of diseases of the eye and ear are treated annually at this Infirmary, including all varieties of conjunctivitis, amaurosis, cataract, tumors of the orbit, strabismus, and other affections of the organ of vision.

During the past year between 500 and 600 operations were performed, including operations for cataract, for affections of the lachrymal ducts, for strabismus, and for artificial pupil. The patients

are examined and prescribed for, and the operations performed, in presence of the attending class Dr. Delafield, President of the College, is Consulting Surgeon, and Drs. Mason, Watts, and Delafield, Attending Surgeons. Attendance daily from 12 to 2 P.M.

Clinical instruction is also given at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, by Professor Agnew.

Besides the clinical lectures given at the Hospitals as above, there are eight cliniques each week at the College Building, viz. :—

A surgical clinique, by Professor Markoe, every Monday at 12 M.
A clinique for diseases of the skin, by Professor Draper, every Monday at 3 P.M.
A clinique for diseases of the eye and ear, by Professor Agnew, every Tuesday at 3 P.M.
A clinique for diseases of children, by Professor Jacobi, every Wednesday at 1½ P.M.
A surgical clinique every Wednesday, by Professor Detmold, at 2½ P.M.
A medical clinique, by Professor Clark, every Thursday at 12 M.
A clinique for genito-urinary diseases, by Professor Parker, every Thursday at 3 P.M.
A clinique for diseases of women, by Professor Thomas, every Friday at 3 P.M.

The Collegiate Year embraces a summer session and a winter session.

Attendance during the summer session is not required for graduation, but opportunities are offered for the prosecution of special studies in this course.

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The summer session for 1870 will commence on Monday, March 14, and will continue three months. Two didactic lectures will be given daily during this course. The regular College cliniques will also be held daily—the subjects treated of in the didactic lectures being fully illustrated in the cliniques.

Instruction in practical chemistry will be given in the Laboratory, under the direction of Professor St. John, to those who wish to make themselves personally familiar with the more important manipulations in chemical analysis. No additional charge will be made for this instruction to students who take the general ticket for the summer session, other than the actual cost of materials used.

Clinical instruction will be given at the Hospitals, during this course, as follows:—

At Bellevue Hospital, by Professors Clark, Markoe, and Sands.
At the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, by Professor Bumstead.

Obstetrical cases will be furnished to members of the class.

Matriculation fee, $5, which entitles the student to attend the cliniques of the College and hospitals throughout the year.

General ticket to all the lectures of the summer session, $30. For each separate ticket, $5.

Certificates of attendance on this course will be counted as time spent in the study of medicine under the direction of a practitioner.

WINTER SESSION.

The regular winter course of lectures for the session of 1870–71 will commence on Monday, the 3d day of October, 1870, and will continue until the following March. This course will consist of from five to six daily lectures in the various departments of medicine and surgery, both elementary and practical, together with daily clinical lectures, delivered both at the College and at the larger hospitals.

In practical obstetrics, each advanced student in the College has one or more cases assigned to his exclusive care, and may thus become practically familiar with this important branch in all its details. Should any abnormal or difficult case occur, the student has the privilege of sending for the Professor of Obstetrics, who then takes charge of the patient, and embraces the opportunity of giving clinical demonstrations of the most approved method of treatment.

The pursuit of practical anatomy is provided for, in the College, by a large and commodious apartment, admirably lighted and ventilated, and abundantly supplied with gas and Croton water. It will be open early in October, and continue open until the following May.

Material for dissecting is supplied in abundance, and at a very low rate; so that every student can go through with a thorough course of dissection.

There are also abundant facilities connected with the College for the pursuit of special studies, by private courses under competent instructors, and for private examinations on the subjects treated in the public lectures, of which the student may avail himself, as his inclination and advantage may dictate.

OFFICERS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—1869-70.

William C. Roberts, M.D., New York City, *President.*
D. Tilden Brown, M.D., New York City, *Vice-President.*
John Shrady, M.D., New York City, *Secretary.*
A. Norton Brockway, M.D., New York City, *Assistant Secretary.*
William B. Bibbins, M.D., New York City, *Treasurer.*

COUNCILLORS.

Richard T. Underhill, M.D., Croton Point, New York.
John R. Van Kleek, M.D., N. Y. City.
Oliver W. Gibbs, M.D., Cambridge, Mass.
Geo. C. Blackman, M.D., Cincinnati, Ohio.
John L. Le Conte, M.D., Phila., Penn.
George Peck., M.D., U. S. N.
John J. Milhau, M.D., U. S. A.
Edwin M. Snow, M.D., Providence, R. I.
Edwin H. Van Deusen, M.D., Kalamazoo, Michigan.
Alexander N. Dougherty, M.D., Newark, New Jersey.
Mark Blumenthal, M.D., New York City.
Joseph M. Cleavland, M.D., Poughkeepsie, New York.
Lewis Lane, M.D., Tom's river, N. J.
Gouverneur M. Smith, M.D., N. Y. City.
Rufus W. Matthewson, M.D., Durham, Conn.
Robert F. Weir, M.D., New York City.
Henry M. Field, M.D., Newtown Corner, Mass.
Benjamin W. McCready, M.D., New York City.
Homer L. Bartlett, M.D., Flatbush, N. Y.
Alfred L. Loomis, M.D., New York City.
Robert A. Barry, M.D., New York City.
James B. Murdock, M.D., Oswego, N. Y.
Alfred North, M.D., Waterbury, Conn.
George A. Peters, M.D., New York City.
Albert L. Voss, M.D., New York City.
P. Bowen Mauran, M.D., New York City.
T. Augustus Arnold, M.D., Prov., R. I.
E. Barry Dalton, M.D., New York City.
Duane B. Simmons, M.D., N. Y. City.
Foster Swift, M.D., New York City.
Robert Watts, M.D., New York City.
Edward W. Lambert, M.D., N. Y. City.
James C. Linsly, M.D., New Jersey.

COMMITTEE ON PRIZE ESSAYS.

Ellsworth Eliot, M.D. | William H. Draper, M.D. | A. Brayton Ball, M.D.

FREE TUITION.

It is the desire of the trustees to extend the educational advantages of the College, the School of Mines, and the School of Law, to deserving young men as widely as possible. In the following standing resolutions they therefore offer free tuition to such, under the circumstances specified, it being understood that in the application of these resolutions a liberal construction shall be given them, and that all such arrangements shall be private.

FREE TUITION IN THE COLLEGE.

Resolution of April 3d, 1865.

Resolved, That whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the president and treasurer, that a student who is of good moral character and industrious habits is unable to pay his fee for tuition, such student may be permitted to proceed without charge; or, in case he shall so elect, he may give his note for the amount, payable at his convenience after graduation.

FREE TUITION IN THE SCHOOL OF MINES.

Resolution of October 9th, 1865.

Resolved, That in the case of industrious, meritorious, and promising young men who may be desirous of attending the course of instruction in the School of Mines without being able to pay the necessary fee for tuition, the president and treasurer be authorized to use the same discretion in admitting such students as they are now empowered to exercise in regard to undergraduate students.

FREE TUITION IN THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

Extract from the Regulations adopted February 1st, 1864.

The Professor of Municipal Law and the treasurer may, in special cases, remit the fee, in whole or in part.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

[*Medical Department of Columbia College.*]

EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, CORNER OF FOURTH AVENUE.

Edward Delafield, M.D., *President.*
Edward L. Beadle, M.D., *Vice-President.*
Ellsworth Eliot, M.D., *Registrar.*
Floyd Smith, *Treasurer.*

TRUSTEES.

Edward G. Ludlow, M.D.,
Joseph Delafield,
Floyd Smith,
Richard M. Blatchford,
Edward Delafield, M.D.,
John P. Crosby,
Gurdon Buck, M.D.,
Daniel D. Lord,
James W. Beekman,
Benjamin R. Winthrop,
Edward L. Beadle, M.D.,
Robert G. Remsen,
George W. Wright,
Charles Henschel, M.D.,
Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Rev. Sullivan H. Weston, D.D.,
William Betts,
G. Talbot Olyphant,
John Torrey, M.D., LL.D.,
Cambridge Livingston,
Jared Linsly, M.D.,
John J. Crane, M.D.,
Ellsworth Eliot, M.D.,
James L. Banks, M.D.,
George H. Gillespie.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Edward Delafield, M.D., *Professor Emeritus and President of the College.*
John Torrey, M.D., LL.D., *Professor Emeritus of Chemistry and Botany.*
William Detmold, M.D., *Professor Emeritus of Clinical and Military Surgery.*
Willard Parker, M.D., *Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.*
Thomas M. Markoe, M.D., *Professor Adjunct of Surgery.*

Alonzo Clark, M.D., *Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.*
John C. Dalton, M.D., *Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.*
Samuel St. John, M.D., *Professor of Chemistry.*
T. Gaillard Thomas, M.D., *Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.*
John T. Metcalfe, M.D., *Professor of Clinical Medicine.*
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Henry C. Eno, M.D., *Curator of the College Museum.*
James L. Brown, M.D., *Clinical Assistant to the Professor of Obstetrics.*
Robert Watts, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for the Medical Clinique.*
Francis Delafield, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for the Medical Clinique.*
W. De Forest May, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for the Medical Clinique.*
Woolsey Johnson, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for the Medical Clinique.*

FACULTY OF THE SUMMER SESSION.

Fessenden N. Otis, M.D., *Lecturer on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.*
William H. Draper, M.D., *Lecturer on Diseases of the Kidneys.*
James L. Little, M.D., *Lecturer on Operative Surgery and Surgical Dressings.*
Edward C. Seguin, M.D., *Lecturer on Diseases of the Nervous System.*
George G. Wheelock, M.D., *Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis.*
Woolsey Johnson, M.D., *Lecturer on the Diseases of the Larynx and Laryngoscopy.*
Edward T. Boag, *Clerk of the College.*
Andrew Laughlin, *Janitor.*

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—1870.

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Material for dissecting is supplied in abundance, and at a very low rate; so that every student can go through with a thorough course of dissection.

There are also abundant facilities connected with the College for the pursuit of special studies, by private courses under competent instructors, and for private examinations on the subjects treated in the public lectures, of which the student may avail himself, as his inclination and advantage may dictate.

GRADUATION.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must have attended two full courses of lectures—the latter in this College. They must have studied medicine three years under the direction of a regularly authorized physician, and have attained the age of twenty-one years. Each candidate is required to write a medical thesis, and to deposit it with the Dean of the Faculty. Full certificates of the time of study, of age, and of moral character must also be furnished.

The examination of candidates takes place semi-annually: that for graduation in the spring, in February; in the fall, on the second Tuesday in September.

FEES FOR THE REGULAR SESSION.

Matriculation fee, $5.

Fees for the full course of lectures by all the Professors, $140; for each separate ticket, $20.

Tickets of the Demonstrator of Anatomy, $10.

Graduation fee, $30.

The tickets are to be taken out at the beginning of the session.

Students who have already attended two full courses of lectures in other regular schools, and recent graduates, are admitted on paying the matriculation fee and $70.

Students who have attended two full courses in this College, or who, having attended one full course in some regularly established medical school, shall subsequently attend one full course in this College, are admitted to a third course of lectures on paying the matriculation fee only.

Graduates of this school are admitted without fee. Graduates of other regular schools who have been in practice three years, and theological students, are admitted on general ticket, by paying the matriculation fee.

Letters requiring information should be directed to James W. McLane, M.D., Secretary of the Faculty, College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d street and 4th avenue, New York.

Students are requested, on their arrival in the city, to call at the College and register their names with the Clerk of the College, Mr. Boag, who will give them all necessary information, and aid them in obtaining board.

Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. 1869-70.

OFFICERS.

William C. Roberts, M.D., *President*, New York City.
D. Tilden Brown, M.D., *Vice-President*, New York City.
John Shrady, M.D., *Secretary*, New York City.
A. Norton Brockway, M.D., *Assistant Secretary*, New York City.
William B. Bibbins, M.D., *Treasurer*, New York City.

COUNCILLORS.

Richard T. Underhill, M.D., Croton Point, N. Y.
John R. Van Kleek, M.D., N. Y. City.
Oliver W. Gibbs, M.D., Cambridge, Mass.
George C. Blackman, M.D., Cincinnati, Ohio.
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George Peck, M.D., U. S. N.
John J. Milhau, M.D., U. S. A.
Edwin M. Snow, M.D., Providence, R. I.
Edwin H. Van Deusen, M.D., Kalamazoo, Michigan.
Alexander N. Dougherty, M.D., Newark, N. J.
Mark Blumenthal, M.D., N. Y. City.
Joseph M. Cleavland, M.D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Lewis Lane, M.D., Tom's River, N. J.
Gouverneur M. Smith, M.D., N. Y. City.
Rufus W. Matthewson, M.D., Durham, Conn.
Robert F. Weir, M.D., N. Y. City.
Henry M. Field, M.D., Newton Corner, Mass.
Benjamin W. McCready, M.D., N. Y. City.
Homer L. Bartlett, M.D., Flatbush, New York.
Alfred L. Loomis, M.D., N. Y. City.
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James B. Murdock, M.D., Oswego, New York.
Alfred North, M.D., Waterbury, Conn.
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P. Bowen Mauran, M.D., N. Y. City.
T. Augustus Arnold, M.D., Providence, R. I.
E. Barry Dalton, M.D., N. Y. City.
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Foster Swift, M.D., N. Y. City.
Robert Watts, M.D., N. Y. City.
Edward W. Lambert, M.D., N. Y. City.
James C. Linsly, M.D., New Jersey.

COMMITTEE ON PRIZE ESSAYS.

Ellsworth Eliot, M.D. | William H. Draper, M.D.

A. Brayton Ball, M.D.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

ORGANIZED JANUARY 7, 1847.—INCORPORATED JUNE 23, 1851.

"*Una fides, altare commune.*"

Composed of Resident, Non-Resident, Corresponding, and Honorary Fellows. Initiation fee and annual dues, each $5.

Each candidate for Resident Fellowship must be a graduate or licentiate in medicine, residing in this city or county, or in either of the counties of this State thereunto adjoining, for three years, and must be proposed, in writing, by three Fellows personally acquainted with him; and may be elected by a three-fourths vote at any subsequent stated meeting. Surgeons of the army and navy may be admitted as Non-Resident Fellows in the same manner as Resident Fellows.

The number of Corresponding Fellows is limited to one hundred, who must be men of eminence, and actively engaged in the cultivation of medical science.

Honorary Fellows must be citizens of the United States, and have been long distinguished in their profession. Their number is limited to fifty.

The objects of the Academy are:—

1st. The cultivation of the science of medicine.

2d. The advancement of the character and honor of the profession.

3d. The elevation of the standard of medical education.

4th. The promotion of the public health.

The officers consist of a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and five Trustees, which, together with the Chairmen of the Standing Committees, constitute the Council.

In addition to the above officers, there are a Librarian, a Statistical and Assistant Recording Secretary, all of whom are appointed by the Council.

The Standing Committees, consisting of five members each, elected for the term of five years, by ballot, one member elected each year, and one retiring each year, are:—

1. A Committee on Admissions.
2. A Committee on Medical Ethics.
3. A Committee on Medical Education.

The Academy shall be divided into six sections, viz.:—

Section 1. Anatomy and Physiology.
Section 2. Surgery.
Section 3. Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Section 4. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
Section 5. Chemistry, Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Botany.
Section 6. Public Health, Legal Medicine, and Medical and Vital Statistics.

The Committee on Medical Ethics hear all complaints of violation of medical ethics on the part of any Fellow, and decide all questions of medical ethics submitted to them by the Academy. They also notify to appear before them any Fellow of the Academy against whom any charge may have been preferred, and furnish him with a copy of the same; his accuser being also cited to appear, the Committee shall proceed to take testimony and hear the defence, reserving their decision to be reported to the Academy at the next stated meeting, when their action may be affirmed by a majority of the Fellows present; but the vote of three-fourths shall be required to reverse the decision of the Committee.

Every charge against a Fellow of the Academy shall be made by a Fellow and addressed to the Recording Secretary, under a sealed cover, with the words "Charge against a Fellow" written upon it. The reception of such paper shall be announced to the Academy by the Secretary, who, after designating it by a number, shall hand the same over to the Committee on Medical Ethics.

It shall be deemed a chargeable offence to countenance, encourage, or patronize—by advertising, giving certificates, or in any other way whatever—an irregular practitioner, or the proprietor or vender of any nostrum, patent or quack medicine; or to commit any act which unfavorably affects the character of the medical profession.

A three-fourths vote of the Fellows present shall be necessary to expel a member.

All questions of ethics in other respects shall, as far as applicable, be adjudged in accordance with the Code of Ethics promulgated by the American Medical Association and adopted by the Academy.

The Committee on Medical Education have cognizance of the systems of medical instruction, private and public, in this city and State, as compared with such as are elsewhere in use. They shall recommend such improvements in office-training and office-examinations, in text-books, in reading and in practical studies proper for the student, and in the public courses, theoretical and practical, at the colleges and hospitals, as may seem to them in keeping with the advances of medical knowledge and the exigencies of the profession. They shall notice any evasion or infringement of the laws of this State that may come to their knowledge in reference to the granting of degrees, etc., etc.

The Academy reserves the right of reprimand, suspension, or expulsion for violation of its regulations, or of its Code of Medical Ethics, as well as the power to revoke for cause the certificate of Fellowship granted every member. It may also publish said revocation in the public journals, in case the holder refuses to surrender the certificate, and will recognize no Fellow as a regular practitioner who has been expelled.

Every duly admitted Resident Fellow shall affix his signature to the Constitution and By-Laws within two months after his election; and, in default thereof, said election shall be deemed void, unless a satisfactory excuse be given; nevertheless, he may be re-nominated and re-elected.

No resignation is valid until accepted by the Academy.

Stated sessions, first and third Thursdays in each month, at 8 o'clock P.M., in the hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Anniversary meeting, first Thursday in November. Nominations for officers, first stated meeting in December; and election, first stated meeting in January.

Officers and their Terms of Office.

Henry D. Bulkley, *President*, 1869–71.
E. R. Peaslee, *Vice-President*, 1868–71.
J. C. Hutchison, *Vice-President*, 1869–72.
William C. Roberts, *Vice-President*, 1870–72.
E. H. Janes, *Recording Secretary*, 1868–71.
William T. White, *Assistant Recording Secretary*, 1868–71.
John G. Adams, *Corresponding Secretary*, 1870–71.
William F. Thoms, *Statistical Secretary*, 1868–73.
James O. Pond, *Treasurer*.
John H. Hinton, *Librarian*.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Underhill, | Samuel T. Hubbard,
William B. Bibbins, | James L. Banks,
James Anderson.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS.

John H. Hinton, | Ellsworth Eliot,
Gouverneur M. Smith, | William T. White,
Mark Blumenthal.

COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL ETHICS.

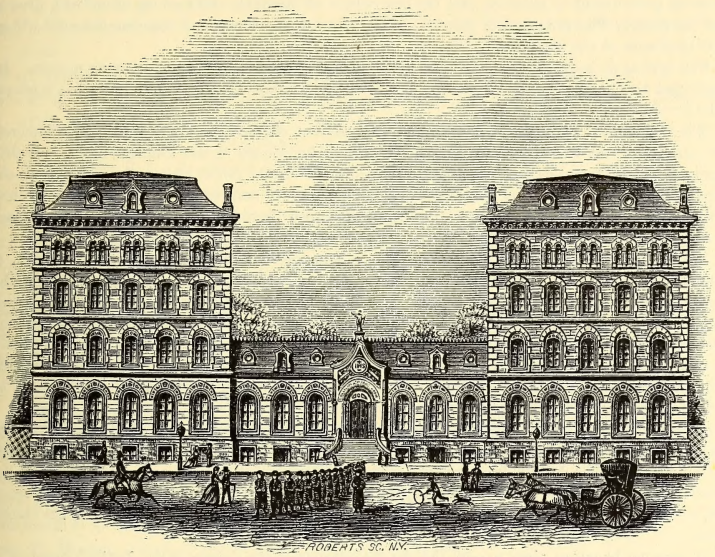
E. R. Peaslee, | Ernst Krackowizer,
Gurdon Buck, | T. C. Finnell,
Alfred Underhill.

COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Alonzo Clark, | J. R. Van Kleek,
F. H. Hamilton, | John C. Draper,
Gurdon Buck.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Gouverneur M. Smith, | F. A. Burrall,
D. B. St. John Roosa, | H. P. Farnam,
G. Buck.



COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

49 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

On the 8th of September, 1847, the Fathers of the Society of Jesus opened, in the basement of the Church of "The Holy Name," in Elizabeth street, which they had recently acquired, a college, divided at first into four classes. They opened that year with 60 students, and closed it with 130.

The prospects of the newly-founded institution were, therefore, comparatively promising, when an unexpected reverse frustrated the hopes of the Fathers. In January, 1848, both their Church and College of "The Holy Name" were burnt to the ground. Thanks to the kindness of the Pastor of St. James's Church, they were, however, enabled to keep up their classes in the basement of the last-named church, until, in May of the same year, the school was temporarily transferred to a house rented on Third avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

In February, 1850, the Fathers purchased, on West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, several of the lots on which their present College has been erected. The foundations of the new institution were laid in July, and the classes of "The College of St. Francis Xavier" opened November 25 of the same year. The number of students amounted to 137 before the close of the scholastic year.

The yearly catalogues published since show a steady increase in the number of pupils. In 1860 it had risen to 307; the average number for the last seven years has exceeded 500.

In the mean while several higher classes had been successively added, and very soon the instruction given embraced a full classical course, including mental and natural philosophy. The College was

chartered by the Regents of the University in 1861, and empowered to confer the usual academical honors; since then the various degrees have been conferred on 193 candidates. Of these over 60 are actually engaged in the priestly ministry, whilst others are engaged in the law, medicine, commerce, and other pursuits.

This result clearly shows the aim of the institution, which is to train young men for the various callings in life, and to enable them to become good and useful citizens. Such an aim manifestly implies, besides classical instruction, a thorough education and the culture of the heart. Hence the system of government is paternal, and the observance of discipline enforced by means of a firm, but mild authority. The influence of religion is held to be the best means of securing the good-will and ready obedience of the students.

The system of instruction adopted has been tested by three centuries among many nations. It is to hold fast to what is good in the past, and to accept and utilize what is modern and what is adapted to the present needs of society.

The department of instruction comprises two distinct courses, the classical and the commercial. The classical course is designed to impart a thorough knowledge of the English, Latin, and Greek languages, of mathematics and physical sciences, of mental and moral philosophy. It may be completed in six years. The commercial course, this year improved and put on a superior footing, extends through three years, embracing all the branches of a good English education. Introductory classes are designed to prepare the youngest pupils for either of the two higher courses.

Besides the usual means of emulation, such as compositions for prizes, examinations, etc., the Fathers have established among the students various societies, with the aim of encouraging their efforts in the pursuit of learning and virtue. The College numbers three sodalities, a debating society, a junior academy. There exists also, for the use of the pupils, a library containing 4,000 volumes, embracing varied and useful reading matter, carefully selected. In fine, the Xavier Alumni Sodality has been established as a bond of union between graduates and old students. In the College building is a large and commodious hall, admirably adapted to the practice of elocution during the week, and serving, on Sundays, for a chapel for the re-union of the Young Men's Sodality.

As is shown forth by the Report to the Regents of the University for 1869, the College property is now valued at $278,000. The income or means of support is derived from tuition—$60 per student. The net yearly income derived from it varies from $20,000 to $25,000. The actual debt of the College exceeds $100,000. Education is given gratuitously to poor and deserving young men, who are treated in all respects like the other students. Of this class there are generally about 60, chiefly in the classical course.

It may not be out of place to add, that on the grounds of the College is the Parish Church of St. Francis Xavier. Besides attending to the spiritual wants of the parish, the Fathers are engaged in several other kinds of work which tend to aid, directly or indirectly, the poor, the sick, and the suffering. This house is the head-quarters of the Catholic chaplains on Blackwell's, Ward's, Hart's, and Randall's Islands, which are served by six Fathers, some of whom reside permanently on these islands. Four of these chaplains receive no remuneration for their services.

The residence of St. Francis Xavier also provides chaplains for several of the religious orders of women who are engaged in the work of education, charity, in reclaiming the erring, and providing for the destitute. These services are rendered gratuitously. Several members of the community undertake to give missions in various parts of the country, when called upon by the bishops or parish priests for that purpose.

This house is also the head-quarters of the General Superior of the Jesuits' establishments in New York, Canada, and the Indian Missions on the Lakes.

Board of Trustees.

Very Rev. John Bapst, S.J., *President of the Board.*
Rev. Michael Driscol, S.J.
Rev. Charles H. De Luynes, S.J.
Rev. Henry Du Ranquet, S.J., *Secretary.*
Rev. Joseph Loyzance, S.J., *Treasurer of the Board and President of the College.*
Rev. William Moylan, S.J.
Rev. Maurice Ronayne, S.J.
Rev. Henry Hudon, S.J.
Rev. Louis Jouin, S.J.
Rev. Paul Mignard, S.J.
Rev. Francis Monroe, S.J.
Rev. James Perron, S.J.
Rev. Joseph Shea, S.J.
Rev. Theodore Thiry, S.J.

Faculty and other College Officers.

Rev. J. Loyzance, S.J., *President.*
Rev. H. Hudon, S.J., *Vice-President, Prefect of Studies, and Chief Disciplinarian.*
Mr. T. J. A. Freeman, S.J., *Treasurer.*
Rev. T. Thiry, S.J., *Chaplain.*
Rev. C. H. De Luynes, S.J., *Librarian.*
Rev. I. Daubresse, S.J., *Professor of Logic, Metaphysics, Ethics, and Evidences of Religion.*
Mr. C. Desjardins, S.J., *Professor of Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics.*
Rev. P. F. Dealy, S.J., *Professor of History, Director of the Alumni Sodality, Moderator of the Alumni Association, and President of the Debating Society.*
Rev. J. Cunningham, S.J., *Professor of Rhetoric.*
Mr. P. Cassidy, S.J., *Professor of Belles-Lettres.*
Rev. I. Renaud, S.J., *Professor of Classics and of Algebra.*
Peter Van De Velde, *Professor of the Introductory Class.*
Mr. F. X. Renaud, S.J., *Professor of the First Grammar Class (First Section).*
Patrick A. O'Rorke, *Professor of the First Grammar Class (Second Section).*
Mr. A. Gerhard, S.J., *Professor of the Second Grammar Class.*
Cornelius V. Mahony, A.B., *Professor of the Third Grammar Class (First Section).*
Michael A. Cremin, *Professor of the Third Grammar Class (Second Section).*
John McDermott, *Professor of Rudiments.*
Mr. E. F. McGee, S.J., *Assistant Professor of Mathematics, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology.*
Rev. E. Hudon, S.J., *Prefect of Discipline and Director of Music.*
Philip J. O'Hanlan, A.M., *Professor of the First Commercial Class.*
Patrick J. Martin, *Professor of the Second Commercial Class.*
John D. Block, A.B., *Professor of the Third Commercial Class.*
Redmond J. O'Hanlon, *Professor of the Fourth Commercial Class.*
John E. Hogan, *Teacher of the First Preparatory Class.*
William B. J. Boddy, *Teacher of the Second Preparatory Class.*
John S. O'Leary, *Teacher of the Third Preparatory Class.*
Lawrence F. X. Toner, *Teacher of the Fourth Preparatory Class.*
Professor S. J. Shaughnessy, *Professor of Drawing and Penmanship.*
Mr. J. Dowdle, S.J., *Professor of Penmanship.*
William Fassbender, A.M., *Professor of French and of German.*
F. Simon, *Professor of Vocal Music.*

Societies.

"*Cor unum et anima una.*"

The Xavier Alumni Sodality of New York.

ORIGIN AND OBJECT OF THE SODALITY.

The Xavier Alumni Sodality was established at St. Francis Xavier's College, New York, December 8, 1863, and affiliated to the Prima Primaria Sodality at Rome (founded December 8, 1563).

Its objects are the encouragement of practical virtue and Christian piety among educated Catholic gentlemen, the perpetuation of early friendships, and the promotion of Catholic interests.

Founded to meet especially the wants of Catholic alumni, it is mainly composed of ex-students of colleges—although not exclusively so, membership being cordially extended to others. Membership may be obtained by application through the Director or a member to the Council of the Sodality.

It already numbers upwards of three hundred members, and is directing its energies to many useful undertakings.

The regular meetings are held at the College, 49 West Fifteenth street, on the first Sunday of every month.

In connection with the Sodality there is a standing committee, called the "Committee on Employment," consisting of the President and six members of the Sodality.

OFFICERS FOR 1870.

Rev. P. F. Dealy, S.J., *Director*, 49 West 15th street.
Eugene B. Murtha, A.M., *President*, 113 West 22d street.
Joseph O'Brien, *First Vice-President*, 27 Wall street.
James A. Olwell, A.M., *Second Vice-President*, 62 William street.
Garret J. Byrne, A.M., *Corresponding Secretary*, 13 Chambers street.
Thomas W. Kilduff, A.M., *Recording Secretary*, 388 6th avenue.
Edward P. Slevin, A.M., *Treasurer*, 7 West 34th street.
William J. Bennett, *Master of Probationers*, 128 Broadway.
Daniel McKinney, *Sacristan*, 46 Vesey street.
Franklin Churchill, A.M., *Sacristan*, 33 Pine street.
Richard Storrs Willis, A.M., *Music Leader*, 12 East 29th street.

CONSULTORS.

Thomas J. Adams (Clafflin & Co.).
James J. Doherty, A.M., 211 West 46th st.
John G. Gaynor, A.M., 90 East 17th street.
Robert J. Hoguet, 112 Duane street.
John J. Healy, Jr., 12 Van Ness street.
William Lummis, A.M., 35 East 30th st.
James D. Lynch, 90 East 21st street.
Marcus J. McLaughlin, 88 West 15th st.
Joseph O'Brien, 27 Wall street.
William P. O'Connor, 161 West 13th st.
Frank A. Otis, A.M., 38 East 14th street.
Henry J. Sayers, 146 West Houston street.
Duncan K. Major (Hart Manufacturing Co.).

EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

Edward P. Slevin, *Chairman*, 232 Church street.
Robert J. Hoguet (of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.), 112 Duane street.
Thomas A. Phelan (of John M. White & Co.), 85 Front street.
Joseph O'Brien (of O'Brien Brothers), 33 Wall street.
James A. Olwell, *Counsellor-at-Law*, 62 William street.
Frank A. Otis (North American Fire Insurance Co. of New York), 192 Broadway.
William Lummis (of William & John O'Brien), 58 Wall street.

The duty of the Employment Committee is to assist young men to procure mercantile or professional employment.

A regular meeting of the Committee is held upon the evening of the last Wednesday of each month.

Applications for situations may be made to any member of the Committee.

Every member of the Sodality is requested to co-operate with the Committee, especially by informing them of any vacant situation.

THE XAVIER ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Xavier Alumni Association is composed of graduates of St. Francis Xavier's College, and of other institutions.

The meetings are held in one of the College halls, and are under the direction of one of the Professors. At each meeting papers on literary or scientific subjects are read by members of the Association. The Director is appointed by the College Faculty.

OFFICERS FOR 1870.

Rev. P. F. Dealy, S.J., *Moderator*.
Charles G. Herbermann, Ph.D., *President*.
Michael J. A. McCaffery, A.M., *Vice-President*.
Eugene B. Murtha, A.M., *Corresponding Secretary*.
Matthew J. Elgas, A.M., *Recording Sec.*
Henry Sayers, Esq., *Treasurer*.
Francis V. S. Oliver, A.M., *Librarian*.

The Debating Society.

The St. Francis Xavier's Debating Society holds its meetings every fortnight. The exercises consist in the reading of original essays, and debates on subjects selected by the President. Membership is confined to the Senior Students of the University Course. The President is appointed by the College Faculty; the other officers are elected semi-annually by the members.

Rev. P. F. Dealy, S.J., *President.*

FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.
Thomas S. O'Brien, *Vice-President.*	John F. X. Doyle, *Vice-President.*
John J. Finnegan, *Corresponding Sec.*	William P. Mulry, *Corresponding Sec.*
Joseph A. Flanly, *Recording Secretary.*	James J. Dollard, *Recording Secretary.*
James J. Dollard, *Treasurer.*	John H. Burns, *Treasurer.*

The Junior Academy.

The Junior Academy is composed of students from the Grammar Classes. The exercises consist in the discussion of some of the more intricate rules of Grammar, in the declamation of select pieces, and in the writing of elementary compositions in the English language.

Mr. F. X. Renaud, S.J., *President.*	August A. Dooper, *Corresponding Sec.*
Peter L. Mullaly, 1*st Vice-President.*	John J. Guentzer, *Recording Secretary.*
Michael E. Duggan, 2*d Vice-President.*	Joseph Chur, *Treasurer.*

The Students' Library.

The Students' Library contains 4,000 volumes, embracing varied and useful reading matter, carefully selected.

The Library is open to the students every day throughout the Academic Year, from 8½ to 9 A.M., and from 2½ to 3 P.M.

Information.

THE COLLEGE.

The College of St. Francis Xavier, incorporated with the privileges of a University by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

It is a Day College, situated in West Fifteenth street, New York City, affording the twofold advantage of a complete classical and Catholic education.

The course of studies is divided into five distinct departments: the Post-Graduate, Undergraduate, Grammar, Commercial, and the Preparatory.

It embraces the Greek, Latin, English, and French languages; rhetoric, poetry, elocution, history, geography, mythology; a complete course of mathematics, chemistry, natural, intellectual, and moral philosophy.

The Commercial Course, which is completed in three years, comprises the English and French languages; English literature, elocution, history, geography, mythology; the use of globes, book-keeping, arithmetic, mathematics, and natural philosophy.

There are four Preparatory Classes for younger students, in which they are carefully taught spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, history, and arithmetic, so as to fit them for the higher branches of study.

There are two examinations: one in February, the other for promotion at the close of the Collegiate Year.

During the course of the year, any student found fit for a higher class may be promoted thereto, and this promotion is equivalent to the honors of the class from which he passed.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts must stand an examination in natural, intellectual, and moral philosophy, and in mathematics.

When a student presents himself for admission, he is examined and placed in the class for which his previous acquirements have prepared him.

A daily exercise in Latin, Greek, French, mathematics, etc., according to the degree of the class and the branches taught therein, is required of each student. A weekly exercise in English composition is given in all the classes above the Preparatory Course—the subject-matter is marked out by the Professor.

Every second week a composition on the subject-matter of the class is given throughout all the classes. The result of these compositions determines the progress of the student, and decides the annual prize of proficiency.

Once every month an account is given, before the Faculty and all the students, of each pupil's behavior and application, and a report thereof is sent to the parents or guardians.

To insure success, private study at home is much insisted upon, for the space of two hours and a half in the evening and half an hour in the morning.

Punctual attendance is earnestly recommended; hence, in case of absence, a note is required from the parents or guardians, who shall be informed of the non-attendance of their children or wards.

The hours of class are from nine o'clock in the morning until a quarter before three in the afternoon. The younger students of the Preparatory Course are allowed home at half-past two o'clock. The doors are opened in the morning, for the reception of the students, at half after eight o'clock. The Professors and Prefects are then in attendance.

Within the precincts of the College, two court-yards, entirely cut off from the street, are reserved for recreation, so that the students are entirely secluded, and continually under the eyes of their Prefects and Professors, from the time of their arrival, at nine o'clock in the morning, until that of their departure, at a quarter before three in the afternoon.

The Collegiate Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends about the beginning of July. It is divided into quarters of about ten weeks each.

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Tuition, per quarter	$15 00
Vocal music, German, and drawing, each	5 00
Entrance fee	5 00

FOUNDATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

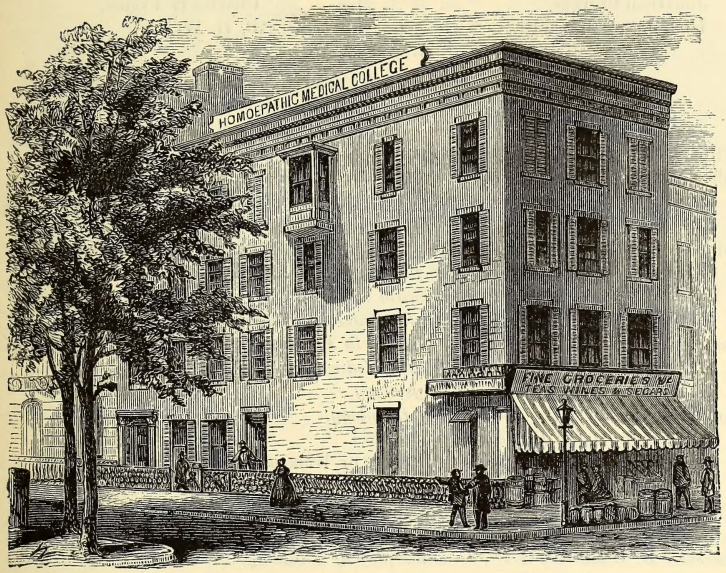
Several Scholarships have been founded, and doubtless there are many persons who, encouraged by the example already given, will place within the reach of talented youths the means of an education which may benefit both them and the community at large.

The object of this foundation is to give a classical training to such youths as, being qualified to study for the Church, might otherwise find it difficult to complete a collegiate course.

A Scholarship can be founded by any person, parish, or corporation giving one thousand dollars, the annual interest of which will secure to the founder or founders the privilege of having always one student educated in the College of St. Francis Xavier, free of all charge of tuition. The student chosen by the founder or founders shall enjoy the privilege of the Scholarship as long as he shall be deemed worthy by the President and Faculty of the College. The Scholarship shall bear such a name as the founder or founders may designate.

The following are the names of the benefactors of St. Francis Xavier's College, who have so effectually promoted the cause of liberal education by taking one Scholarship each:—

1. The Most Rev. John McCloskey, D.D., *Archbishop of New York.*
2. A Friend of Youth and of Education.
3. Daniel Devlin, Esq.
4. Jeremiah Devlin, Esq.
5. Edward C. Donnelly, Esq.
6. Eugene Kelly, Esq.
7. St. James's Parish (Rev. Felix H. Farrelly).
8. A Lady, a Friend of Education.
9. William S. Caldwell, Esq.
10. Mrs. Daniel Devlin.
11. Patrick Brophy, Esq.
12. Hugh O'Donoghue, Esq.
13. Joseph J. O'Donohue, Esq.



NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TWENTIETH STREET, CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE.

The New York Homœopathic Medical College was established by act of Legislature in 1860, under the name of "The Homœopathic Medical College of the State of New York, in New York City." In 1869, by act of Legislature, the name was changed to "The New York Homœopathic Medical College."

It was established for the purpose of affording a thorough medical education to students who wish to become masters of the method of practice known as the Homœopathic System.

Lectures have been regularly delivered, and classes respectable in numbers and ability have been graduated every year since the establishment of the College.

A dispensary in connection with the College and under the management of the Faculty is a means at once of giving practical instruction to students and of furnishing gratuitous medical and surgical assistance to the poor. It is the intention of the Faculty of the College to merge this dispensary in a hospital for the poor, as soon as they shall receive sufficient encouragement and aid from benevolent citizens.

Board of Trustees.

William Cullen Bryant, *President.*
S. H. Wales, *Vice-President.*
Edmund Dwight, *Secretary.*
H. N. Twombly, *Treasurer.*

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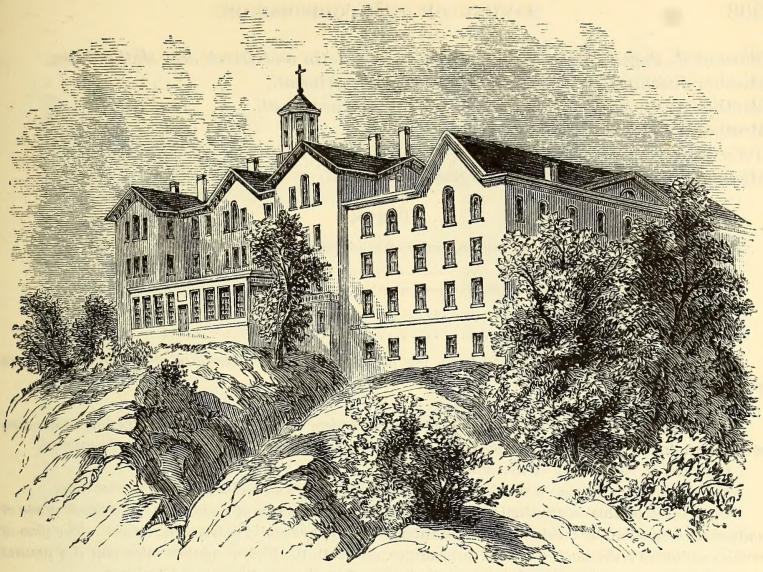
Hon. A. Oakey Hall,
Professor H. Webster, LL.D.,
George Griswold,
Ralph Mead,
O. D. Munn,
William Degroot,
Jonathan Sturges,
Hon. James M. Smith,
E. H. Ludlow,
Edmund Dwight,
D. D. T. Marshall,
James A. Robinson,
John D. Van Buren,
James Bissell,
D. L. Pettie,
Charles E. Frame,
B. H. Walcott,
A. Wilder, M.D.

FACULTY.

William Tod Helmuth, M.D., *Professor of Surgery.*
John C. Minor, M.D., *Professor of Clinical Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.*
C. T. Liebold, M.D., *Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery.*
A. R. Morgan, M.D., *Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.*
John W. Dowling, M.D., *Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.*
F. S. Bradford, M.D., *Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.*
S. Lilienthal, M.D., *Professor of Clinical Medicine.*
H. D. Paine, M.D., *Professor of the Institutes and History of Medicine.*
Carroll Dunham, M.D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*
T. F. Allen, M.D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*
H. R. Stiles, M.D., *Professor of Physiology.*
Samuel A. Jones, M.D., *Professor of Histology.*
S. R. Burdick, M.D., *Professor of Obstetrics.*
E. M. Kellogg, M.D., *Professor of Diseases of Women and Children.*
F. A. Rockwith, M.D., *Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.*
William O. McDonald, M.D., *Professor of Anatomy.*
D. B. Penfield, Esq., *Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.*
Theodore D. Bradford, M.D., *Demonstrator of Anatomy.*
H. M. Jernegan, M.D., *Prosector of Surgery.*
Robert W. Martin, M.D., *Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.*
George E. Belcher, M.D.,
Benjamin F. Joslin, M.D., } *Censors.*
Edward P. Fowler, M.D.
Enos Hall, *Janitor.*



MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

(Christian Brothers.)

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

This College, like many other Catholic institutions of the city, owes it origin to the zeal and disinterestedness of His Grace the Most Reverend Archbishop Hughes. At his earnest solicitation, the Christian Brothers, in 1849, opened and successfully conducted a boarding-school on a small scale, at Canal street in this city. With a view of transferring it beyond the crowded precincts of the city, the Brothers purchased, in the early part of 1853, the present site of the College, and erected thereon the main building. The institution, thenceforth known as the "Academy of the Holy Infancy," progressed successfully, having in a short time cleared itself of all debts.

In 1863 the Academy was raised to the rank of a College, having in that year been incorporated under the title of "Manhattan College," with full university privileges, by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Meantime, and up to the present, considerable additions and other improvements have been made to the original building.

The College has, besides, two Preparatory Schools, viz.: De La Salle Institute, located at No. 48 2d street; and Manhattan Academy, at No. 213 West 32d street.

The average number of students attending the College and Preparatory Schools is 720.

Board of Instruction.

Brother Patrick, *Provincial of the Christian Brothers, President.*
Brother Paulian, *Director, and Professor of Mathematics.*
Rev. John Breen, *Professor of Philosophy.*
Cornelius M. O'Leary, A.M., Ph.D., M.D., *Professor of Latin and Greek, and English Literature.*
Thomas MacOscar, A.M., *Professor of Latin and Greek, and English Literature.*
Brother James, *Professor of History and Mathematics.*
Brother John Chrysostom, *Treasurer, and Professor of Elocution.*
John Dowling, F.C.S.L., *Professor of Natural Sciences.*
Brother Arator, *Professor of French and German.*

Edward F. Fagan, A.B., *Adjunct Professor of Latin and Greek and Mathematics.*
Brother Joachim, *Principal of Commercial Department.*
Brother Anthony, *Principal of Preparatory Department.*
Brother Jasper, *Prefect.*
John Kipta, *Professor of Music.*
Redmond J. Carroll, *Adjunct Professor of Music.*

Terms.

Board, washing, and tuition, per session of ten months	$300 00
Entrance fee	10 00
Physician's fee, per session of ten months	10 00
Graduation fee	10 00
Vacation at College	40 00

Music, drawing, Spanish, German, and use of apparatus in the study of chemistry and natural philosophy, charged extra.

School-books furnished at current rates.

No student received for a shorter period than one term of five months; no deduction made when withdrawn during the term. The pocket-money of the students is deposited with the Treasurer.

Payment of half-session of five months in advance.

The session commences on the first Monday in September, and ends about the first of July.

The object of this institution is to afford students the means of acquiring the highest grade of university education, by combining the advantages of a college and a polytechnic school. The plan of studies embraces a thorough course of humanities, and both the higher mathematics and the natural sciences receive more attention than is usually bestowed on them in literary institutions.

Before receiving any degree, the classical student is required to translate with facility the various Greek and Latin works mentioned in the course, and to speak the latter language fluently and well; while the student of science must evince an accurate knowledge of calculus, astronomy, chemistry, natural philosophy, etc.

Since the vernacular language and literature, no less than the ancient languages and the sciences, form an essential feature of a sound education, they are studied throughout the whole course in every form which has received the approval of the most experienced and most successful educators.

As the College is conducted by the Christian Brothers, it is presumed that they need hardly assure the public that the utmost attention is bestowed on the moral training of all committed to their care.

The religion of the non-Catholic portion of the students will not be interfered with in any manner; but facilities will be afforded those whose parents desire that they should attend their respective places of worship on Sundays.

The College occupies an elevated position on the east bank of the Hudson, about eight miles from the City Hall; the location is not surpassed in landscape beauty or salubrity. On one side it commands an extensive view of the river, comprising some of its grandest and most picturesque scenery; and on the other the hum and bustle of the busy world are excluded by sloping hills and shady groves, the *tout ensemble* of which, as seen from the recitation-rooms and dormitories, is well calculated to give to the youthful mind a studious and thoughtful turn.

De La Salle Literary Society.

This Society, organized in 1865, has for object the improvement of its members in composition, delivery, and extemporaneous speaking.

A paper called the "Album" has been established, to which the members contribute. The essays are read before the Society by the editor, the author remaining unknown, and commented on by the members; and, after correction, may find a place in the "Album."

The number of essays contributed during the past two years was over one hundred.

The Alumni Society of Manhattan College.

This Society was organized in 1869. Its members hold their meetings annually in the College. At the last annual meeting, James A. Deering, A.M., LL.B., was elected President of the Society.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.

NOS. 46, 48, and 50 SECOND STREET, NEW YORK.

This institution was founded in 1849, by the Christian Brothers, and has since that period been successfully conducted by them as a preparatory school of Manhattan College. It offers every facility for obtaining solid instruction in the various branches preparatory to a collegiate course. It also embraces a commercial course, which presents rare advantages to young men who intend to engage in mercantile pursuits.

TERMS.

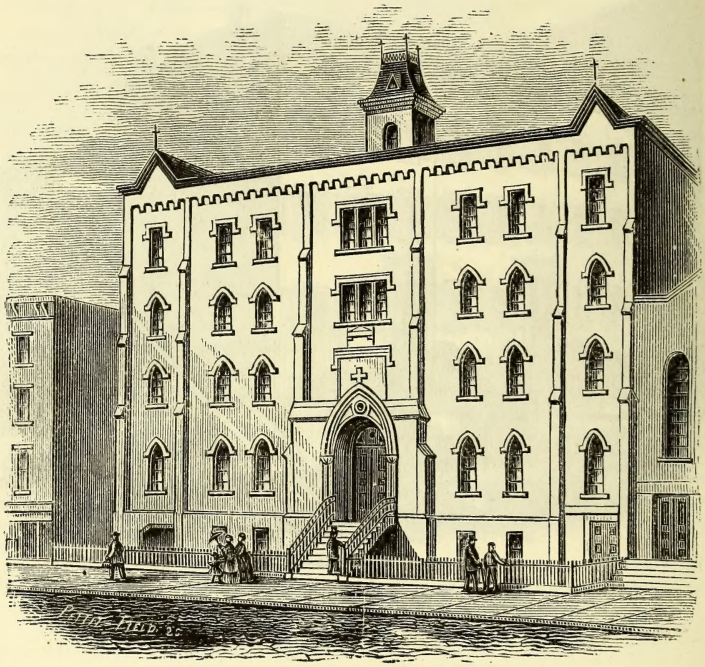
Academic Department, per quarter, in advance				.....	$12 50
Commercial	"	"	"	.....	12 50
Intermediate	"	"	"	.....	9 00
Primary	"	"	"	.....	6 00

Music and drawing charged extra.

Books and stationery at current prices.

In the Academic and Commercial Departments examinations are made once a month, and a bulletin, showing the student's standing in each branch, is sent to his parents. In the Intermediate and Primary Departments, reports are furnished, which parents should examine and sign every week.

Brother Stephen, *Director.*



MANHATTAN ACADEMY.

MANHATTAN ACADEMY.

NO. 213 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK.

This institution, founded in 1864, is a branch of Manhattan College. Every advantage is offered for the physical, intellectual, and moral development of students. The location is healthy, and only a few minutes' walk distant from the Central Park.

TERMS.

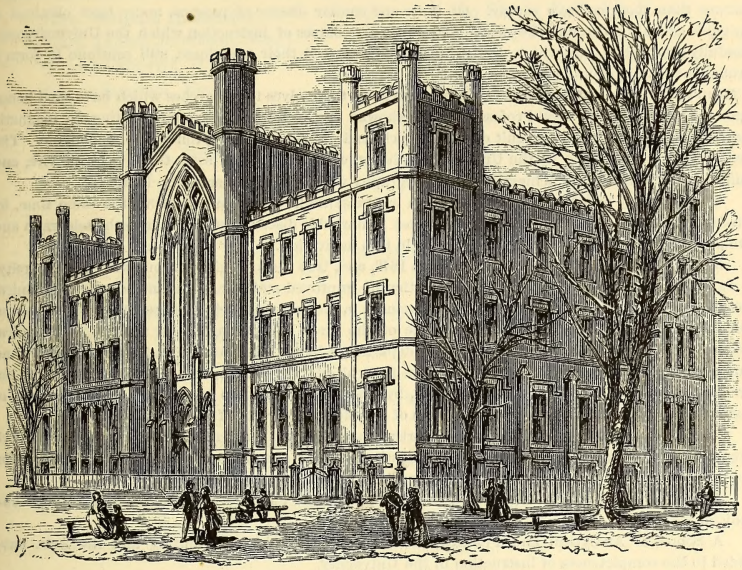
Entrance fee			$5 00
Board and tuition, per session of ten months			200 00
Washing	"	"	20 00
Physician's fee	"	"	5 00
For day scholars	"	"	$20 00 to 50 00

Music, Spanish, and Drawing charged extra.

Payment of one term of five months in advance.

The session commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the first of July.

Brother Bertram, *Director.*



UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The University of the City of New York was projected by a number of leading citizens, in 1830 and 1831, with a view of providing more varied and ample means of education than could then readily be found for the youth of our city and country. Up to that period college education among us was almost exclusively of a single type, and few facilities were afforded for study outside of a prescribed course. A system of a more comprehensive and flexible kind was felt to be necessary, and, after many consultations, a plan was drawn up, to which the Legislature was requested to give its sanction. The University was accordingly chartered in 1831, and entered almost immediately upon its work. Its earliest sessions and lectures took place in 1832, and its first graduated class was in 1833.

The organization of a great and advanced institution of learning is no easy task. To provide instruction which shall at once be conservative of all the good learning already developed, and add new facilities for study, and which shall yet not be too far in advance of the public culture, is a problem of great difficulty. It was the fortune of the University to attempt such a work without the ample means which the exigencies of the case demanded, and to suffer, through all its early periods, embarrassments from this source of the most serious kind.

The Collegiate Department was first organized and put in operation. It gathered round it much public interest, and at once began to graduate classes more numerous than had been usual in the early history of such institutions. Many of its early *alumni* are now occupying positions of influence and respect in our community.

At an early day the friends of the institution testified a deep interest in the aim to widen the sphere of education. They wished to make our means of scientific instruction available to those who did not desire, or were not able, to pursue a full course of classical study. In this extension of education the University, among our northern institutions, led the way.

There are many among us, and the number is increasing, who, after residing abroad through their early years, and acquiring one or more of the languages of modern Europe, return to complete their education at home. Not having pursued, however, the regular course of preparation for college, they are unable to go through the full college curriculum, and for such as these no place was provided

in our institutions of learning. Many others prefer for their children a more exclusively scientific culture than most colleges supply. Of these and similar classes of persons, many have obtained a valuable education through the special and scientific courses of instruction which the University successfully established, and which, having abundantly proved their usefulness, still continue to form a prominent feature of its instruction.

Meanwhile, a body of distinguished professors gave themselves to researches which have shed honor upon our country. In 1838 Professor Morse showed the possibility of communicating, by magnetic electricity, through a long circuit of wire, which had previously been pronounced impossible. The demonstration was made in the University building, with a circuit of some thirty miles of wire, and laid the foundation of the achievements in telegraphy which have rendered him immortal.

The first copy of a human face ever taken by the sunlight was obtained about the same time, by Professor John W. Draper. Thus the two most remarkable discoveries of our era—the telegraph and the photograph—received their early impulse in this institution.

The Medical Department was organized in 1842, and, true to the original promises of the University, it signalized its early instruction by the adoption of improved methods. The introduction of clinical lectures—perhaps the most important improvement in medical instruction since our medical institutions were founded—was carried out by some of the most honored names in medical and surgical science. It secured a very high place for the department in the minds of the profession generally, and summoned to its halls a large body of students from all parts of our country. More recently, the improved legislation of the State of New York, by which dissection has become a legalized method of instruction, was secured by the zealous efforts of the Medical Faculty of the University.

At a somewhat later day additional departments of instruction were added. The School of Civil Engineering was organized in 1853, and has continued up to the present time to furnish instruction not easily accessible elsewhere, and of great practical value.

A Law Department was established in 1854, which has had the services of eminent legal and judicial persons.

A School of Analytical and Practical Chemistry, and another of Painting and the Arts, have added to the completeness of instruction in the University.

These efforts to advance education have been made under very numerous disadvantages. Not a chair in the University was originally endowed, nor were any high facilities afforded for independent investigation. The institution, too, was long burdened with very heavy debts. One after another, however, of its pecuniary embarrassments were removed, chiefly by the influence of its Second Chancellor, Mr. Frelinghuysen. In 1862, Messrs. John C. Green and John T. Johnson, who had long been members of its council, laid the foundation of its permanent endowment, by establishing two of its professorships on a fund of $25,000 each; and later, a munificent gift of $100,000, from Loring Andrews, Esq., has greatly enlarged its funds and contributed to its stability and usefulness.

The recent withdrawal of Chancellor Ferris leaves the Faculty of the University, just now, somewhat incomplete; but its past history, and the enthusiastic zeal of its alumni, and of other friends, authorize the hope that a more youthful and energetic head will soon be found to impart new enterprise to the institution, and to enable it to carry on the work of advancing and extending education in our community.

Officers of the Council.

John C. Green, Esq., *President.*
John Taylor Johnston, Esq., *Vice-President.*
Howard Crosby, D.D., *Secretary.*
William M. Vermilye, Esq., *Treasurer.*
Isaac Ferris, D.D., LL.D., *Chancellor.*

Members of the Council.

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Mancius S. Hutton, D.D.,
Robert L. Kennedy, Esq.,
William E. Dodge, Esq.,
Loring Andrews, Esq.,
William Runyon Martin, Esq.,
Robert H. McCurdy, Esq.

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Thomas Dewitt, D.D.,	Thomas C. Chardavoyne, Esq.,
James Suydam, Esq.,	Henry Van Schaick, Esq.

CLASS OF 1869-73.

John C. Green, Esq.,	William H. Neilson, Esq.,
E. P. Rogers, D.D.,	A. Oakey Hall, Esq.,
Howard Crosby, D.D.,	J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq.,
John E. Parsons, Esq.,	Thomas C. Doremus, Esq.

CLASS OF 1870-74.

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Charles Butler, Esq.,	William Allen Butler, Esq.,
William M. Vermilye, Esq.,	James K. Campbell, D.D.,
Adam Norrie, Esq.,	John B. Hall, Esq.

MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO.

His Honor the Mayor, A. Oakey Hall.
Don Alonzo Cushman, *Alderman.*
John Hardy, *Alderman.*
Charles C. Pinckney, *Assistant Alderman.*
David S. Jackson, *Assistant Alderman.*

STANDING COMMITTEES.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

John Taylor Johnston, | Thomas C. Chardavoyne,
Loring Andrews.
(With the Chancellor, *Ex-Officio Chairman.*)

COMMITTEE ON VISITATION.

E. P. Rogers, D.D., | Howard Crosby, D.D.,
James K. Campbell, D.D.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

The Chancellor, | Professor H. M. Baird, *Librarian.*

COMMITTEE ON HONORARY DEGREES.

The Chancellor, | Thomas De Witt, D.D.,
Mancius S. Hutton, D.D.

COMMITTEE ON LAW DEPARTMENT.

William Allen Butler, | John Taylor Johnston,
John E. Parsons.

PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Isaac Ferris, D.D., LL.D., *Chancellor.*

I.—PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

PRINCIPALS.

David Bendan, Ph.D., *Classical Department and German.*
Theodore Coleman, A.M., *English and Mathematics.*

ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL.

Moses M. Hobby, *Primary Department.*

M. L. Bloom, *Professor of Elocution and Instructor in Book-keeping.*
David Stanton, *Master in Penmanship.*
Monsieur J. L. Parrain, *Professor of French.*
R. Wasserscheid, *Instructor in Drawing and Painting.*
George W. Coakley, LL.D., *Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy; Lecturer on Natural Philosophy.*
Theodore F. Burnham, *Assistant in Primary Department.*

II.—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS.

Isaac Ferris, D.D., LL.D., *Sarah Andrews Professor of Evidences of Revealed Religion and Evangelical Theology.*
E. A. Johnson, LL.D., *Johnston Professor of Latin Language and Literature.*
John W. Draper, M.D., LL.D., *Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.*
Benjamin N. Martin, D.D., L.H.D., *Sarah Andrews Professor of Logic and Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.*
Richard H. Bull, A.M., *Professor of Civil Engineering.*
Rev. Henry M. Baird, Ph.D., *Loring Andrews Professor of Greek Language and Literature.*
George W. Coakley, LL.D., *John Cleve Green Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.*
Henry Draper, M.D., *Professor Adjunct of Chemistry and Natural History.*
E. H. Gillett, D.D., *George Griswold Professor of Political Science.*
Vicenza Botta, Ph.D., *Honorary Professor of the Italian Language and Literature.*
Herman H. Raven, A.B., *Acting Professor of the German Language and Literature.*
Charles E. De Ghent, A.M., *Acting Professor of the French Language and Literature.*
Luis F. Mantilla, A.M., *Acting Professor of the Spanish Language and Literature.*
David Bendan, Ph.D., *Professor of the Hebrew Language and Literature, and General Instructor in German.*

III.—PROFESSIONAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL OF ART.

S. F. B. Morse, LL.D., *Professor of Literature of Arts of Design.*
T. Addison Richards, N.A., *Professor of Art.*

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Isaac Ferris, D.D., LL.D., *Chancellor.*
Martyn Paine, M.D., LL.D., *Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*
John W. Draper, M.D., LL.D., *Emeritus Professor of Physiology, and President of Faculty.*
Alfred C. Post, M.D., *Professor of the Principles and Operations of Surgery, with Military Surgery and Hygiene.*
Charles A. Budd, M.D., *Professor of Obstetrics, the Diseases of Women and Children, and Clinical Midwifery.*
John C. Draper, M.D., *Professor of Chemistry.*
Alfred Loomis, M.D., *Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.*
William Darling, M.D., *Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy.*
Henry Draper, M.D., *Professor of Physiology, and Registrar.*
William H. Thomson, M.D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Richard H. Bull, A.M., *Professor of Civil Engineering.*
Joseph G. Fox, A.M., C.E., *Professor of Geodesy and Mechanical Drawing.*

SCHOOL OF ANALYTICAL AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

John W. Draper, M.D., LL.D., *Professor of Chemistry.*
John C. Draper, M.D., *Professor of Analytical and Practical Chemistry.*
Henry Draper, M.D., *Professor Adjunct of Chemistry and Natural Science.*

SCHOOL OF LAW.

Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, LL.D., *Judge of Court of Appeals and Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Professor of the General Theory and Practice of American Law, including Municipal Law and Equity.*
John N. Pomeroy, A.M., LL.D., *Counsellor-at-law; Professor of Law of Persons and Property; Dean of Faculty.*

University Societies.

EUCLEIAN.

Αεὶ 'Αριστεύειν.

Organized 1832.

Eugene Stevenson, *President.*

H. M. Reed, *First Vice-President.* | T. F. Burnham, *Treasurer.*
H. S. Beattie, *Second Vice-President.* | H. A. Loring, *Librarian.*

Meetings weekly during College Year.

PHILOMATHEAN.

Δικαίοις κάλλιστα ἥδεται.

Organized 1832.

G. W. Hunt, *President.*

C. E. Nichols, *First Vice-President.* | W. V. V. Reynolds, *Supervisor.*
W. B. Hurd, *Second Vice-President.* | M. D. Buell, *Librarian.*

Meetings weekly during College Year.

B CHAPTER OF Φ. B. K., STATE OF NEW YORK.

Organized 1858.

Professor E. A. Johnson, *President.*

Prof. H. M. Baird, *Vice-President.* | Prof. H. M. Baird, *Cor. Secretary.*
Prof. B. N. Martin, *Recording Secretary.* | Prof. George Coakley, *Treasurer.*

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1859.

John C. Vandeventer, *President.*

Theodore F. Burnham, *Vice-President.* | Henry M. Reed, *Secretary.*

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

John Taylor Johnston, Esq., *President*..... Class of 1839.
Thomas B. Stirling, M.D., *Vice-President*..... Class of 1844.
Hanson C. Gibson, *Secretary*..... Class of 1845.
Willard L. Felt, *Treasurer*..... Class of 1844.
Amasa A. Redfield, *Registrar*..... Class of 1860.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Smith E. Lane	Class of 1848.
William R. Martin	Class of 1848.
N. W. Stuyvesant Catlin	Class of 1848.
Frederick W. Downer	Class of 1843.

COMMITTEE ON LAW SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

John E. Parsons	Class of 1848.
John A. Weeks	Class of 1839.
M. M. Vail	Class of 1843.
William R. Martin	Class of 1848.

COMMITTEE ON EXAMINATIONS OF COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Howard Crosby, D.D	Class of 1844.
B. F. Stead, D.D	Class of 1836.
H. D. Noyes, M.D	Class of 1851.
Rev. Wilson Phraner	Class of 1847.
Rev. George Zabriskie Gray	Class of 1858.
Rev. James S. Evans, D.D	Class of 1836.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY STATISTICS.

William W. Stephenson	Class of 1854.
John A. Foster	Class of 1852.
A. A. Redfield	Class of 1860.

COMMITTEE ON ALUMNI PROFESSORSHIP.

Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., | R. Ogden Doremus, M.D.,
Rev. Henry M. Baird, Ph.D.

ALUMNI MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Hon. William B. Maclay	Class of 1836.
John Taylor Johnston, Esq	Class of 1839.
George Griswold, Esq	Class of 1838.
Henry Van Schaick, Esq	Class of 1843.
William Allen Butler, Esq	Class of 1843.
Howard Crosby, D.D	Class of 1844.
John E. Parsons, Esq	Class of 1848.
William Runyon Martin, Esq	Class of 1848.
Hon. A. Oakey Hall	Class of 1844.

Terms of Admission.

The following were recommended by the University Convocation of the State of New York, and have been adopted by the Faculty of Arts as the requirements for admission to the Freshman Class:—

In Mathematics.—Algebra to equations of the second degree, and Plane Geometry.

In Latin.—Four books of Cæsar's Commentaries; six books of Virgil's Æneid; six select orations of Cicero; Sallust's Catiline; Sallust's Jugurthine War, or the Eclogues of Virgil, together with twelve chapters of Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.

In Greek.—Three books of Xenophon's Anabasis; one book of Homer's Iliad, with Prosody.

Pre-requisites.—Thorough preparation in Arithmetic and English Grammar; a knowledge of Descriptive and Classical Geography, United States History, Greek and Roman Antiquities.

The Annual Commencement will take place on Thursday, the 23d of June; from which time there is a vacation to the third Wednesday of September.

Besides this, there is a recess of one week, from Christmas till after New Year's, and of one week.

commencing on the first Monday of April. There is also an intermission of college duties on such other days as are made public days by law or Government recommendation, and on Good Friday, when occurring in Term-time.

Each University year opens on the third Wednesday in September.

Price of Tuition.

The price of tuition is eighty dollars per annum, to students who pursue a course amounting to three daily recitations or lectures. Those who pursue particular branches pay in proportion.

An additional charge of fifteen dollars per annum is made for the incidental expenses of the Institution.

The tuition and incidental fees are payable in half-yearly advance payments—namely, on the first of October and the first of February.

In the case of a full-paying, full-course student, coming from a distance not exceeding twenty miles, one-half the commutation charges by public conveyance will be allowed during the time of *actual* attendance.

Meritorious and suitably qualified young men—embracing those who aim at high literary cultivation as well as professional pursuits, whose circumstances require it—may have the benefit of a Scholarship, which exempts from charge for tuition.

General Regulations.

The Scriptures are read and prayer offered every morning in the chapel, when the Chancellor or one of the Professors officiates, and the students are required to be present.

Students whose parents reside in the city are supposed to live in their own families; for those who come from a distance, board may be obtained in respectable private families.

Any student who shall injure or deface the building, in addition to such penalties as the Faculty shall see fit to inflict, will be subject to the expense occasioned by the necessary repairs.

Habitual indolence and inattention to study will be regarded as an offence against the laws and the spirit of the Institution, and will be made the subject of such discipline as the Faculty may deem expedient.

Any student who frequents billiard-rooms, taverns, or other places of corrupting influence, will not be allowed to remain a member of the University.

All instances of absence from the chapel and recitations, or tardy attendance upon the same, unless explained by a note from the parent or guardian, or otherwise satisfactorily accounted for to the officiating Professor, will be communicated to the parent or guardian, and will be subject to discipline. No student will be permitted to leave the city during Term-time, unless a request to that effect is made by his parent or guardian.

No meeting of the students can be held in the University for the transaction of any kind of business, except by permission.

Every student is free to attend such departments as his guardian may select; but in order to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he must have pursued the course of study prescribed in the Departments of Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Mental and Moral Sciences, which is designed to occupy three hours a day for four years. When the student has completed the full course of instruction in any department, he may receive a diploma certifying the branches of study pursued.

Examinations.

Examinations for admission take place in June, on the Tuesday preceding the Commencement; also on the Tuesday preceding the opening of the Term in September.

Class examinations take place as follows:—At the close of the first Term during the week preceding 25th December; at the close of the second Term during the last week in March; of the Senior Class in the last week of May; and of the other classes during the week preceding that in which the Commencement takes place.

All persons seeking admission from other colleges, in addition to the presentation of certificates of good character and class-standing, are examined on their qualifications for the class they seek to join. No admissions will be made to the Senior Class after the opening of the second Term of the Senior year.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE NEW YORK INFIRMARY.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE NEW YORK INFIRMARY.

128 SECOND AVENUE.

TRUSTEES OF THE NEW YORK INFIRMARY AND WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Samuel Willets, *President.* | Robert Haydock, *Treasurer.*
William H. Fogg, *Vice-President.* | Mahlon Sands, *Secretary.*

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Robert Campbell,
Stacy B. Collins,
Charles C. Dodge,
William P. Cooledge,
George W. Curtis,
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Charles P. Kirkland,
Charles H. Marshall,
Robert B. Minturn,
Alfred Pell,
Mahlon Sands,
Charles B. Tatham,
Merritt Trimble,
Lucius Tuckerman,
Salem H. Wales,
Samuel Willets,
John E. Williams,
Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell,
" Emily Blackwell,
Mrs. E. S. Barlow,
" George Curtis,
" H. K. Corning,
" Jane U. Ferris,
" William P. Griffin,
" Thomas Hicks,
" J. T. Kirby,
" Cleayton Newbold,
" John Paine,
Mrs. Haven Putnam,
" C. R. Robert,
" Marshall O. Roberts,
" Isaac D. Russell,
" E. W. Tuckerman,
" M. E. Winchester,
" James M. Walton,
" Thomas M. Wheeler,
" James B. Wright,
Miss Mary Collins,
" Margaret Corlies,
" Mary Gelston,
" Julia F. Gould,
" Mary B. Haydock,
" C. A. Norris,
" M. A. E. Wager.

Faculty of Medicine.

Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D., *Professor of Hygiene.*
G. H. Wynkoop, M.D., *Professor of Physiology.*
Samuel B. Ward, M.D., *Professor of Anatomy.*
Arthur Mead Edwards, A.M., *Professor of Theoretical and Practical Chemistry.*
Emily Blackwell, M.D., *Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.*
James R. Leaming, M.D., *Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.*
James L. Little, M.D., *Lecturer on Principles and Practice of Surgery.*
Mary C. Putnam, M.D., *Lecturer on Materia Medica.*
James B. Reynolds, M.D., *Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children.*
C. E. Hackley, M.D., *Clinical Professor of Diseases of Eye and Ear.*
Edward L. Keyes, M.D., *Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin.*
John Winslow, M.D., *Demonstrator.*
Celestia A. Loring, M.D., *Prosector to Chair of Anatomy, and Clinical Assistant for Surgical Clinique.*
Eliza B. Phelps, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for Children's Clinique and for Obstetric Clinique.*
Emma C. Ward, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for Medical Clinique.*
Ellen E. Mitchell, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for Eye and Ear Clinique.*
Laura Morgan, M.D., *Clinical Assistant for Skin Clinique.*

Board of Examiners.

Dr. Willard Parker, *Surgery.*
Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, *Obstetrics.*
Dr. Austin Flint, *Principles and Practice of Medicine.*
Dr. Stephen Smith, *Anatomy.*
Dr. B. W. McCready, *Materia Medica.*
Dr. A. L. Loomis, *Physiology.*
Dr. Samuel St. John, *Chemistry.*
— ——— ———, *Hygiene.*

The College Year consists of a winter session of twenty-four weeks, beginning on the first Monday in October; and a summer session, beginning a week after the end of the winter session, and terminating in the first or second week in June.

The plan of instruction which this school desires to carry out is arranged to secure a gradation of studies through the three years of the student's course.

For this purpose, students must attend three winter sessions. During the first, they will be principally occupied with the elementary branches of anatomy, physiology, materia medica, and chemistry, with practical work in the anatomical rooms and pharmacy.

In their second year they will continue these four branches, and receive full instruction in medicine, surgery, and obstetrics.

In the third year the instruction in these three departments will be continued, and the students will engage in practical medical work under the direction of their teachers, and be required to furnish clinical reports of cases so attended.

Hygiene will be taught through the three years.

All students will be required to attend weekly recitations in the studies proper to their year—these recitations forming an essential part of the course.

Yearly examinations will be held at the end of each winter session, when every student will be examined in the studies pursued during the year.

Besides these, a general examination will be passed by all students presenting themselves as candidates for graduation.

This final examination will be passed in anatomy, materia medica, physiology, and chemistry, at the end of the second year; and at the end of the third year, in hygiene, practice, surgery, and obstetrics.

This progressive mode of study does not increase the length nor the expense of the student's course, as no extra charge is made for the third year.

It offers very great advantages as compared to the ordinary plan of reading for a year under private instruction, and attending college during two sessions only. It gives more facilities for practical anatomy, pharmacy, and clinical study, prevents the winter session from being overcrowded with work, and, by dividing the examinations, enables the student to prepare for them more easily and thoroughly.

In view of its much more satisfactory results, it has been adopted as the course of the school, and is warmly recommended by the Faculty to all those beginning their education.

Students who are unable or unwilling to attend three sessions can complete their college course in two years, by attending two winter and two summer sessions. The summer sessions, being devoted principally to practical work, will be taken as equivalent to the third winter session, where the student can bring satisfactory certificates of a year's previous study.

Clinical instruction is made a prominent part of the course. The College adjoining and being connected with the New York Infirmary, enables the practice of the latter, amounting to between 6,000 and 7,000 patients annually, to be used, under proper regulations, for the benefit of the class. Daily cliniques are held at the College through the year. Opportunity is given to all the senior students to reside for a certain time in the Infirmary, to take part in practical medical work.

The liberal sentiment of New York has opened to women the great city hospitals and dispensaries, with their admirable clinical lectures. Among these may be mentioned Bellevue Hospital, which receives annually from 10,000 to 12,000 patients, and where, during the winter, two clinical lectures are given daily; the Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the Demilt and other dispensaries. Students who desire to pursue special branches may find excellent opportunities for so doing, if they will give the requisite time and pains.

The summer session of 1870 opened April 11, continuing nine weeks. The instruction consisted of a daily lecture, clinique, and recitation.

Subject of Lectures.

LECTURES.

Operative and Minor Surgery	Dr. S. B. Ward.
Microscopical Examination of Urine	Dr. G. H. Wynkoop.
Vital Chemistry	Professor Edwards.
Pathological Anatomy	Dr. William B. Lewis.

CLINIQUES.

Surgical	Dr. R. F. Weir.
Diseases of Women	Dr. Emily Blackwell.
Medical	Dr. J. E. Janvrin.
Diseases of Children	Dr. James B. Reynolds.
" Skin	Dr. E. L. Keyes.

RECITATIONS.

Anatomy	Dr. John Winslow.
Obstetrics	Dr. Lucy M. Abbott.
Practice	Dr. J. E. Janvrin.
Physiology	Dr. Charlotte F. Woodruff.
Surgery	Dr. Lucy M. Abbott.

The winter session of 1870–71 opened on the first Monday in October, and continued twenty-four weeks.

Fees for the Winter Course.

Full course of lectures (each ticket $15)	$105 00
Matriculation ticket	5 00
Demonstrator's fee	10 00
Graduation fee	30 00

College fees must be paid in advance. Material for dissection will be supplied at a very low rate, not exceeding $5 per session.

For intelligent students whose means are very small, every effort will be made to render the expense as light as possible. Communications from such students to the Secretary of the Faculty will be considered confidential, and meet with kind consideration.

Text-Books.

The following text-books are recommended to students:—

Practice of Medicine	Flint.
Surgery	Erichsen's Surgery and Paget's Surgical Pathology.
Obstetrics	Cazeaux.
Anatomy	Gray's Anatomy and Holden's Dissector.
Physiology	Dalton.
Materia Medica	Biddle.
Chemistry	Roscoe.
Hygiene	Parkes or Mapother.

Requirements of Graduation.

Candidates for graduation must be twenty-one years of age—must be of good moral character, and have received a good general education.

They must have spent three years in the study of medicine under the direction of a duly-qualified physician, during which they must have attended three winter, or two winter and summer sessions of lectures, and received clinical instruction, according to the course laid down by the school.

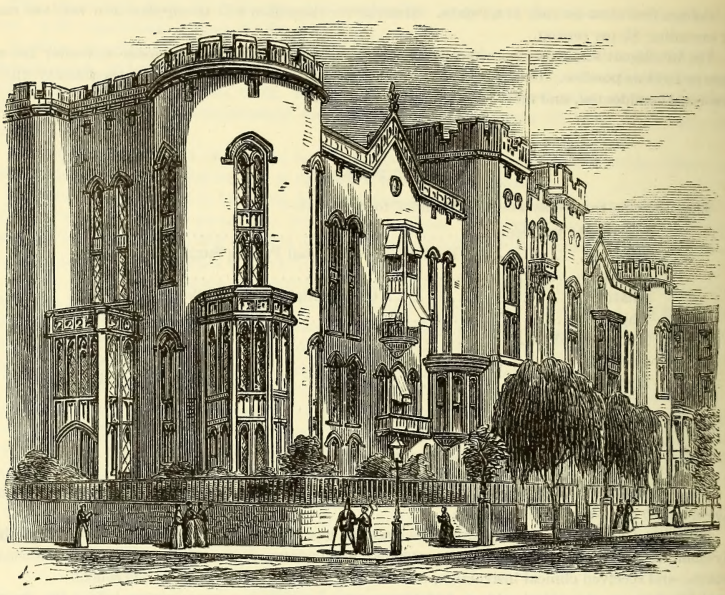
A thesis on some medical subject, and the passing a satisfactory examination before the Faculty and the Board of Examiners, will also be required.

A course of lectures in any recognized school will be accepted as one of the terms required by the College; but the last course before graduation must have been attended at this College.

Every student, upon matriculating, will be required to deposit with the Secretary a certificate of good moral character from a physician of good standing, clergyman, or other responsible person.

Board may be obtained at $3.50 per week and upwards. Students are invited to call at the Infirmary on their arrival in the city, where they can obtain a list of boarding-houses, and will be aided in establishing themselves.

For announcements, or for further particulars, students may apply by letter to Dr. Emily Blackwell, Secretary of the Faculty, 128 Second avenue, New York City.



RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOS. 487, 489, AND 491 FIFTH AVENUE.

This institution was chartered in April, 1838, and received the name of Rutgers Female Institute, in honor of Colonel Henry Rutgers, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War. The name was adopted at the suggestion of William B. Crosby, Esq., one of the earliest friends and Trustees, who gave the institution the use of three lots of land on Madison street which had formed part of old Colonel Rutgers' estate. The original incorporators were the following persons:—

Isaac Ferris,
Irad Hawley,
Marinus Willett,
Joseph Hoxie,
William H. Falls,
Zebedee Ring,
John K. Hardenbrook,
William H. Crosby,
Samuel Akerly,
Thompson Price,
Jonathan K. Herrick,
Thomas Williams, Jr.,
James Roe,
Jared L. Moore,
John H. Williams,

of whom Dr. Ferris, so long the honored Chancellor of the University of New York, was the first President.

The original location was in the Seventh Ward, then one of the choicest parts of this city. A building was at once erected on the ground so freely appropriated by Mr. Crosby, Nos. 262, 264, and 266 Madison street. On the 29th of August, 1838, the corner-stone was laid, and an address delivered by the Hon. Aaron Clark, then Mayor of the City.

The Institute was opened in the spring of the following year. As the first seminary for the higher education of young ladies in the city of New York, it started amid great enthusiasm, and was carried on with much success. The Principal was Dr. Charles E. West, now of Brooklyn Heights, under whose able management the Institute remained for twelve years.

At length, with the gradual change that came over the lower part of the city, the necessity for a removal began to make itself felt. Finally, in 1860, when the institution had attained its majority, it was decided to leave the spot where it had stood for twenty-one years, and to secure a new and more favorable position up-town. This removal was carried out under the present head of the Institution, Dr. H. M. Pierce. The location chosen was the one still occupied, Nos. 487, 489, and 491 Fifth avenue, opposite the Croton Reservoir.

After several years of steady work in the new building, a further step was determined upon. It was felt that the institution, which, during the ealier years of its history, had held so long the first place among seminaries for the education of the daughters of New York, should now again assume the relative position to which its original plan and its wide reputation had alike entitled and destined it. Acting on this view, application was made to the Legislature for a full collegiate charter, which was granted to the institution April 11, 1867. The charter expressly conferred upon Rutgers all rights, powers, and privileges enjoyed by any college or university in the State, with the sole exception of authority to confer medical or legal diplomas.

Rutgers Female College having been thus established—the only chartered college for women in the southern part of the State—the President, Trustees, and Faculty at once set about the work of organizing and carrying into effect a course of study equal and parallel, though not in all points identical, with those pursued in colleges for young men. This was a task of no small labor and care; it was one also that required time for its accomplishment. In this endeavor they are still engaged. Much has already been realized; much also remains to be done. The aim of the College is to furnish to the daughters of the city of New York, at their own doors, all the best and highest facilities of education—literary, classical, and scientific—that the young men of our city have so long and so fully enjoyed in the University, Columbia College, and the College of New York.

The plan on which the institution is arranged is that of a college proper, with its regular four years' course of study, together with several other departments or separate schools in connection with it. Of these latter there are now in operation the Academic Department, for girls from ten years old and upwards, until they are ready to enter College; and the Preparatory Department, for young children. There is also the Art School, carried on in connection with the College, under the advisory direction of the eminent Mr. Huntington, lately the President of the National Academy of Design. Other departments are in prospect, which it is hoped soon to establish. Among these the most prominent is the School of Technology for Women, in which extended instruction will be given in chemistry, in relation to the arts by which women may obtain honorable and remunerative self-support.

In view of the upward growth of the city, and of the probability that ere many years the great bulk of population will be located in the northern part of the island, the College has been for some time past looking to another removal to a permanent site near the Morning Side Park. In view of this contemplated change, there has been established a branch of the College in Harlem, located on the corner of Second avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, which has already proved itself highly successful and useful in that important and growing portion of the great metropolis.

Board of Trustees.

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Charles Cheney, Esq., *Secretary.*
James B. Burgess, *Treasurer.*

Edwards Hall, M.D.,
William Bushnell,
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Moses Chamberlain,
Silas M. Styles,
G. Warren Geer,
Wellington Clapp,
Luther R. Marsh.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

CHARTERED 1857.

TRUSTEES.

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A. J. Cotheal, *Secretary.*
E. G. Rawson, M.D., *Treasurer.*

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Eben Mason, New Jersey.
C. A. Birney, Mamaroneck.
E. G. Rawson, M.D., 4 Lexington avenue.
Alfred Roe, 128 Broadway.
John Busteed, M.D., 343 3d avenue.
Thomas Palmer, Jr., 324 West 23d street.
Henry Bergh, 172 5th avenue.
Isaac E. Cotheal, Fishkill, N. Y.
Paul S. Forbes, 32 5th avenue.
Alex. J. Cotheal, 62 West 36th street.
W. Palen, Frankfort street.
G. W. Busteed, 82 East 83d street.
S. P. Nichols, 150 East 27th street.
W. C. Barrett, 112 East 39th street.

FACULTY.

J. Busteed, M.D., V.S., *President, and Emeritus Professor of Histology.*
A. Liautard, M.D., V.S., *Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Operative Surgery.*
A. Large, M.D., M.R.C.V.S.L., *Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine of the Horse and other Domestic Animals.*
Fan. D. Weisse, M.D., *Professor of Surgical Pathology.*
Alex. W. Stein, M.D., *Professor of Histology and Comparative Physiology.*
Samuel R. Percy, M.D., *Professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.*
J. L. Robertson, M.D., V.S., *Adjunct Professor of Surgery.*

CENSORS.

C. C. Grice, M.R.C.V.S.L. | J. H. Stickney, M.D. M.R.C.V.S.L.
Chas. Burden, V.S.

The United States, foremost in many of the branches of science and art, are in veterinary medicine a century behind Europe.

Until this institution was founded there was no school in the United States devoted to this most important branch of science. Heretofore, with few exceptions, smiths, grooms, coachmen, and others

(although having no preparatory education), were, nevertheless, intrusted with the medical and surgical treatment of valuable animals. This evil led the trustees to found the present institution.

It is strange indeed that, as practical as we are, we as a people should not have realized the importance of this specialty of medicine, whose cultivation has become an essential element in the social polity of all enlightened nations. We should, more than any other nationality, foster the cultivation of this branch of the healing art; because, by neglecting so to do, we are jeopardizing the foundations of our prosperity and the source of our past unprecedented development as a country. Indeed, it may be stated as a fact, that what we are as a nation has sprung from our unparalleled agricultural resources, whose development has been due to our live stock. Judging from the past, it is fair to deduce that what we are to be will depend upon the preservation and multiplication of these developing agencies.

In 1860 the domestic animals in the United States were:—

9,000,000 horses and mules.
29,000,000 neat cattle.
24,000,000 sheep.
37,000,000 swine.

Since 1850 they had increased as follows:—

Horses and mules had doubled in number.
Neat cattle had increased by one-half.
Sheep by one-tenth.
Swine by one-fifth.

Their aggregate value was $1,000,000,000, having exactly doubled in the ten years from 1850. One-tenth of the whole valuation was owned in New York State alone.

Their approximate annual revenue in 1860 was:—

Labor, exclusive of cost of feeding, &c., calculating 12,000,000 working horses, mules, and yokes of oxen, and the labor of each at fifty cents a day, for three hundred working days only, would yield $1,800,000,000 per annum.

Animals slaughtered for food, worth $250,000,000.

Butter, 460,000,000 lbs., worth $90,000,000.

Cheese, 100,000,000 lbs., worth $10,000,000.

Wool, 60,000,000 lbs., worth $24,000,000.

The valuation of fowl, which must have been proportionately large, cannot be ascertained.

The above gives a total revenue of over $2,000,000,000, almost as much as our existing national debt. Add to this the value of the animals, and we have in 1860 the enormous wealth of over $3,000,000,000.

In view of the above facts, is it not criminal in us to allow the most important resources we have, and upon which so much depends, to remain continually jeopardized without taking measures to avert a danger which threatens us, in the shape of epizoötic and enzoötic diseases among our live stock?

It has been affirmed upon good authority that sixty per cent. of animals die from preventable and curable diseases.

The objects of the promoters of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons are to meet this crying want in our midst:—

1st. By educating young men for the practice of veterinary medicine.

2d. By disseminating to agriculturists, stock proprietors, and their subordinates, the sanitary measures in the housing and feeding of live stock.

3d. By investigating and taking measures to meet the epizoötic and enzoötic diseases which constantly threaten our unprotected cattle and horses.

4th. By cultivating comparative medicine we also directly advance our knowledge of human medicine in all its fundamental departments.

5th. By promoting the humane treatment of domestic animals.

The College, though chartered in 1857, did not go into active operation until 1864, the trustees preferring to wait until a sufficient sum of money had been obtained to enable them to purchase a building and ground, thereby avoiding the danger of frequent change of location.

After obtaining a suitable building, the Trustees appointed a Faculty, who impart instruction by didactic and clinical lectures.

A hospital is attached to the College, where medical treatment and advice for sick and lame horses can be obtained at this institution, free of charge, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from three to five o'clock, P.M.

The following is an abstract of the cases which have been treated.

Abstract of the Cases

TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL OF THE NEW YORK COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

YEARS.	Locomotion.					Digestive.	Respiratory.	Circulation.	Nervous System.	Genito-Urinary Organs.	Skin, Eye, Ear.	Abnormal Growths.	Examination for Soundness.	Died or Destroyed.	Operations.
	Lameness.		Wounds.	Fracture.	Sprains.										
	Forward.	Behind.													
1st Year, 1864-65.....	83	57	52	3	27	63	53	3	3	3	13	8	36	17	39
2d " 1865-66.....	106	80	75	2	17	60	56	12	4	7	10	6	59	12	38
3d " 1866-67.....	110	88	65	5	12	58	55	4	8	1	24	7	64	19	52
4th " 1867-68.....	129	86	90	7	17	85	74	5	51	3	10	2	68	12	50
5th " 1868-69.....	163	124	115	17	61	139	110	37	23	11	44	11	114	39	68
Total.....	591	435	397	34	134	405	348	61	89	25	101	34	341	97	247

We have classified the diseases under the following heads and subdivisions:—

1st. Locomotion.—This division comprises diseases and injuries of the anterior and posterior extremities, viz., lameness, fractures, wounds, splints, ringbones, spavins, and other forms of oxostosis; quarter and toe cracks, laminitis, villitis, navicular disease, corns, injuries from shoeing, &c.

2d. Digestion.—Under this column we have included caries and irregularities of teeth, stomatitis, pharyngitis, gastritis, enteritis, spasmodic and flatulent colic, hernia, &c.

3d. The Respiratory Apparatus embraces bronchitis, pneumonia, pleuritis, pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, pulmonary emphysema, &c.

4th. In the Circulatory Apparatus we have placed the diseases known as farcy and glanders.

5th. Cerebro-spinal meningitis, partial paralysis, idiopathic and traumatic tetanus, will find their place under the head of Nervous Diseases.

6th. The Genito-Urinary Organs contain some of the diseases most commonly met with, viz., strangury, albuminuria, cystitis, &c.

7th. In the column of the Diseases of the Senses but three of these have been brought to the College for relief, viz., the skin, the ear, and the eye. The two first have been more common in dogs; the third, in the horse.

In another column, under the name of abnormal growths, will be found the different tumors (cysts, abscesses, melanosis), &c.

Under the next heading are placed the animals which have been examined for soundness.

A museum has been collected for the illustration of the several branches taught. The museum is open daily (Sundays excepted) to the public and the medical profession; it contains nearly three thousand specimens of healthy and diseased tissues, offering the histologist and comparative anatomist a field for investigation not excelled by any medical college in the United States.

Thus nothing has been left undone toward placing within the student's reach every advantage in the acquirement of his profession. The following are the requirements for graduation:—Twenty-one years of age; a certificate of study and attendance on two full courses of medical lectures, the last being in this College; proper testimonials of character, and a satisfactory written and oral examination by the Professors and Censors in each of the departments of instruction.

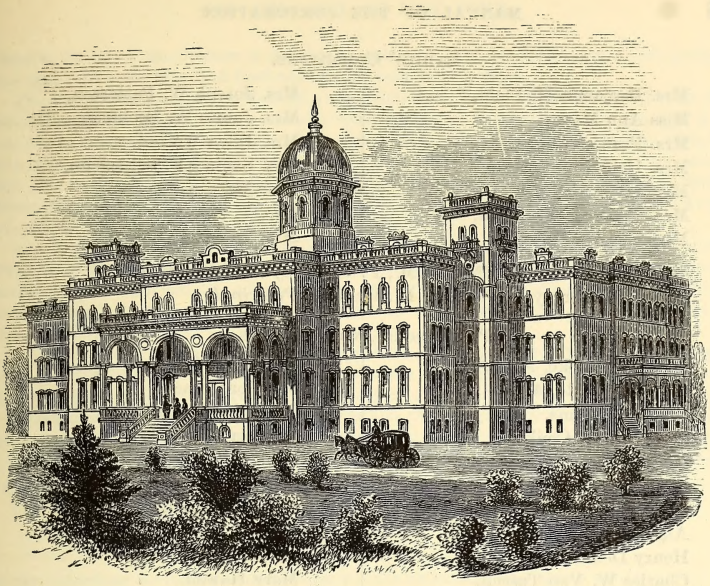
The College income is derived from instruction fees, hospital board, and voluntary subscriptions. The subscription feature has been adopted from the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and is as follows:—

Subscribers to the amount of $250 or more (payable in advance) shall be *Life Members*, and entitled to the following privileges:—

To attend the lectures, visit the library, museum, and hospital, and to send their own horses to the College for inspection, advice, and medical treatment, free of charge (expenses of keep excepted), and have a free scholarship.

Also to have the opinion of the professors as to the medical treatment of animals they may desire to retain in their own possession, without payment of fee, and to be supplied with medicine from the College at very low charges; but the Professors are not expected to visit patients out of the infirmary.

Annual Subscribers, on the payment of $10 a year (in advance), shall have the same privileges as life members, except the free scholarship, during the continuance of such annual subscription.



INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND STREET, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Officers and Directors.

Shepherd Knapp, *President.*
Rev. William Adams, D.D., *First Vice-President.*
Henry E. Davies, LL.D., *Second Vice-President.*
Joseph W. Patterson, *Treasurer.*
Thatcher M. Adams, *Secretary.*

FIRST CLASS—ONE YEAR.

Harvey P. Peet, LL.D.,
Rev. William Adams, D.D.,
William Niblo,
Benjamin H. Field,
Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D.,
Henry K. Bogart,
Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, D.D., LL.D.,
William A. Wheelock.

SECOND CLASS—TWO YEARS.

Erastus Brooks,
Frederick De Peyster, LL.D.,
Enoch L. Fancher, LL.D.,
Joseph W. Patterson,
Avery T. Brown,
Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr.,
Rev. Charles A. Stoddard,
D. Willis James.

THIRD CLASS—THREE YEARS.

Shepherd Knapp,
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Oliver S. Strong,
Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D.,
Morris K. Jesup,
Thatcher M. Adams,
Samuel Thorne,
Samuel V. Hoffman.

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Mrs. Helena T. Brown,
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Mrs. F. Standish Bradford,
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Isaac Lewis Peet, A.M., *Principal of the Institution.*
Harvey P. Peet, LL.D., *Emeritus Principal.*

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Weston Jenkins,
Jeremiah W. Conklin,
Gilbert C. W. Gamage,
Albert P. Knight,
Charles S. Newell,
Alphonso Johnson,
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Josephine L. Ensign,
Isabella H. Ransom,
Mary L. Goodrich,
Isabel Vandewater,
Hattie E. Hamilton,
Mary Johnson,
Catharine Blauvelt,
Mary Howell,
Celia Ransom,
Sarah Cuddeback.

Clara P. Johnson, *Temporary Teacher.*
John R. Burnett, *Clerk to the Principal.*

Bernhard Engelsmann, *Professor of Articulation.*
Louis A. Rodenstein, M.D., *Attending Physician.*
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Clarence D. Little, *Assistant Steward.*
T. Elbridge Toles, *Supervisor of the Boys.*
Joseph L. Clemens, *Night Supervisor.*
Mrs. Charlotte P. Stephenson, *Matron.*

Mrs. Mary E. Totten, *Assistant Matron, in special charge of the Girls.*
Mrs. Mary A. Leonard, *Assistant Matron, in charge of the Culinary Department.*
Miss Luann C. Rice, *Assistant Matron, in charge of the Sewing Department.*
Mrs. Mary J. Brenning, *Assistant Matron, in charge of the Sick.*

FOREMEN OF THE SHOPS.

John H. Clearwater, *Cabinetmaker.*
Simon Heimerdinger, *Shoemaker.*
Henry Roth, *Tailor.*

CHAPTER 325.

AN ACT to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years. —Passed April 25, 1863.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever a deaf-mute child, under the age of twelve years, shall become a charge for its maintenance on any of the towns or counties of this State, or shall be liable to become such charge,

* Instructor of the High Class.

it shall be the duty of the Overseer of the Poor of such town, or of the Supervisors of such county, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

§ 2. Any parent, guardian, or friend of a deaf-mute child, within this State, over the age of six years and under the age of twelve years, may make application to the Overseers of the Poor of any town, or to any Supervisor of the county where such child may be, showing, by satisfactory affidavit or other proof, that the health, morals, or comfort of such child may be endangered, or not properly cared for; and thereupon it shall be the duty of such overseer or supervisor, if satisfied that the parents or natural protectors of such child are, or such child is, in indigent circumstances, to place such child in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

§ 3. The children placed in said institution, in pursuance of the foregoing sections, shall be maintained therein at the expense of the county from whence they came, provided that such expense shall not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars each per year, until they attain the age of twelve years, unless the directors of said institution shall find, as to any such child, that it is not a proper subject to remain in such institution.

§ 4. The expenses for the board, tuition, and clothing of such deaf-mute children, placed as aforesaid in said institution, not exceeding the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars per year, above allowed, shall be raised and collected as are other expenses for the support of the poor of the county from which such children shall be received, and the bills therefor, properly authenticated by the principal, or one of the officers of said institution, shall be paid to said institution by the said county; and its county treasurer or chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to pay the same on presentation, so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper county.

§ 5. This shall take effect immediately.

Chapter 721.

An Act to increase the compensation authorized by the act entitled "An act to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years," passed April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.—Passed April 24, 1867.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The expenses of the board, tuition, and clothing of the children under the age of twelve years, placed in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d and 4th sections of chapter 325, Laws of 1863, shall, until otherwise directed by law, be estimated at the rate of $230 per capita, instead of the amount therein provided.

§ 2. This act shall take effect on the 1st of September, 1867.

Extract from Chapter 555, Laws of 1864, Title 1, Section 9.

Every indigent person, resident in this State, between twelve and twenty-five years of age, whose parent or parents, or, if an orphan, whose nearest friend, shall have been resident in this State for the three years preceding, and who may make application for that purpose, shall be received, if deaf and dumb, into the institution for the deaf and dumb; provided his or her application be approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; and in those cases where, in his opinion, absolute indigence is not established, he may approve of such application, and at the same time may impose conditions whereby some proportionate share of the expense of educating and clothing such pupils shall be paid into the treasury by their parents, guardians, or friends, in such way and manner, and at such time or times as he shall designate, which condition he may subsequently modify as he shall deem expedient.

Form of Affidavit and Application for the Admission of County Pupils.

State of New York, County of } *ss.:*

, of the town of , in said county, being duly sworn, says that he is the *father* of , a deaf-mute child, residing with deponent, and who was born on the day of ; that in consequence of the straitened circumstances of deponent [*or of the parents of said child*] its morals and comfort cannot be properly cared for in its present situation; and deponent desires that said child be placed in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, for support and education, pursuant to chapter 325 of the Laws of 1863.

Subscribed and sworn to this day of , 187 , before me.

Form of Certificate

To be granted by Supervisor or Overseer, to be sent to the Institution.

State of New York, County of } ss:

I have this day selected , of the town of , county of , son [or *daughter*] of , who was born on day of , 18 , as a county pupil in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, for the term of years from the day of , 18 , to be educated and supported therein, during that period, at the expense of the county of , in conformity with the provisions of chapter 325, Laws of 1863.

_____ _____,

Overseer of the Poor of the Town of

Dated, , 18 .

Form of Certificate

To be sent by the Overseer of the Poor to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany, in the case of candidates for admission, twelve years of age and over.

The undersigned, Overseer of the Poor of the town of , in the County of , do hereby certify that , of said town, is deaf and dumb. The said was years of age on the day of , 18 ; is of good moral character, free from disease, and possesses intellectual faculties capable of instruction. The names of the parents of the said are , and the said have not sufficient pecuniary ability to pay for the board, tuition, and clothing of said , at the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; and I would recommend to the favorable consideration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Dated, , 18 .

_____ _____,

Overseer of the Poor of the Town of

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany.

Terms of Admission.

I. Pupils are provided for by the institution in all respects, clothing and travelling expenses excepted, at the rate of two hundred and sixty dollars per annum. Clothing will also be furnished by the institution, if desired, at an additional annual charge of thirty dollars. Payment is required semi-annually, in advance.

II. The regular time of admission is at the close of the vacation, which extends from the last Wednesday in June to the first Wednesday of September. No pupil will be received at any other time, except in very extraordinary cases.

III. No deduction will be made from the annual charge in consequence of absence, on any account whatever except sickness, nor for the vacation.

IV. Satisfactory security will be required for the punctual payment of bills, and for the suitable clothing of the pupils.

V. Application from a distance, letters of inquiry, etc., must be addressed, post-paid, to the Principal of the institution. The selection of pupils over twelve years of age, to be supported at the public expense, is made by the Superintendent of Public Institutions at Albany, to whom all communications on the subject must be addressed. Children of indigent parents, under twelve years and over six, may be admitted to the institution by certificate of any Overseer of the Poor, or Supervisor.

VI. Should objection exist to the admission of any individual, the Board reserve to themselves, or their officers, a discretionary power to reject the application.

The above terms are to be understood as embracing the entire annual expense to which each pupil is subjected. Stationery and necessary school-books are furnished by the institution. No extra charge is made, in case of sickness, for medical attendance, medicine, or other necessary provisions.

It is suggested to the friends of deaf-mute children that the names of familiar objects may be taught them with comparative ease before their admission, and that possession of such knowledge in any degree materially facilitates their subsequent advancement. To be able to write an easy hand, or at least to form letters with a pen, is likewise a qualification very desirable. In reference to this subject it is recommended that the words which constitute writing lessons or *copies*, preparatory to admission, should be such as have been previously made intelligible to the learner.

In the case of each pupil entering the institution, it is desirable to obtain written answers to the following questions. Particular attention to this subject is requested.

1. What is the name of the individual? If he has a middle name, it should be given in full.
2. When was he born? Give the year, month, and day of the month.
3. Was he born deaf? And if so, was there any cause which is supposed to have operated before birth? If not, at what age did he lose his hearing? And by what disease or accident?
4. Is the deafness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing? *e. g.* Can he distinguish any spoken words? or hear the human voice at all? or what voices can he hear?
5. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness? and what are the results of such efforts?
6. Is there any ability to articulate? or read on the lips?
7. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction? and is he acquainted with any trade or art? or with the mode of forming letters with a pen?
8. Is he laboring under any bodily infirmity, such as palsy, nervous trembling, malformation of the limbs, defective vision? or does he show any signs of mental imbecility or idiocy?
9. Has the deaf-mute had the small-pox, or been vaccinated? Has he had the scarlet fever, measles, mumps, or whooping-cough?
10. Are there any cases of deafness in the same family, or among the collateral branches of kindred? and how and when produced?
11. What are the names, occupation, and residence (nearest post-office) of the parents? Give the Christian names of both father and mother.
12. Are either of the parents dead? if so, has a second connection been formed by marriage?
13. Was there any relationship or consanguinity between the parents previous to marriage? *e. g.* Were they cousins?
14. What are the number and names of their children?

Situation of the Institution.

The grounds belonging to the institution comprise thirty-seven and a half acres, bounded on the west by the Hudson River, and on the east by the Kingsbridge road. The entance from the latter is at its intersection with the Tenth avenue, about nine miles from the City Hall.

The institution can be reached by three lines of public conveyance from the city:—

1. By the way-trains on the Hudson River Railway, from Thirtieth street, stopping at One Hundred and Fifty-second street. The institution is about half a mile north of this station.
2. By the Third Avenue Railroad to Harlem, and thence by stage.
3. By the Eighth Avenue Railroad to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and thence by stage.

Public Meetings.

While the institution is open to visitors during the daily sessions of the school, there are two occasions of more than ordinary interest, when the public exercises are held in the chapel, viz.: At the annual election for officers and directors, on the third Tuesday of May, and at the close of the academical term, on the last Wednesday of June, answering to Commencement in other seminaries of learning. The members of the institution are earnestly requested to attend on these occasions, notice of which, as well as of the quarterly meetings, will be given in the newspapers.

INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

BROADWAY AND FORTY-FIFTH STREET.

This institution was founded February 28, 1867, by an association of gentlemen, residents of New York, for the purpose of introducing the method of teaching deaf-mute children articulation and lip-reading, instead of the use of the manual alphabet and sign-language. Until then, and for some years thereafter, the universal rule throughout the United States, at all the various State Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, was to teach the manual alphabet and signs, not alone to those entirely deaf, but also to the semi-deaf and semi-mute, thus entirely ignoring the results obtained in Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, etc., by the teachers of articulation. To remedy this evil, and to confer additional benefits upon this unfortunate class, the association was formed and its school thrown open to as many as its limited funds enabled it to accommodate.

Beginning with only seven pupils, their number had increased (in 1870) to thirty-one; and on the opening of its fourth school year it bid fair to have upwards of fifty scholars anxious for mental development and eager to learn to speak.

The method consists in teaching the pupils to watch the various movements of the lips of the speaker, and to imitate them; thus producing articulated sounds. Having acquired the alphabet, they soon learn to form syllables and words, and finally sentences, just as hearing children do. This rudimentary portion of the system may be called mechanical or imitative; but soon they advance to the psychological part, namely, the power of understanding the meaning of the words used. To develop thought, and infuse into their young benighted minds the illumining rays of knowledge, is, to the philosophical observer, by far the most important and interesting part of the system.

The method of teaching deaf-mutes to read from the lips and to speak articulated language was first systematically practised by Samuel Heinicke, a German, who, in 1772, established the first articulating school in Leipzig, which is still flourishing. The success attending his labors was so marked and satisfactory, that schools teaching by this method soon sprang up all over Germany, and Switzerland, Belgium, etc., have long since followed the example. Introduced into the United States now only a little over four years, the results arrived at are such as to challenge the admiration and enlist

the sympathies of all who have become acquainted with it. Nobody can witness the change in a child from a state of mutism to one enabling him to speak and to understand others speaking, without emotion; and the recognition by the public of this great step forward is another proof of our slow and very gradual, but still progressive civilization. Instead of looking upon the deaf-mutes as objects of pity and helpless commiseration, as was the case some century ago, we now make active efforts, and successfully, too, to bring them as near as possible to the social level of their fellow-beings.

The Institution is regularly incorporated, has abundant and healthy accommodations, and is managed by a board of officers as follows:—

Board of Trustees.

Mark Blumenthal, M.D., *President*, 211 West 34th street.
L. J. Phillips, *Vice-President*, 53 Green street.
Isaac Rosenfeld, *Treasurer*, 365 Broadway.

Jacob Silberman,	S. T. Meyer,
Jonas Sonneborn,	I. Hamburger,
Cornelius Rose,	A. B. Elfelt,
A. G. Mandel,	Joseph Reckendorfer,
James H. Hoffman, *Hon. Secretary.*	Sigismund Kaufman,
S. M. Peyser,	Lewis A. Mawson.

Standing Committees.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS, OR HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hamburger, | Mr. Silberman,
Mr. Elfelt.

COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Rosenfeld, | Mr. Sonneborn,
Mr. Reckendorfer, | Mr. F. A. Rising, *ex officio.*

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Mr. Phillips, | Mr. Meyer,
Mr. Hoffman.

It is open to private as well as county and State pupils.
Its corps of instructors is composed as follows:—

Professor Franklin A. Rising, A.M., *Principal.*

TEACHERS.

Miss Hubbard, | Miss Beach,
" Stevens, | " Spurr.

Mrs. E. J. Rising, *Matron.*

All applications must be addressed to the President or Principal, at the Institution.

Chapter 180.

AN ACT relative to the care and education of deaf-mutes, passed April 12, 1870. three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the care and education of indigent deaf-mutes under the age of twelve years," passed April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, are severally hereby amended by adding to and inserting therein, after the words "New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," wherever the same occur in said sections respectively, the words following, viz.: " or in the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes."

SEC. 2. All provisions of law now existing, fixing the expense of the board, tuition, and clothing of children under twelve years placed in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, shall apply to children who may, from time to time, be placed in said Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, in the same manner, and with like effect, as if said last-mentioned Institution had also originally been named in the acts fixing such compensation, and as if said acts had provided for the payment thereof to the Institution last mentioned; and the bills therefor, properly authenticated by the Principal or one of the officers of the said last-mentioned Institution, shall be paid to said Institution by the counties respectively from which such children were severally received; and the County Treasurer or Chamberlain, as the case may be, is hereby directed to pay the same on presentation. so that the amount thereof may be borne by the proper county.

SEC. 3. Sections 9 and 10 of Title 1 of an act entitled "An Act to revise and consolidate the general acts relating to the public instruction," passed May second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, are hereby amended, so that the same shall extend and apply to the said "Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes," in the like manner, and with the like effect, as if said last-mentioned Institution, as well as the other therein mentioned, had originally been named in the said sections respectively.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Office of the Secretary of State. } *ss.*

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

HOMER A. NELSON,
Secretary of State.

The terms of admission are substantially the same as at the institution located on Kingsbridge Road: the blank form of affidavit and certificates for the admission of county pupils are in all respects alike. (See pages 829 and 830.)

Location and Address.

The new Institution embraces three large houses, situated on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. It is readily accessible by either the "Broadway" or the "Seventh avenue" cars, and is but a single block from either Sixth or Eighth avenue.

Address all letters to the Principal, at "The Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes," Broadway and Forty-fifth street.

Term opens September 7.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Chartered April 23, 1865.)

NO. 223 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK.

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COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The session commences in October, and continues eighteen weeks.

Fees for a full course of lectures	$100 00
Matriculation fee	5 00
Demonstrator's fee	5 00
Graduation fee	30 00
Hospital tickets	3 00
For certificate of Scholarship, for which the holder may attend two or more courses of lectures, or until graduation, to be paid in advance	150 00
For certificate of Scholarship, entitling the holder to keep a student in the College for ten years	500 00
For certificate of Scholarship, entitling the holder to keep a student in the College perpetually	1,000 00

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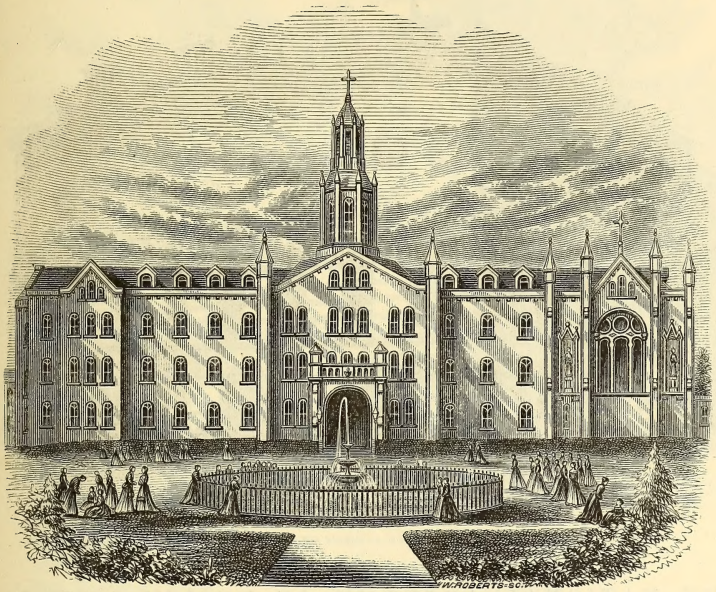
Henry Sanders, A.M., *Professor of Pharmacy.*
Frank Tabor, A.M., *Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.*
John H. Fitch, M.D., *Demonstrator and Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.*
Robert P. Newton, M.D., *President of the Faculty*, 104 West 38th street.



ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

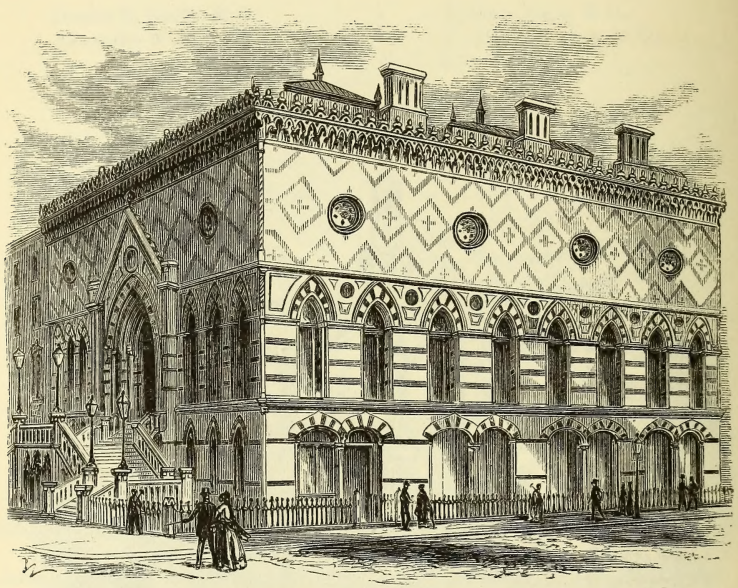
S. Bondreau, *Superioress.*

This institution, incorporated in 1851, is under the direction of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. It is about eight miles from the city of New York, in the vicinity of Harlem and Manhattanville. The site, formerly known as the property of Jacob Lorillard, and purchased in 1847, is elevated, healthy, and beautiful. The grounds for recreation and promenade are cultivated and spacious, surrounded by shrubbery, and pleasantly shaded by grove and forest trees.

The education of young ladies of the higher class being the special object of this institute, every advantage is afforded the pupils to pursue all the useful and ornamental branches becoming their sex. Difference of religion is no obstacle to the admission of young ladies, provided they be willing to conform to the general regulations of the school.

The annual vacation commences the first week of July, and scholastic duties are resumed the first Wednesday of September.

The Academy numbers 325 boarding pupils. A day-school is attached to the institution, where 300 children from the surrounding district receive gratuitous instruction.



THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—1870-71.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE.

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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

(INSTITUTED 1866.)

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THE NEW YORK DISPENSARY.

THE NEW YORK DISPENSARY.

CORNER OF CENTRE AND WHITE STREETS.

"*I was sick and ye visited me.*"

Trustees of the New York Dispensary, 1869.

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Robert B. Campbell, *Secretary.* | D. Colden Murray, *Treasurer.*

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Gurdon Buck, M.D.,	Richard T. Auchmuty,
Caleb Swan,	James H. Titus,
Adam Norrie,	A. Foster Higgins,
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Charles C. Goodhue,	Gilbert L. Beeckman,
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Frederic W. Stevens.

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COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

Caleb Swan, | James S. Aspinwall.

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS.

Gurdon Buck, M.D., | Wm. H. Draper, M.D.
James F. De Peyster.

COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE.

James F. De Peyster, | Adam Norrie,
Richard T. Auchmuty.

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James H. Titus, | Richard T. Auchmuty.

The Board of Trustees is divided for the coming year into the following

VISITING COMMITTEES.

For January, 1870.

Adam Norrie, | D. W. Bishop,
J. W. Beekman.

For February.

Benjamin H. Field, | Charles C. Goodhue.

For March.

Gurdon Buck, M.D., | James S. Aspinwall,
G. L. Beeckman.

For April.

R. T. Auchmuty, | F. W. Stevens.

For May.

Caleb Swan, | James H. Titus.

For June.

R. B. Campbell, | John Sherwood,
A. Foster Higgins.

For July.

Benjamin H. Field, | James S. Aspinwall

For August.

D. Colden Murray, | R. B. Campbell,
James H. Titus.

For September.

Caleb Swan, | John Sherwood.

For October.

Wm. H. Draper, M.D., | R. T. Auchmuty,
D. W. Bishop.

For November.

James W. Beekman, | C. C. Goodhue,
F. W. Stevens.

For December.

A. Foster Higgins, | G. L. Beeckman.

Medical Department for 1870.

Frank P. Foster, M.D., *House Physician.*

Theodore F. Hardenburgh, M.D., *Assistant House Physician.*

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

			Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	*Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.*
10 to 11 A.M.....	Surgery	Males.....	John T. Kennedy, M.D.....	George Thompson, M.D.
"	"	Females	Charles C. Terry, M.D.....	Thomas T. Sabine, M.D.
11 A.M. to 12 M.....	Diseases of Chest.....	Males.....	Henry D. Joy, M.D.....	Silvester S. Bogert, M.D.
"	" "	Females	William J. Welch, M.D.....	John C. Jay, Jr., M.D.
12 M. to 1 P.M.....	" "	Males.....	Charles Laight, M.D.....	George W. Robinson, M.D.
"	" "	Females	Stuyvesant S. Morris, M.D.....	Matthew B. Dubois, M.D.
"	Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases.	Males.....	Robert W. Taylor, M.D.....	Alexander S. Hunter, M.D
		Females	Christopher M. Bell, M.D.....	Morris H. Henry, M.D.
1 to 2 P.M.....	Diseases of Head and Abdomen, and of Women.....	Males.....	John A. Robinson, M.D.....	Edward C. Seguin, M.D.
		Females	Edward O. Cowles, M.D.....	J. Haven Emerson, M.D.
2 to 3 P.M.....	Unclassified Diseases.....	Males.....	Nathaniel B. Emerson, M.D.....	Norton Folsom, M.D.
"	Diseases of Children and unclassified Females.....	——	Francis Moore, M.D.....	Benjamin F. Dawson, M.D.
		——	Charles T. Poore, M.D.....	John N. Beekman, M.D.

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS.

J. S. L. Tonelier, M.D., is the Physician of the *First District*, which comprises all that portion of the city below a line from Hudson river, through Chambers street, to the East river, including both sides of the boundary streets.

Horatio Gomez, M.D., is the Physician of the *Second District*, which is bounded south by Chambers street, west by Hudson river, north by Spring street, and east by Marion and Centre streets, including the south side of Spring street, west of Broadway, and both sides of the other boundary streets, except Chambers.

A. J. Harrison, M.D., is the Physician of the *Third District*, which is bounded south by the First District, west by the Second, and on the other sides by a line through Canal, Allen, and Pike streets to the East river, including both sides of the boundary streets, except Centre and Chambers.

Burtus M. Keeney, M.D., is the Physician of the *Fourth District*, which is bounded south by the Second and Third Districts, west by Broadway, north by Fourteenth street, and east by First avenue and Allen street, including both sides of the boundary streets, except Spring, Marion, Centre, and Canal.

Jno. T. Kennedy, M.D., *Assistant District Physician.*

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

H. D. Bulkley, M.D., | Willard Parker, M.D.,
Jared Linsly, M.D., | W. H. Maxwell, M.D.,
Thomas M. Markoe, M.D.

August Meinert, *Apothecary.* | W. H. Schieffelin & Co., *Druggists.*
John U. Port, *Assistant Apothecary.* | F. V. Bridges, *Druggist.*

N. B.—The Dispensary is open daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. The office for the dispensing of medicines is open from 8 A.M. till sunset. On Sundays and holidays medicines are dispensed from 8 to 10 A.M.

The Dispensaries.

We commence our history of these noble charities with the pioneer of the Dispensaries—

THE NEW YORK DISPENSARY.

Just eighty years ago, on the 14th day of October, in the year 1790, at a meeting of the Medical Society of the City of New York, it was resolved: "That a committee be appointed to digest and publish a plan of a Dispensary for the medical relief of the sick poor of this city, and to make an offer of the professional services of the members of this Society to carry it into effect." This resolution was followed by urgent and eloquent appeals to the liberality of the public in the columns of the *New York Journal and Patriotic Register*, the *Daily Gazette*, and the *Daily Advertiser*.

In a sketch of the New York Dispensary, in the *American Medical and Philosophical Register*, published some years later, it is stated that a number of the most respectable citizens of the city were convened together in the City Hall, on the 4th of January, 1791, to arrange a Constitution and By-Laws, and that on the same day the Hon. Isaac Roosevelt, Esq., was chosen President, and that Dr. Richard Bayley and Dr. Samuel Bard were chosen Senior Physicians. The Dispensary was then established in Tryon street, now Tryon Row.

In the first of the annual reports, which is to be found in the *New York Journal and Patriotic Register* for December 24, 1791, the number of patients treated numbered 310; the expense incurred was £552 6s. 1d. From this seemingly large sum should be deducted the cost of the furniture, surgical instruments and apparatus, and a stock of drugs on hand valued at £149. The item of rent is set down at £60. The first report also states that measures have been taken to import "six complete sets of apparatus for the recovery of drowning persons, which will be distributed along the rivers of this city."

On the eighth day of April, 1795, the Dispensary was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York. In 1805 a union was effected between the New York Dispensary and the "Kine-pock Institution," which had been established three years previously in the rear of the brick church, opposite the park, for the purpose of substituting inoculation with cow-pock, instead of small-

pox, among the poor. In 1810 the Corporation of New York gave the Dispensary a lot of land on Tryon Row. The number of patients had increased by that year's report to 1,106; the expenses amounted to $2,596.22.

Up to the year 1827 it was the only Dispensary, and in the year 1828, the number of patients having increased to 10,000, the single room in Tryon Row, then used as a dispensary, was deemed by the Trustees unfit for the purpose. Application was made to the Corporation for a lease of the Rotunda in the park, at a rent of $1,500 per annum. This proposal not being accepted, the Trustees secured, by an act of the Legislature, and by the gift of the City of New York, the lot of land on the corner of Centre and White streets, on which the Dispensary now stands. The brick building which has just disappeared was then commenced, and occupied on the 28th of December, 1829. This building was three stories in height; the first floor, raised about five feet from the ground, was used as a dispensary, the two upper floors and the basement being let for business purposes. The total cost of this building, including $600 for the furniture, was $8,009.76. The number of patients treated the first year the new building was occupied was 17,938, an increase of 7,919 over the number treated the previous year. The medical staff then consisted of ten Attending and eight Consulting Physicians.

Eight years later, owing to the widening and the alteration of the grade of Centre street, it was necessary to raise the building and move it back fifteen feet. This change, including new foundations, iron railing, sidewalks, and assessments, required an outlay of $9,114.36. The sum of $3,826 was allowed by the Street Commissioners for damages, leaving the Dispensary encumbered with a debt of $5,288.36. This was reduced by donations to $2,000.

During the cholera summer, in 1832, the report of that year states that the Physicians of the Dispensary "were found in every quarter of our widely-extended city, breathing the atmosphere of death, and stopping, as far as they were able, the ravages of the all-devouring pestilence." The number of patients during that year amounted to 19,164.

In 1839 the number of patients had increased to 44,379, and in 1851 it reached the highest point, 50,462. Since then the average number of patients, in consequence of the increase of dispensaries, has been between 30,000 and 36,000 patients. In 1868, the shattered state of the building, caused by its removal above referred to, made it necessary to make some new provision for the business of the Dispensary. It was therefore decided by the Trustees, after long and careful deliberation, to remove the old building and build a new one in its place, which would not only afford proper accommodation for the sick, but yield a fair revenue on the outlay. The building was therefore made to cover the entire lot, being fifty by ninety feet. The first floor was divided into stores, and the second used as the Dispensary, the two upper floors being adapted for business purposes. It was thought, and experience has now proved, that the sick, if able to come to the Dispensary, would have no difficulty in ascending one broad flight of easy stairs; by this arrangement, too, greater quiet and more air and light was obtained. A set of plans was prepared and presented to the Dispensary by Richard T. Auchmuty, one of the Trustees, and the building was erected in accordance with the plans—with the exception of an alteration in the upper part of the exterior—by Mr. Wm. P. Esterbrook, builder, at a cost of $72,488.59. Before commencing the building, several of the Trustees subscribed the sum of $5,500 towards the building fund; this was increased by other subscriptions to $13,900, and a generous donation of $15,000 was received from the city.

As will be seen by the above statement, the erection of this building necessarily involved a heavy outlay, and a debt remains at present, secured by a mortgage on the building, of $20,000. The large stores and well-lighted lofts promise a handsome interest on the whole cost, and it is most earnestly hoped that the friends of the Dispensary will so diminish this debt that the entire revenue of the building may be applied to the care of the sick.

Among the long list of names of those who have earned distinction for their services to mankind in the medical profession in this city, very many are to be found in the records of the New York Dispensary, either as regularly employed or as Consulting Physicians and Surgeons; thus, through the means of this institution, the poor have received the very best of advice and attendance. When disease has assumed the form of pestilence; when cholera, yellow fever, ship-fever, or small-pox has prevailed in this city, thousands have received help from this Dispensary, who must otherwise have gone uncared for. It is, too, with no small amount of pride, that the Trustees can show by their records how often assistance has been rendered to those who suffered by wounds or by disease incurred in defence of the Union during the great rebellion.

Since the death of the first President, the Hon. Isaac Roosevelt, the office has been filled by Rev. Dr. J. Rodgers, Matthew Clarkson, John Watts, Edward Laight, George T. Trimble, and James F. De Peyster, the present incumbent.*

* Isaac Roosevelt, 1791; Rev. Dr. Rodgers, 1794; General Clarkson, 1810; John Watts, 1821; General Laight, 1836; Mr. Trimble, 1852, and Mr. De Peyster in 1861.

In this brief narrative of the past history of the Dispensary, it has been shown how great was the good accomplished by the small meeting of those who have long gone to their rest, in the old City Hall in Wall street, more than three quarters of a century ago. New York, then but a small town, has increased to a vast city; but, rapid as has been its increase, more rapid still has been the increase of poverty and distress. Eighty years ago one dispensary was amply sufficient for the city poor; but now, although the patients of this, the pioneer Dispensary, number thousands where tens were then counted, it is but one of seven among whom the area of the city is divided, and to this number, too, must be added the dispensaries where special diseases alone are treated. The different dispensaries, however, are rivals only in the good each seeks to accomplish. The one with whose management we are interested is situated in the quarter of the city where the demands for help are greatest; it is the quarter where wealth is accumulated, but where only the poor dwell. Let it not then be thought by them, that amid the hurry and bustle of commerce their cry is unheard or unheeded. The poor around us here are the proper heritage of the rich; a few dollars a year is to many but an unfelt tax, while the good it can do to the unfortunate may be beyond estimate. There are, too, many who come to this city but to make money; their homes, their interests, are in another place, perhaps in other States; surely the claims of the sick and miserable around their stores and offices will not pass unheeded. The charge that charity often makes its own objects, cannot be laid at the doors of the Dispensary. The good it accomplishes reaches only those who are suffering; it endeavors to enable them, through the blessings of restored health, to earn their own livelihood—to be no longer a burden on their families or the tax-payer. All who care to become further acquainted with the management of this great and good charity, are invited to visit the Dispensary between 10 and 3 o'clock; every attention will be shown them by the House Physician or his assistants.

The Medical Staff of the Dispensary has been increased, since the completion of the new building, to twenty-six, making, with the two House Physicians and the four District Physicians, thirty-two Physicians and Surgeons who are in attendance on the sick.

An amendment in the charter was made during the last year, increasing the number of Trustees from thirteen to twenty-one, with power to increase that number to thirty; the whole number of Trustees to be divided into three classes of seven each, by lot, one of which classes to hold for one year, another for two years, and the third for three years, from the second Monday in January, 1870. Power is also given to establish branches wherever the increase and the necessities of the population shall require it.

The benefits which have been conferred on the sick, during the year ending the 31st December, 1869, will be appreciated on an examination of the following statement:—

During the year 33,288 patients have been attended to, either at the Dispensary or at their dwellings, by the Physicians of the institution.

Of these, there were attended (including Dentistry) at the Dispensary	26,053
" " at their dwellings	5,451
And vaccinated	1,784
Making a total, as above, of	33,288

To all these the requisite medicines have been gratuitously applied, the number of prescriptions amounting to 71,833.

From the organization of the Dispensary, in the year 1790, until the present time, including vaccination, nearly three millions of patients have been treated.

The benefits which have thus been dispensed have been effected at a cost of $9,192.37, this sum being for medicines, insurance, fuel, salaries, and printing.

VACCINE VIRUS.

Recently, the New York Dispensary, having enlarged its facilities for obtaining pure vaccine, is prepared to furnish it in any quantities, at the following rates:—

Quill-points (half-quill), each	$0 25
Capillary tubes, each	1 00
Crusts, each	1 00

Sent by mail or express to all parts of the world. Address—

Dr. F. P. FOSTER,
House Physician of New York Dispensary,
137 Centre street, cor. White street, New York City.

The Dispensary is two blocks below Canal street, and two blocks east from Broadway, on the line of the Fourth Avenue Railroad.

THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY.

THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY

WAVERLEY PLACE AND CHRISTOPHER STREET.

John M. Knox, *President.*

Charles F. Hunter, *First Vice-President.* | J. Harsen Rhoades, *Secretary.*
John Hegeman, *Second Vice-President.* | George C. Wetmore, *Treasurer.*
James D. Oliver, *Third Vice-President.* | A. F. Cushman, *Counsellor.*

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Edward Schell, *Chairman.*

Henry Elsworth, | W. H. Braman,
Henry M. Taber, | Henry A. Morgan.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

Alexander Knox, *Chairman.*

John B. Hillyer, | Peter R. Warner.

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS.

James C. Forrester, M.D., *Chairman.*

W. E. Vermilye, M.D., | Matthias Clark.

GENERAL COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE.

Clinton Gilbert, *Chairman.*

B. F. Wheelwright, | William M. Vermilye

VISITING COMMITTEE.

January.

William M. Vermilye, | W. H. Braman,
J. Newton Sears, | J. W. Lewis.

February.

Jed Frye, | H. M. Taber,
H. A. Tailer, | W. E. Lawrence.

March.

John N. Bradley, | James D. Oliver,
William E. Vermilye, M.D., | James Marsh.

April.

M. Clark, | Edward Wight,
John H. Mortimer, | William B. Meeker.

May.

George C. Wetmore, | William K. Thorne,
W. M. Allen, | F. A. Livingston.

June.

Edward Schell, | Charles F. Hunter,
Henry Elsworth, | Thomas F. Devoe.

July.

William B. Aitken, | Archibald F. Cushman,
James C. Forrester, M.D., | H. A. Morgan.

August.

Charles R. Whittemore, | John Hegeman,
Charles D. Smith, M.D., | J. R. Leaming, M.D.

September.

Alexander Knox, | John W. Quincy,
William Moir, | Josiah Lane.

October.

Peter R. Warner, | B. F. Wheelwright,
John C. Tucker, | S. B. Van Dusen.

November.

Clinton Gilbert, | John B. Hillyer,
Albert Clark, | William West.

December.

Floyd Smith, | William Remsen,
William H. Wisner, | J. W. G. Clements, M.D.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

Alonzo Clarke, M.D., | Abram Du Bois, M.D.,
Sams. L. Griswold, M.D., | James C. Forrester, M.D.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

Gurdon Buck, M.D., | Willard Parker, M.D.,
T. M. Markoe, M.D., | James R. Wood, M.D.

HOUSE SURGEON.

Everardus B. Warner, M.D.

VISITING PHYSICIANS.

First District. | *Second District.*
O. G. Smith, M.D. | S. B. W. McLeod, M.D.

VACCINE PHYSICIANS.

E. B. Warner, M.D., | O. G. Smith, M.D.,
S. B. W. McLeod, M.D.

APOTHECARY AND MINOR SURGEON.

Robert E. Curran.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

Heart and Lungs.

E. C. Seguine, M.D., | James Ross, M.D.

Head and Abdomen.

S. F. Morris, M.D., | E. E. Gibbs, M.D.,
W. J. Doner, M.D., | J. N. Beekman, M.D.

Eye and Ear.

W. C. Wooster, M.D., | O. D. Pomeroy, M.D.

Diseases of the Skin.

C. B. McQuestin, M.D., | C. H. Ludlum, M.D.

Surgery.

William Thurman, M.D., | W. R. Whitehead, M.D.,
F. A. Burrall, M.D., | J. W. Wright, M.D.

Diseases of Women.

S. B. Ward, M.D., | J. C. Morton, M.D.

Diseases of Children.

Henry Shiff, M.D., | David Mage, M.D.

This is the second Dispensary in the city, being preceded only by the New York or City Dispensary, situated at the corner of Centre and White streets.

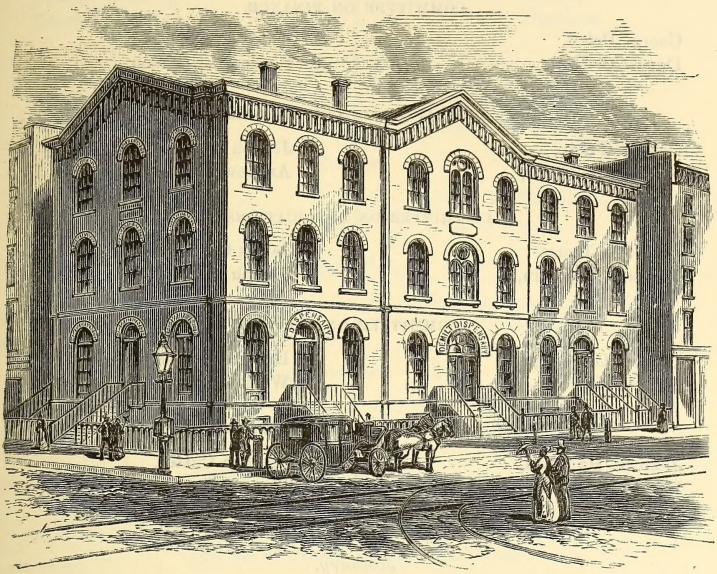
In 1826, several residents of the then northwestern suburb of our city, then known as Greenwich Village, and with the approbation and assistance of a few of the physicians also residing in that vicinity, actuated by the double motive of extending gratuitous medical advice and medicine to the sick poor, and affording, at the same time, to the physicians the opportunity of studying distinct classes of diseases, organized themselves into an association for the promotion of these laudable objects; and in April, 1827, having been duly incorporated by the State Government, their previous voluntary efforts obtained the sanction of the public authorities. During the first two or three years of its existence, it was entirely dependent upon and wholly supported by voluntary subscriptions and occasional collections in churches, and the surplus proceeds of courses of popular lectures, delivered during the winter months by various distinguished gentlemen upon interesting and scientific subjects.

About the year 1830, the Trustees obtained from the Corporation of the city a grant of the triangular plot of land now occupied by the institution; and, having collected by private subscription upwards of $5,000 to $6,000, speedily erected a two-story brick building covering the said plot of land, which, in 1854, they improved by adding a third story, making the building what it now is.

During the forty-three years of the corporate existence of the Institution, it has afforded medical aid and medicine gratuitously to over half a million of sick poor, attending them not only at the institution daily, but also at their own homes; and its corps of upwards of twenty physicians and surgeons, attending, visiting, and consulting, including its house physician, apothecary and assistant, and the long roll of eminent men of these classes, whose names appear upon its records since its formation, will favorably compare with that of any similar institution in this or any land.

Owing to the wonderfully-increased population and extent of our city during the past forty years, other institutions of a similar kind have been established in other parts of our city, and the same cause has decreased the number of sick poor in this district; but still a reference to the annual reports shows that upwards of 20,000 to 25,000 annually receive assistance from this institution; and when it is considered that the sick poor benefited received this aid at their homes, when necessary, thereby preventing the separation and breaking up of families, by the removal of either of the parents to the alms-house or hospital, unless when absolutely necessary, some idea may be formed of the vast saving of expense to the public and of distress to the individual that is prevented by this and similar institutions.

Persons disposed to patronize this institution can send their names to either of the Trustees, the Treasurer, or to the Apothecary, at the Dispensary, located at the intersection of Christopher street and Waverley place.



THE DEMILT DISPENSARY, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

THE DEMILT DISPENSARY, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

CORNER OF SECOND AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

Frederick E. Mather, *President.*

Charles C. Savage, *First Vice-President.*
Peter McMartin, *Second Vice-President.*

James C. Holden, *Treasurer.*
Joseph Gillet, *Secretary.*

Managers for 1870.

Elected.

1851. Frederick E. Mather,
1852. Nathaniel Hayden,
1852. Charles Tracy,
1853. Charles C. Savage,
1854. Peter McMartin,
1856. Joseph W. Patterson,
1859. William H. Wells,
1861. D. Willis James,
1862. James C. Holden,
1862. Joseph Gillet,
1863. Sherman J. Bacon,
1864. Moses G. Baldwin,
1864. Robert Hoe, Jr.,

Elected.

1864. Oliver Harriman,
1864. John N. Hayward,
1866. Frederick N. Goddard,
1867. Thomas A. Cummins,
1867. George Palen,
1868. Edward C. Chapin,
1868. Joseph C. Jackson,
1869. Dewitt C. Hays,
1869. Stephen Cutter,
1869. William Phelps,
1870. Rowland R. Hazard, Jr.,
1870. Andrew F. Hastings.

Standing Committees for 1870.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

George Palen, | Oliver Harriman,
Dewitt C. Hays, | Sherman J. Bacon.

COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE.

Charles Tracy, | Joseph C. Jackson,
William H. Wells, | Andrew F. Hastings.

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS.

D. Willis James, | James C. Holden,
Moses G. Baldwin, | Joseph W. Patterson.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

Charles C. Savage, | Edward C. Chapin,
Robert Hoe, Jr., | William Phelps.

COMMITTEE ON REAL ESTATE.

John N. Hayward, | Stephen Cutter,
Frederick N. Goddard, | Thomas Cummins.

Visiting Committees for the year 1870.

January.

Joseph Gillet, | Robert Hoe, Jr.,
William H. Wells, | Sherman J. Bacon.

February.

James C. Holden, | Andrew F. Hastings,
Charles C. Savage, | Nathaniel Hayden.

March.

Edward C. Chapin, | Charles Tracy,
Rowland R. Hazard, Jr., | D. Willis James.

April.

Joseph C. Jackson, | George Palen,
Frederick N. Goddard, | Joseph W. Patterson.

May.

Thomas A. Cummins, | Moses G. Baldwin,
John N. Hayward, | Stephen Cutter.

June.

Dewitt C. Hays, | William Phelps,
Peter McMartin, | Oliver Harriman.

July.

William H. Wells, | Sherman J. Bacon,
Joseph Gillet, | Robert Hoe, Jr.

August.

Charles C. Savage,	Nathaniel Hayden,
James C. Holden,	Andrew F. Hastings.

September.

Rowland R. Hazard, Jr.,	D. Willis James,
Edward C. Chapin,	Charles Tracy.

October.

Frederick N. Goddard,	Joseph W. Patterson,
Joseph C. Jackson,	George Palen.

November.

John N. Hayward,	Stephen Cutter,
Thomas A. Cummins,	Moses G. Baldwin.

December.

Peter McMartin,	Oliver Harriman,
Dewitt C. Hayes,	William Phelps.

Medical Board for 1870.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

Diseases of Heart, Lungs, and Throat.

Joseph E. Janvrin, M.D., | Walter R. Gillette, M.D.

Diseases of Head, Abdomen, etc.

Matthew Chalmers, M.D., | Walter De Forest Day, M.D.

Diseases of Eye and Ear.

William S. Ludlum, M.D., | William Frederick Holcomb, M.D.

Diseases of Children.

William T. White, M.D., | James T. Reynolds, M.D.

Diseases of the Skin.

Calvin B. McQuesten, M.D., | L. De Forest Woodruff, M.D.

Diseases of Women.

William M. Chamberlain, M.D., | James L. Brown, M.D.

Surgery.

Stephen Rogers, M.D., | Edward Bradley, M. D.

Note.—The Physicians attend on alternate days; the first named in each class, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; the others on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

HOUSE PHYSICIAN.

Edward J. Darken, M.D.

Note.—The House Physician has charge of Vaccination at the Dispensary.

VISITING PHYSICIANS.

South District.

Cornelius E. Billington, M.D.

North District.

John W. Brennan, M.D.

NOTE.—The South District extends from Fourteenth street to Twenty-sixth street. The North District extends from Twenty-sixth to Fortieth street. Each District extends from Sixth avenue to East River.

APOTHECARY.

W. Wallace Nichols.

DEPARTMENTS AND HOURS OF ATTENDANCE OF THE MEDICAL BOARD OF THE DEMILT DISPENSARY.

DEPARTMENTS.	HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.	ROOMS.
Heart, Lungs, and Throat	10½ A.M.	No. 7.
Head and Abdomen	2 P.M.	5.
Eye and Ear	2 "	2.
Children	1 "	8.
Skin	2 "	6.
Women	2 "	1.
Surgery	2 "	7.
Vaccine	10 A.M.	3.
Minor Surgery, Dental	11 "	H.

The HOUSE PHYSICIAN is in attendance from 9 o'clock A.M. until 4 P.M., to receive the names of applicants for the services of the Visiting Physicians, supervise and classify patients, and act in any department in the absence of the Attending Physician; also to prescribe for cases requiring immediate relief.

An ATTENDING PHYSICIAN for each department is present at the hour above specified, to treat patients able to attend at the Dispensary.

The VISITING PHYSICIANS are at the Dispensary at least twice each day. A Register is kept at the building to receive the name and residence of applicants who are too sick to come to the Dispensary.

The APOTHECARY is in attendance to put up prescriptions, from 9 o'clock A.M. till 5 P.M. (except Sundays), from the 1st of October to the 1st of March; and, during the remainder of the year, from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. On Sunday, from 9 to 10 A.M., and from 1 to 2 P.M.

The rooms of the Dispensary are open at hours corresponding to those of the attendance of the Apothecary. Patients are not treated at the building on Sunday; but applications are received for the services of the Visiting Physicians, and their prescriptions dispensed, at the hours stated above.

NOTICE.

THE benefits of this charity are not intended for any who are able to supply themselves.

The Dispensary building is situated at the corner of Second avenue and East Twenty-third street.

All who desire to obtain a better personal knowledge of the necessity for such institutions, their practical benefit to the sick poor, and their claims on the liberality of our citizens, are invited to visit the Dispensary and judge for themselves.

The sum of ten dollars constitutes the donor an annual member.

The sum of fifty dollars, paid at one time, constitutes the donor a life member.

Prior to 1851 no "Dispensary" provision existed for the destitute sick in the territory now provided for by the "Demilt," viz.: the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards.

This impelled the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" to extend its Samaritan care beyond its constitutional programme, which it did for several years, by employing physicians and supplying medicines for the sick poor in the then Eighteenth Ward.

In time the expense of so doing became so great that the Association did not feel justified in continuing it; and applied, first, to the then existing Dispensaries to assume the work, and then to the "Governors of the Alms-House" to do the same. Failing with both, the Association appointed a committee "to inquire what measures, if any, should be adopted to supply the indigent sick in the northeastern part of the city with medical attendance and medicines."

Of that committee the now President of the Demilt Dispensary was chairman. The committee called meetings in the Ward, and thus extended information as to the necessities and merits of Dispensary provisions.

At the third meeting, held March 7, 1851, it was resolved to establish a "Medical Dispensary," and a committee was appointed to carry that resolution into effect.

March 17, 1851, the certificate for incorporation was executed, and soon after duly filed.

Whilst such meetings were being held, a well-known citizen, still living, whose charities are more abundant than ostentatious, subscribed five thousand dollars, "provided it is called the Demilt Dispensary."

He desired it to be so called (he said) from respect to his deceased Demilt friends. Such was the origin of the name, and not any bequest, founding, endowment, or other aid from a Demilt, as has by some been supposed. That sum was paid and used in part payment for the lots where the Dispensary is erected.

Being thus incorporated, the Board of Managers organized, and proceeded with their undertaking.

They at once employed the requisite physicians and surgeons, contracted with apothecaries to fill all prescriptions, and as soon as practicable purchased lots upon which to erect the Dispensary, and contracted for its erection. For a new institution without funds this was no small undertaking, and imposed upon its managers the devotion of much time and labor (not always pleasant) to soliciting contributions.

But they discharged their duty so perseveringly, that when their building was completed (early in 1853), they were indebted only about seventeen thousand dollars.

The Dispensary was formally opened as such March 1, 1853, and the first meeting of the managers held there was March 21, 1853, their previous meetings having been held at the residence of one of the Board, in East Eighteenth street.

One characteristic of this Dispensary, with which it started, is this, viz.: that in *materia medica* it furnishes all, in quality and quantity, that its physicians may choose to prescribe, upon the principle that for the sick who are destitute alike of good lodgings and good nursing the best is none too good.

After a few years of effort the indebtedness was reduced, and then, with aid from the city, it was extinguished. Since that, its necessary expenses have greatly increased, without any increased aid from the city or State, and as all other means come from individual contributions, the Dispensary, at times, has been compelled to get temporary loans.

This should not be when it is considered that the work of the Dispensary is of a public character; and such, too, that if not so done, most of it must be done by the city, at a vastly increased expense.

Down to the end of the year 1869, its expenditures, including cost of ground, building, etc., amount to one hundred and sixty-four thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and eighty-six cents ($164,163.86).

Its annual expenses for several years last past vary but little from ten thousand dollars, toward which one thousand dollars has been received from the city, and a like or less sum from the State: all else has been received from individuals.

To the same date it has faithfully cared for, and administered to, four hundred and fifty-three thousand and sixty-eight (453,068) patients, without respect to nationality, creed, color, or disease.

EASTERN DISPENSARY.

EASTERN DISPENSARY.

NO. 57 ESSEX STREET, ESSEX MARKET BUILDING (SECOND FLOOR).

NAMES OF THE INCORPORATORS OF THE EASTERN DISPENSARY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

With the names of the Officers of the Board of Trustees, from the date of its Incorporation, April 25, 1832.

INCORPORATORS.

Nicholas Dean,
Samuel Akerly, M.D.,
Zebedee Ring,
Martin W. Brett,
Thompson Price,
James R. Whiting,
Abraham Dally,
Luther Halsey,
M. M. Quackenboss,
John Lovett,
Thomas Jeremiah,
L. E. Embree,
William F. Mott,
Peter Ogilby,
James P. Allaire,
Henry W. Bool,
James Palmer,
Evert A. Bancker,
James W. Dominick,
Fyler Dibblee.

Officers of the Board of Trustees.

PRESIDENTS.

Nicholas Dean	1832	Samuel Griffing	1844
Samuel Akerly, M.D.	1834	Jacob A. Westervelt	1845
James W. Dominick	1837	Thomas Williams, Jr.	1848
William F. Mott	1837	William P. Cooledge	1855
Thomas Williams, Jr.	1842	Rev. T. Ralston Smith	1867
Franklin Haines	1843	William P. Cooledge	1869

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Samuel Akerly, M.D.	1832	William Birdsall	1848
E. D. Comstock	1834	Richard Tweed	1850
William F. Mott	1837	William P. Cooledge	1853
John Palmer	1838	Solomon Jenner	1855
Samuel Griffing	1840	William Dennistoun	1856
James Marsh	1844	John W. C. Leveridge	1865
Thomas Williams, Jr.	1845	Josiah G. Macy	1869

SECRETARIES.

P. C. Milledoler, M.D.	1832	E. D. Brown	1836
James J. Ring	1834	Edward Cromwell	1853
Peter S. Titus	1835	William W. Smith	1856
		Russell Raymond	1860

TREASURERS.

Zebedee Ring	1832	E. D. Brown	1853
Walter Underhill	1834	Edward Cromwell	1855
David B. Keeler	1848	Robert R. Crosby	1858

The purpose of this Dispensary, which is one of our city's medical charities, is to supply medicine, and the most approved medical and surgical services, gratuitously, to the sick and destitute poor within that section of this city which is bounded by Pike and Allen streets, First avenue, Fourteenth street and the East River, from Fourteenth street to Pike street, the place of beginning.

It also gives great attention to vaccination, which is freely performed upon all who apply for it, without respect to the station or to the pecuniary circumstances of the applicant. The great public benefit immediately conferred by vaccination induces this Dispensary to consider every application for it a case of emergency, which fully justifies this course.

Those able to pay for vaccination are always invited to, and generally do contribute to the funds of the Dispensary.

From this it will be apparent that the medical benefits of this charity are not conferred upon those who are able to supply themselves.

Any one who is desirous to participate in the good work of medical relief to the poor, may do so by contributing the sum of five dollars, which will constitute the donor a member of this Dispensary for one year from the time of payment.

Donations may be handed to any of the Trustees, or to the Treasurer, Robert R. Crosby, Esq., No. 118 East Twenty-fourth street.

In former years, when the founders of this Dispensary and many other wealthy and benevolent individuals lived contiguous to it, no need was found to solicit contributions beyond the legal boundaries of its district. As this city has since obeyed the law which governs all great commercial centres, these have removed and have scattered themselves over the island and through the surrounding country. Hence, the Board is now justified in appealing to the citizens at large to make up the amount of the annual deficiency of our receipts, upon the general plea of humanity and protection from spreading contagion.

Board of Trustees.—1870.

OFFICERS.

William P. Cooledge, *President.*
Josiah G. Macy, *Vice-President.*
Robert R. Crosby, *Treasurer.*
Russell Raymond, *Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

John H. Butcher,
Alanson T. Briggs,
Robert M. Dewitt,
William P. Cooledge,
Robert R. Crosby,
William Dennistoun,
Peter S. Hoe,
Robert Hoe,
Robert Hoe, Jr.,
Jos. W. Lester,
John W. C. Leveridge,
James W. Lyon,
Josiah G. Macy,
Jared Macy,
George W. Quintard,
Russell Raymond,
Samuel Raynor,
Benjamin F. Romaine,
Henry L. Slote,
Rev. T. Ralston Smith,
James M. Shaw,
Stephen D. Tucker,
Edward Wood,
William H. S. Wood,
John H. Waydell,
Augustus W. Weismann.

Standing Committees.—1870.

I.—FINANCE COMMITTEE.

William Dennistoun, *Chairman.*
Josiah G. Macy, | John W. C. Leveridge.

II.—LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Robert R. Crosby, *Chairman.*
John H. Butcher, | Samuel Raynor.

III.—VACCINE COMMITTEE.

William H. S. Wood, *Chairman.*
Robert Hoe, Jr., | Jos. W. Lester.

IV.—COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

John H. Waydell, *Chairman.*
Augustus W. Weismann, | Stephen D. Tucker.

V.—COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS.

Benjamin F. Romaine, *Chairman.*
Jared Macy, | Edward Wood.

VI.—COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE.

Henry L. Slote, *Chairman.*
Robert Hoe, | Russell Raymond.

NOTE.—The President of the Board is *ex-officio* a member of all the Standing Committees.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

For January, 1870.

Alanson T. Briggs, | Josiah G. Macy.

For February.

Stephen D. Tucker, | William H. S. Wood.

For March.

John H. Butcher, | Augustus W. Weismann.

For April.

Robert R. Crosby, | Jared Macy.

For May.

Robert Hoe, Jr., | Henry L. Slote.

For June.

Robert M. Dewitt, | Benjamin F. Romaine.

For July.

Peter S. Hoe, | George W. Quintard.

For August.

John W. C. Leveridge, | Edward Wood.

For September.

Robert Hoe, | James W. Lyon.

For October.

Samuel Raynor, | John H. Waydell.

For November.

James M. Shaw, | Russell Raymond.

For December.

Rev. T. Ralston Smith, | Jos W. Lester.

For January, 1871.

William P. Cooledge, | William Dennistoun.

MEDICAL BOARD.—1870.

Scientific and literary sessions held on the second Tuesday of every month.

OFFICERS.

Richard J. O'Sullivan, M.D., *President.*
Verranus Morse, M.D., *Vice-President.*
J. P. Loines, M.D., *Secretary.*

DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Richard J. O'Sullivan, M.D., | Henry Le Baron Hartt, M.D.

MEMBERS.

I.—ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

Class 1.—*Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, and Throat.*

R. J. O'Sullivan, M.D.... ..Monday, Wednesday, and Friday..... Time of attendance daily, 12 M.

H. Le Baron Hartt, M.D. .Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.... Time of attendance, daily, 12 M.

Class 2.—*Diseases of Head and Bowels, Rheumatism, and Fevers.*

(Vacancy).....Monday, Wednesday, and Friday..... Time of attendance, daily, 11 A.M.

George V. Skiff, M.D.....Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.... Time of attendance, daily, 11 A.M.

Class 3.—*Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nerves.*

David Brekes, M.D.....Monday, Wednesday, and Friday..... Time of attendance, 10 A.M.

Class 4.—*Diseases of the Skin.*

S. V. Pilgrim, M.D.. . ...Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.... Time of attendance, 1 P.M.

Class 5.—*Diseases of the Teeth.*

T. H. Outerbridge, M.D....Monday, Wednesday, and Friday..... Time of attendance, daily, 10 A.M.

" " .....Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.... Time of attendance, daily, 10 A.M.

Class 6.—*Diseases of Women.*

Henry Raphael, M.D.. .. ..Monday, Wednesday, and Friday..... Time of attendance, 12 M.

Class 7.—*Surgery, and Unclassified Diseases.*

Royal B. Prescott, M.D.....Monday, Wednesday, and Friday..... Time of attendance, daily, 10 A.M.

Norman Abbott, M.D.....Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.... Time of attendance, daily, 10 A.M.

Class 8.—*Diseases of Children.*

Alexander Sterl, M.D.....Monday, Wednesday, and Friday..... Time of attendance, daily, 1 P.M.

James B. Taylor, M.D.....Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.... Time of attendance, daily, 1 P.M.

II.—HOUSE PHYSICIAN.

Jonas P. Loines, M.D.

James B. Taylor, M.D., *Assistant House Physician.*

III.—VISITING PHYSICIANS.

I.—Northern District.

Edward Frankel, M.D.

The Northern District is bounded by Fourteenth street, First avenue, Sixth street, and East River; including the south side of Fourteenth street, neither side of First avenue, and the north side of Sixth street.

II.—Middle District.

John C. Acheson, M.D.

The Middle District is bounded by Sixth street, First avenue, Allen street, and Broome street; including the south side of Sixth street, neither side of First avenue and Allen street, and the north side of Broome street.

III.—Southern District.

Verranus Morse, M.D.

The Southern District is bounded by Broome street, Allen and Pike streets, and the East river; including the south side of Broome street, neither side of Allen, and both sides of Pike street.

Frederick G. Remig, *Apothecary.*

Office Hours and General Regulations.

The House Physician is in attendance at the office from 9 o'clock, A.M. until 3 P.M., to receive the names of applicants for the services of the Visiting Physicians, to supervise and classify patients, and to act in any department in the absence of the attending physician, as well as to prescribe for cases requiring immediate relief. He has also charge of vaccination at the Dispensary. His attendance on Sundays and holidays corresponds to the time of the Apothecary's presence.

The Visiting Physicians come to the Dispensary before noon each day. A register is kept at the office to receive the names of applicants for their services. On Sundays and all legal holidays they call at 9 A.M.

The Apothecary is in attendance to put up prescriptions from 8 o'clock A.M. until 6 P.M., Sundays and all legal holidays excepted, from the first of April to the first of October, and during the remainder of the year from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. On Sundays and holidays, from 9 to 10 A.M. and from 1 to 2 P.M.

The rooms of the Dispensary are open at hours corresponding to those of the attendance of the Apothecary. No patients are treated at the office on Sundays or holidays; but applications for the services of the Visiting Physicians are received, and their prescriptions are dispensed at the hours stated above.

Eastern Dispensary Returns for Ten Years.

YEAR.	TOTALS.	Vaccinations.	General Patients.	Increase General Patients.	Decrease General Patients.	Increase Vaccinations.	Decrease Vaccinations.
1860	29,919	6,651	23,268	....	....	....	....
1861	34,010	8,082	25,928	2,660	....	1,431	....
1862	33,105	9,019	24,086	....	1,842	937	....
1863	32,926	10,440	22,486	....	1,600	1,421	....
1864	29,150	5,455	23,695	1,209	....	....	5,005
1865	38,201	13,715	24,486	791	....	8,260	....
1866	28,736	5,086	23,650	....	836	....	8,629
1867	28,294	4,277	24,017	367	....	....	809
1868	27,896	4,314	23,582	....	435	37	....
1869	25,844	5,489	20,355	....	3,227	1,175	....
				5,027	7,940	13,261	14,443
	Net decrease			....	2,913		
	Net increase to 1869			314			
	Net decrease			....	....	....	1,182

Summary of House Physician's Reports.

FOR THE YEAR 1869.	TOTALS.					VACCINATIONS.			TOTALS.				PARTIAL RESULTS.		Prescriptions Dispensed.
	SEXES.			WHERE TREATED.							ORIGIN.				
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	At the Dispensary.	At their Dwellings.	Primary Vaccinations.	Re Vaccinations.	Whole number Vaccinated.	Adults.	Children under 15 years of age.	Native.	Foreign.	Sent to Hospital.	Died.	
January	826	1,170	1,996	1,576	420	28	12	40	1,394	622	763	1,233	58	6	3,598
February	607	1,071	1,678	1,308	370	34	20	54	981	697	687	991	56	8	3,400
March	804	1,215	2,019	1,635	384	94	22	116	1,120	899	921	1,098	49	11	3,711
April	1,201	1,448	2,649	2,273	376	571	63	634	1,249	1,400	1,595	1,054	48	7	3,909
May	2,040	2,238	4,278	3,953	325	1,899	462	2,361	1,647	2,631	2,167	2,111	39	5	3,680
June	1,276	1,262	2,538	2,154	384	894	411	1,305	1,126	1,412	1,506	1,032	48	7	3,380
July	801	1,075	1,876	1,516	360	219	43	262	1,044	832	829	1,047	50	8	3,332
August	804	1,090	1,894	1,617	277	30	4	34	1,008	886	914	980	34	8	3,507
September	901	1,086	1,987	1,711	276	57	7	64	1.213	774	902	1,085	46	7	3,473
October	763	1,023	1,786	1,508	278	37	7	44	1,086	700	821	965	39	7	3,112
November	546	878	1,424	1,120	304	34	128	162	876	548	516	908	61	6	3,014
December	773	946	1,719	1.355	364	82	331	413	954	765	683	1,036	63	10	3,167
Total	11,342	14,502	25,844	21,726	4,118	3,979	1,510	5,489	13,698	12,146	12,304	13,540	591	90	41,288

General Summary

Of the work of Medical and Surgical relief performed, from the year 1834 to the year 1870, a period of thirty-five and a half years.

Whole number of sick-poor patients gratuitously treated, classed as cured, relieved, and died	768,828
Whole number of persons successfully vaccinated, thus protected from small-pox themselves, and prevented from being a cause of the disease in others.	138,931
Whole number of prescriptions of medicine actually dispensed and furnished gratuitously, in the above service	1,201,655
Whole amount of money derived from voluntary contributions of the charitable, including donations from the City and State of New York	$112,049 18
Average cost of the whole service of every kind to each patient	14½

The following list contains, in a hasty review, the names of most of the physicians who have given prominent service for one or more years to the Dispensary patients, since its foundation, and whose labors, like those of the Trustees, were gratuitous and given to the cause of charity.

Samuel Akerly, M.D.
John P. Garrish, M.D.
James Cockcroft, M.D.
Gurdon Buck, M.D.
John W. Corson, M.D.
Isidor Gluck, M.D.
John H. Griscom, M.D.
E. R. Pulling, M.D.
Eustace Trenor, M.D.
George Lewis, M.D.
E. S. Hoffman, M.D.
Godfrey Aigner, M.D.
J. B. Reynolds, M.D.
Elisha Harris, M.D.
Charles Hause, M.D.
A. W. Wilkinson, M.D.
N. J. Harrison, M.D.
John Bell, M.D.
Ransford Van Giesen, M.D.
P. T. Brennan, M.D.
George Badger, M.D.
William Badger, M.D.
H. E. McCartin, M.D.
M. S. Buttles, M.D.
John T. Nagle, M.D.
Henry E. Crampton, M.D.
James R. Wood, M.D.
Benjamin R. Robson, M.D.
Benjamin Drake, M.D.
T. C. Finnell, M.D.
T. Gaillard Thomas, M.D.
John H. Hinton, M.D.
C. R. Agnew, M.D.
William C. Carson, M.D.
T. S. Ryder, D.D.S.
N. S. Gibbes, M.D.
Julius Frankul, M.D.
F. V. White, M.D.
E. Mortimer Deey, M.D.
John G. Johnson, M.D.
George T. Hough, M.D.
S. W. Dana, M.D.
Alex. Murray, M.D.
E. F. Parsons, M.D.
J. H. Case, M.D.
R. K. Belden, M.D.
John Shrady, M.D.
Julius Homberger, M.D
D. E. McSweeny, M.D.
George A. Schwarzenburg, M.D.
J. H. Anderson, M.D.
Frederick Randall, M.D.

THE NORTHEASTERN DISPENSARY.

THE NORTHEASTERN DISPENSARY.

(Incorporated February 18, 1862.)

NO. 222 EAST FIFTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

"*I was sick, and ye visited me.*"

MANAGERS.—1870.

John H. Riker, *President.*
George H. Ross, *Vice-President.*

George Whitefield, *Treasurer.*
H. M. Brush, M.D., *Secretary.*

John H. Riker,
George Whitefield,
A. Hadden, M.D.,
H. M. Brush, M.D.,
Abr. Dowdney,
H. J. Burchell,
Christian Schwartz,
Walter Shriver,
Chauncey Smith,
R. L. Larremore,
Albert Steinway,
F. Schaefer,

George H. Ross,
Joseph G. Shaw, M.D.,
Marc Eidlitz,
Philip Smith,
Ed. Dodd, M.D.,
Thomas Crimmins,
L. Stone,
J. E. Redman,
J. Torrey, M.D., LL.D.,
Michael Falihee,
H. J. Leland,
Wm. Butler,
David Thurston.

Standing Committees for 1870.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

J. E. Redman, | T. Crimmins,
H. J. Burchell, | Joseph G. Shaw,
Abr. Dowdney.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

George H. Ross, | L. Stone,
Alexander Hadden, M.D., | George Whitefield.
William Butler.

COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE.

Alexander Hadden, M.D., | George H. Ross,
Ed. Dodd, M.D., | J. Torrey, M.D., LL.D.,
George Whitefield.

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS.

H. M. Brush, M.D., | Abr. Dowdney,
Ed. Dodd, M.D., | C. Schwartz,
Michael Falihee.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

January.

Marc Eidlitz, | A. Hadden, M.D.,
William Butler, | H. M. Brush, M.D.

February.

G. H. Ross, | L. Stone,
G. Whitefield, | Michael Falihee,

March.

J. G. Shaw, | C. Smith,
J. E. Redman, | H. J. Leland.

April.

E. Dodd, | T. Crimmins,
P. Smith, | W. Shriver.

May.

H. J. Burchell, | R. L. Larremore,
A. Steinway, | F. Schaefer.

June.

C. Schwartz, | A. Dowdney,
J. Torrey, | D. Thurston.

July

Marc Eidlitz, | A. Hadden, M.D.,
William Butler, | H. M. Brush, M.D.

August.

G. H. Ross, G. Whitefield. | L. Stone, Michael Falihee.

September.

J. G. Shaw, J. E. Redman. | C. Smith, H. J. Leland.

October.

E. Dodd, P. Smith. | T. Crimmins, T. Shriver.

November.

H. J. Burchell, A. Steinway. | R. L. Larremore, F. Schaefer.

December.

C. Schwartz, J. Torrey, LL.D., M.D., | A. Dowdney, David Thurston.

CONSULTING SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS.

*Valentine Mott, M.D., LL.D., | A. Jacobi, M.D.,
James R. Wood, M.D., | Austin Flint, M.D.,
Willard Parker, M.D., | John C. Beales, M.D.,
Alfred C. Post, M.D., | E. R. Peaslee, M.D.,
William H. Van Buren, M.D., | John M'Clelland, M.D.,
Thomas C. Finnell, M.D., | E. H. Nichols, M.D.,
Alonzo Clark, M.D., | Alexander Hadden, M.D.,
N. Marston Freeman, M.D.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. H. Ripley, M.D., *President.* | H. Mortimer Brush, M.D., *Vice-President.*
J. P. Barnett, M.D., *Secretary.*

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, &c.

H. Mortimer Brush, M.D., *Physician in Charge.*
Erskine S. Bates, M.D., *Assistant House Physician.*

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS.

First District.
W. Schoonover, M.D.

Second District.
J. H. Ripley, M.D.

Third District.
P. W. Cremin, M.D.

Fourth District.
P. W. Cremin, M.D.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Heart, Lungs, and Throat.

T. M. Coan, M.D..... 2 P.M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
T. Edwards Clark, M.D..... 2 P.M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

* Deceased.

Head, Abdomen, &c.

H. T. Hanks, M.D..... 3 P.M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
E. S. Bates, M.D..... 3 P.M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Women.

J. C. Smith, M.D..... 3 P.M., Monday, and Thursday.
J. P. Barnett, M.D..... 3 P.M., Tuesday, and Friday.

Surgery.

William H. Hall, M.D..... 3 P.M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
George H. Butler, M.D..... 3 P.M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Skin, Fevers, and Rheumatism.

G. H. Swezey, M.D..... 2 P.M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
A. C. Corson, M.D..... 2 P.M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Eye and Ear.

D. F. Leavitt, M.D..... 10 A.M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
A. V. Hill, M.D..... 10 A.M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Dental Surgery.

(Vacant)..... Every day at 11 A.M.

William J. Shields, *Apothecary.*

This Dispensary enters this year on its eighth anniversary. During the past seven years the endeavor has been to faithfully discharge its noble object—the giving of medical and surgical aid, and the requisite medicines to the sick, comprising those who are poor and destitute, many of whom have seen better days.

During the past year, ending 31st of December last, 11,108 persons have received gratuitously medical and surgical aid and medicine, either at their dwellings or at the Dispensary.

Of these there were attended at the Dispensary, including dentistry.....	9,353
Attended at their dwellings.....	1,755
Vaccinated.....	581
Sent to the hospital.....	53
Died.....	57
Number of prescriptions dispensed.....	35,627

The benefits of this charity are not intended for any that are able to supply themselves; but all those who have not the means of procuring medicines, and medical and surgical aid, can here be furnished, free of charge, in a manner unsurpassed in excellence on the face of the globe; in evidence of which, please glance over the names of the medical staff.

This Dispensary is supported entirely from the munificence of its Board of Managers, aided by the humane and well-disposed men and women who are willing to send in private subscriptions, of all of which honorable and lasting record is made.

No one attached in any way to the institution receives the slightest reward for his services, except the House and Visiting Physicians and Druggist.

Not only do the Officers and Managers give their entire services to the institution, but the distinguished list of Consulting and Attending Physicians and Surgeons labor cheerfully and unceasingly for this noble charity, without any charge whatever, and attendance is rendered to the necessitous at their own residence by the Physicians, as well as at the Dispensary.

Any person, man or woman, can become a life member on payment of thirty dollars.

Any person can also become a yearly member on payment of five dollars.

Open from 9 to 5 every day, except Sundays and holidays.

On Sundays and holidays from 9 to 10 A.M., and 1 to 2 P.M.

THE NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY.

THE NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY.

CORNER OF NINTH AVENUE AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.

"*I was sick, and ye visited me.*"

Board of Managers for 1870.

Amos Maynard Lyon,
James H. Partridge,
William H. McNeill,
George P. Bradford,
Warren Ferris,
Ambrose C. Kingsland, Jr.,
Benjamin C. Wetmore,
John Anderson,
George F. Brown,
Stephen Smith, M.D.,
William Douglas,
Robert M. Hartley,
Samuel Newby,
Martin E. Greene,
John Hardy,
Rufus S. King,
Charles C. Dodge,
John Graham,
Welcome R. Beebe,
William Dymock,
Job Long,
Israel Ferguson,
Rev. William A. Scott,
Madison M. Caleb,

Robert H. Brownne.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Amos Maynard Lyon, *President.*
Martin E. Greene, *First Vice-President.*
Ambrose C. Kingsland, Jr., *Second Vice-President.*
Samuel Newby, *Treasurer.*
Robert H. Brownne, *Secretary.*

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

John Hardy, | William Dymock,

Robert M. Hartley.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

William H. McNeill, | Charles C. Dodge,
James H. Partridge.

SUPPLY COMMITTEE.

Warren Ferris, | George F. Brown,
William Douglas.

APPLICATION COMMITTEE.

Dr. S. Smith, | Wm. H. McNeill,
J. H. Partridge.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

January.

B. C. Wetmore, | M. E. Greene.

February.

M. M. Caleb, | S. Newby.

March.

R. S. King, | W. Dymock.

April.

Rev. W. A. Scott, | J. Ferguson.

May.

Robert M. Hartley, | Stephen Smith.

June.

W. H. McNeill, | W. Ferris.

July.

J. Hardy, | R. H. Brownne.

August.

J. Graham, | G. F. Brown.

September.

J. H. Partridge, | W. R. Beebe.

October.

W. Douglas, | C. C. Dodge.

November.

G. P. Bradford. | J. Anderson.

December.

A. C. Kingsland, Jr., | J. Long.

Physicians and Surgeons.

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS.

A. DuBerceau, M.D., *First District* (23d street to 28th street).
R. J. McKay, M.D., *Second District* (28th street to 34th street).
Laurence Johnson, M.D., *Third District* (34th street to 40th street).
W. McLaury, M.D., *Fourth District* (40th street to 48th street).
H. J. Smith, M.D., *Fifth District* (48th to 86th street).

ASSISTANT DISTRICT PHYSICIAN.

A. B. De Luna, M.D.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

W. H. Van Buren, M.D.,
Willard Parker, M.D.,
J. L. Little, M.D.,
James R. Wood, M.D.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

Thomas F. Cock, M.D.,
Alonzo Clark, M.D.,
Henry D. Bulkley, M.D.,
John L. Campbell, M.D.

HOUSE PHYSICIAN AND APOTHECARY.

Peter F. Clark, M.D.

ASSISTANT APOTHECARY.

May Burton, M.D.

Classification of Diseases.

Class 1.—*Diseases of Children.*

C. A. Leale, M.D..... Monday, Wednesday, and Friday..... Hours, from 9 to 10 o'clock, A.M.
W. C. McFarland, M.D.... Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday..... Hours, from 9 to 10 o'clock, A.M.

Class 2.—*Diseases of Chest and Throat.*

Wm. H. Van Wyck, M.D. . Monday, Wednesday, and Friday..... Hours, from 10 to 11 o'clock, A.M.
J. L. Turner, M.D..... Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday..... Hours, from 10 to 11 o'clock, A.M.

Class 3.—*Diseases of Head, Abdomen, and Fevers.*

John C. Jay, Jr., M.D..... Monday, Wednesday, and Friday..... Hours, from 10 to 11 o'clock, A.M.
E. D. Hudson, M. D..... Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday..... Hours, from 10 to 11 o clock, A.M.

Class 4.—*Diseases of Women.*

R. O. Mason, M.D..... Monday, Wednesday, and Friday..... Hours, from 11 to 12 o'clock, A.M.
W. R. Whitehead, M.D..... Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday..... Hours, from 11 to 12 o'clock, A.M.

Class 5.—*Diseases of the Eye and Ear.*

T. M. Coan, M.D..... Monday, Wednesday, and Friday..... Hours, from 2 to 3 o'clock, P.M.
John S. Warren, M.D..... Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday..... Hours, from 2 to 3 o'clock, P.M.

Class 6.—*Surgery and Skin.*

F. B. Lawson, M.D.. ..... Monday, Wednesday, and Friday..... Hours, from 2 to 3 o'clock, P.M.
B. Howard, M.D. ... . Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday .... Hours, from 2 to 3 o'clock, P.M.

VACCINATION.

Applications are attended to from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

The territory over which the Northwestern Dispensary extends its operations is bounded as follows:—

On the South by 23d street.
On the East by 5th Avenue.
On the West by the Hudson River.
On the North by 86th street.

The Managers request those who have contributed in aid of the Dispensary, and all other citizens, to direct any who need its aid, and are unable to pay for medical attendance, to this Institution, at the corner of Ninth Avenue and Thirty-sixth street, entrance on Thirty-sixth street, where they will ever receive the needed aid with promptness.

REPORT.

After a career of fifteen years, the greater part of which was passed under many discouragements, this Dispensary this year finds itself in the occupancy of spacious and appropriate rooms in which to carry on the object of its organization, that of relieving the necessitous poor.

The present condition is due to the liberality of the City Government, the generosity of individuals, and the persevering efforts of some of the Board of Managers. Preparations were commenced in the autumn of 1868 for the erection of a building, but owing to causes over which the Board of Managers had no control, the actual work was not commenced till the summer of 1869, and was then vigorously prosecuted until completed, in November of that year.

The Dispensary was organized in May, 1852, and hired rooms at No. 511 Eighth Avenue, in which it continued until removed to its present place. No funds for the establishment of the Institution were raised until about the year 1866, when a subscription was started, and by the middle of the year 1868 $19,000 were received from donations, and $15,000 from the City. A piece of property on Broadway, near Forty-ninth street, was purchased for the Dispensary; but subsequently the location was not deemed central enough, and the property was sold at an advance of about $10,000, and the Institution permanently located at the corner of Thirty-sixth street and the Ninth avenue.

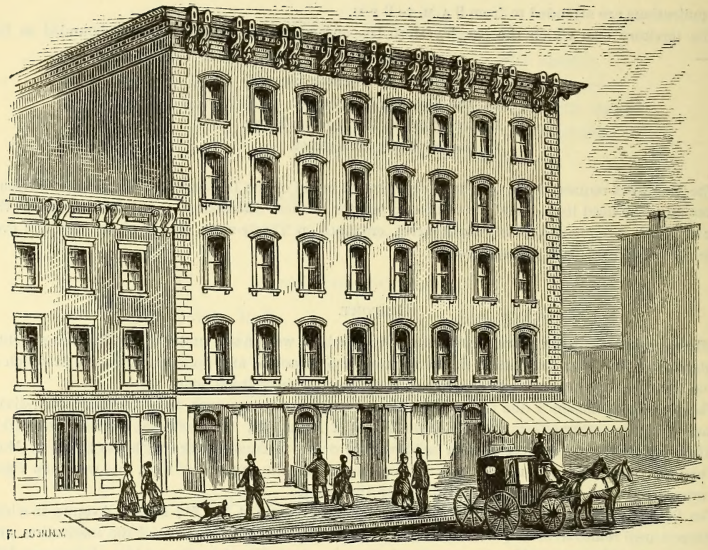
The entire cost of the building and ground is about $83,000, Of this sum $34,000 were received in donations, $10,000 profits on sale of Broadway property, $30,000 from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, on mortgage, and $9,000 from individual managers and their friends on a second mortgage; making the present indebtedness $39,000.

The portions of the building not occupied by the Dispensary have been leased for a term of years; the income derived from them is more than sufficient to pay the interest of the sums borrowed. The third story has been leased to the Broadway Tabernacle for a mission Sunday-school, and the lease assigned to the holders of the second mortgage, the rent of which will liquidate the principal and interest in about four and a half years; and we trust, through the aid of friends, to liquidate the larger mortgage in a few years, after which it is hoped the institution will be nearly or quite self-sustaining.

The second floor is used for Dispensary purposes, and is divided into a large reception-room, five rooms for the different classes and apothecary's shop, and a room for the Managers.

The district covered by our operations extends from Twenty-third street to Eighty-sixth street, and from the Fifth Avenue to Hudson River. Originally the northern boundary was Fifty-sixth street; but at the request of Mayor Wood, during his term of office, it was extended to its present limit to meet the wants of that section, which at that time had no place for the relief of the sick; when the portion above Fifty-sixth street becomes more densely populated, it will be advisable to return to the original boundary, and another organization formed for the upper portion of the city.

During the past sixteen years, from 10,000 to 15,000 patients have been treated annually. During the past year there have been treated at their homes 1,922 patients, and at the rooms 8,497, making a total of 10,419.



THE NEW YORK CENTRAL DISPENSARY.

NEW YORK CENTRAL DISPENSARY.

934 EIGHTH AVENUE.

This Institution was established in November, 1868, in the rooms now occupied at 934 Eighth Avenue, for the purpose of relieving the sick poor with medical advice and medicine, in the district bounded as follows:—Forty-eighth street, South; Sixth Avenue, East; Eighty-fourth street, North; and Hudson River, West. The Directors named in the charter given by the State authorities were—

George V. Hecker,
B. P. Fairchild,
Edward V. Fargis,
M. McKeon,
Charles P. Devlin,
Z. J. Halpin,
Haynes Lord,
B. C. Thornal,
John Kavanagh,
Nathan Brown,
Andrew Gross,
John M. Conway,
Amasa Leonard,
Edward D. McCarthy,
William J. Peck,
Hiram Morse,
Peter Starr,
W. H. Schermerhorn,
Edward B. Grant,
S. A. Raborg,
James P. Travers,
V. K. Stevenson,
James Moore,
A. S. Jarvis,
M. T. Brennan,
Roswell D. Hatch,
Peter Lynch,
Thomas Kennedy,
Charles P. Devlin,
Mathew Byrnes.

A large portion of the Dispensary district is thickly covered with a shanty population, and these unfortunate people are, as a rule, extremely poor and very improvident; so that should the head of the family be taken sick, the entire household at once suffer for the very necessaries of life. If a child is stricken down with fever, or the over-worked mother fall ill, there is no money to pay for either doctor's service or medicine. It is undoubtedly not only a matter of charity due to the unfortunate, but also wise political economy, to restore such people to health as soon as possible, as otherwise, in many cases, the entire family will be obliged to seek shelter and food at the expense of the city. The demands upon the institution have been from the beginning extraordinarily large. The first annual report, published November, 1869, shows that 3,243 *new* patients were treated during the year in the Dispensary; 544 *new* patients treated at their homes by the Visiting Physician, and 10,030 prescriptions were dispensed. To show the large increase of patients seeking assistance from this Dispensary during the present year, we will extract the following figures from the report of the House Surgeon to the Directors, for the month of August past. "Number of *new* patients treated during the month of August, 1870, in Dispensary classes, 529. Number of *new* patients treated at their homes by the Visiting Physician, 118; and number of prescriptions dispensed during the month, 1,230."

These figures speak more forcibly to the public than any appeal the Directors could make, and they are now laid before the citizens of the metropolis, with the firm belief that this noble charity will receive the generous support necessary for its continuance.

DIRECTORS.—1870.

George V. Hecker,
Benjamin P. Fairchild,
Edward V. Fargis,
Matthew T. Brennan,
A. Wood,
Z. J. Halpin,
B. C. Thornal,
Daniel Darrow,
Nathan Brown,
Andrew Gross,
John M. Conway,
James P. Travers,
V. K. Stevenson,
Mr. Kearney,
Roswell D. Hatch,
F. G. Van Vliete,
Samuel Hassell,
Alexander Striker,
R. D. Martin,
J. J. Bloomfield,
Fernando Wood,
R. T. Woodward,
Walter Roche,
Francis Henriques,
Amasa Leonard,
S. A. Raborg, M. D.,
W. H. Schermerhorn,
Peter Lynch,
Thomas Kennedy,
E. B. Grant.

V. K. Stevenson, *President.*
Benjamin P. Fairchild, *First Vice-President.*
Edward V. Fargis, *Second Vice-President*
James P. Travers, *Treasurer.*
S. A. Raborg, M.D., *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Nathan Brown, | W. H. Schermerhorn,
B. C. Thornal

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS.

Edward V. Fargis, | Z. J. Halpin,
S. A. Raborg, M.D.

Medical Staff of the Dispensary

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

William H. Van Buren, M.D., | Lewis A. Sayre, M.D.,
Henry S. Hewit, M.D., | T. Addis Emmet, M.D.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

Austin Flint, M.D., | George T. Elliot, M.D.,
William A. Hammond, M.D.

S. A. Raborg, M.D., *House Surgeon.*
Charles C. Lee, M.D., *Visiting Physician.*
W. P. Meagher, *Apothecary.*

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS, WITH CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

Class 1.—*Heart, Lungs, and Throat.*

Bache Emmet, M.D.....11 o'clock A.M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Charles E. Lockwood, M. D.....11 o'clock A.M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Class 2.—*Head and Abdomen.*

N. A. Ewing, M.D.....11 o'clock A.M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Frank H. Bosworth, M.D.....11 o'clock A.M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Class 3.—*Surgery.*

D. P. Austin, M.D.....12 o'clock A.M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
David Magie, M.D.....12 o'clock A.M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Class 4.—*Skin Diseases.*

B. Thompson, M.D.....12 o'clock A.M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
S. A. Raborg, M.D.....12 o'clock A.M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Class 5.—*Eye and Ear Diseases.*

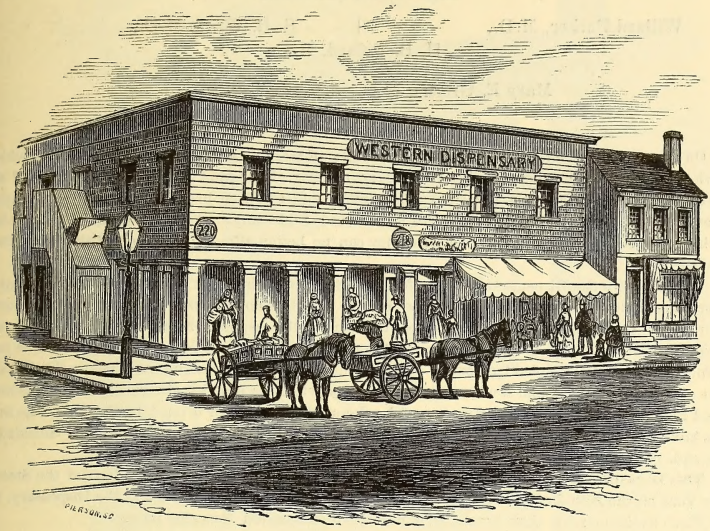
Fred. E. Hutchinson, M.D.....12 o'clock A.M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
I. H. Dew, M.D.....12 o'clock A.M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Class 6.—*Diseases of Women.*

H. Thatcher Sears, M.D.....12 o'clock A.M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Hermon J. Smith, M.D.....12 o'clock A.M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

VACCINATION.

Applicants for vaccination are attended to from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. daily, by the House Surgeon, S. A. Raborg, M.D.



WESTERN DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

WESTERN DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

NO. 218 NINTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.

TRUSTEES.

John H. Keyser, *President.*
Miss Mary A. McFarland, *Vice-President.*
N. Dana Wells, *Treasurer and Secretary.*

Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts,
" Sarah F. Marsh,
" B. H. Van Auken,
" C. C. Terry,
" Mary E. Greene,
Miss Mary A. McFarland,
Mrs. E. S. Jaffrey,
John H. Keyser,
Nathan C. Ely,
Smith Sheldon,
J. B. Cornell,
J. S. Augur,
N. Dana Wells.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

A. Jacobi, M.D.,
J. B. Reynolds, M.D.,
J. R. Leaming, M.D.,
Foster Swift, M.D.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

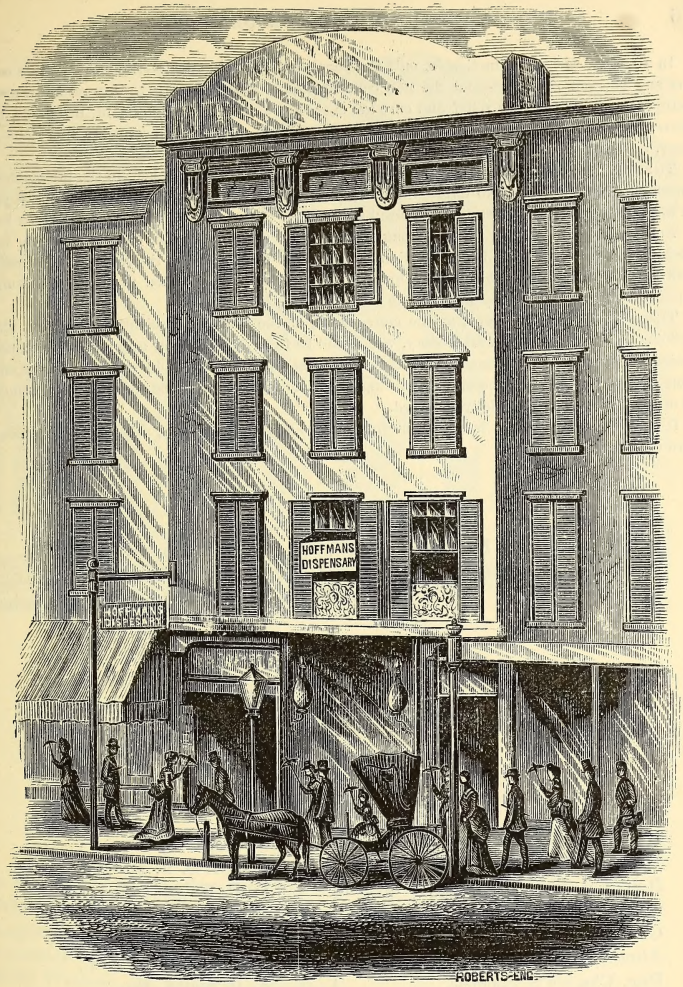
Willard Parker, M.D., | S. B. Ward, M.D.,
H. B. Piffard, M.D.

Mary E. Greene, M.D., *Attending Physician.*

On the westerly side of the city there are two miles of territory teeming with human life, in which, previous to the establishment of this Dispensary, nothing of the kind existed. In the midst of this dense population the Western Dispensary for Women and Children has been located—the Trustees believing that if the sick, and especially sick women and children, cannot afford to wait hours and days in the routine of overcrowded institutions, they can no better afford to go a long distance to obtain medical help.

Not only does the Dispensary not interfere with the territorial limit of other dispensaries, but in theory it is radically different. The Trustees believe with hosts of others—and the number is increas ing rapidly—that women, properly educated, can supply the requisite medical help for women and children with as great, if not greater success than men, and that this field is one destined to be most usefully and happily occupied by women. The prejudice of ages is breaking away before the dawning light of the coming time, and it will not be many years before the practice of medicine will be acknowl edged to be one of the noblest and most useful spheres of women; for it must be that they who in all ages have been confessed to be the best nurses in the sick-chamber should, when carefully educated to that end, become the best physicians to their own sex, at least.

This Dispensary was opened March 22, 1869, and was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on the 20th day of April, 1869, and since that time has rendered aid at the Dispensary, No. 242 Ninth avenue, and at their homes, to almost thirteen hundred deserving poor.



HOFFMAN DISPENSARY.

HOFFMAN DISPENSARY.

NO. 286 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR THE CORNER OF TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK.

(Incorporated 1868.)

This Institution is conducted in a manner as unobjectionable and as acceptable to patients as a physician's private office, and proffers its aid to the sick poor, the needy and deserving, who may call, with the confident assurance of receiving that kind and prompt attention—that professional advice and counsel—and that safe and judicious treatment, which must be conducive to their best physical and moral welfare.

In all cases, so far as practicable, only the purest and best chemicals—the most delicate combinations and efficient remedies—and the new concentrated preparations, are to be used in prescriptions. Prompt, safe, and thorough relief and cure are ever desirable. To the merchant, mechanic, teacher, laborer, housewife, seamstress, sewing and servant girl—in short, to all who are not rich—time is money, and health is more than all.

To attain this, prompt attention, the best remedies, and correct treatment in the incipient stage of disease, are all-important. No effort will be spared to meet the reasonable expectation of patients, and to make this Institution eminently useful and worthy the confidence of all who may seek its aid.

And in connection with these healing and curative efforts, popular clinical lectures, intended especially for the people, will be delivered on Thursday of each week, at the rooms of the Institution; admittance by ticket, without charge. Opportunity will thus be presented to patients, and all others who desire information, to obtain the same in the most desirable form.

There will also be delivered, at the convenience of the Faculty, a scientific course on anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and natural history, which will be fully illustrated by appropriate specimens and "artistic designs." All necessary apparatus, including the more recent inventions, will be employed to render these lectures particularly interesting to the non-professional auditors, for whose amusement and instruction they are specially intended.

Its general management is at present intrusted to a Medical Faculty, a Board of Trustees, and a Board of Directors.

Faculty.

A. B. Whitney, M.D.,
L. P. Munson, M.D.,
A. H. Robinson, M.D.,
G. W. Hatch, M.D.,
E. Whitney, M.D.

Trustees.

J. H. Williams,
D. F. Robbins,
H. F. Hatch,
Oscar Frisbie,
A. B. Whitney,
E. Whitney.

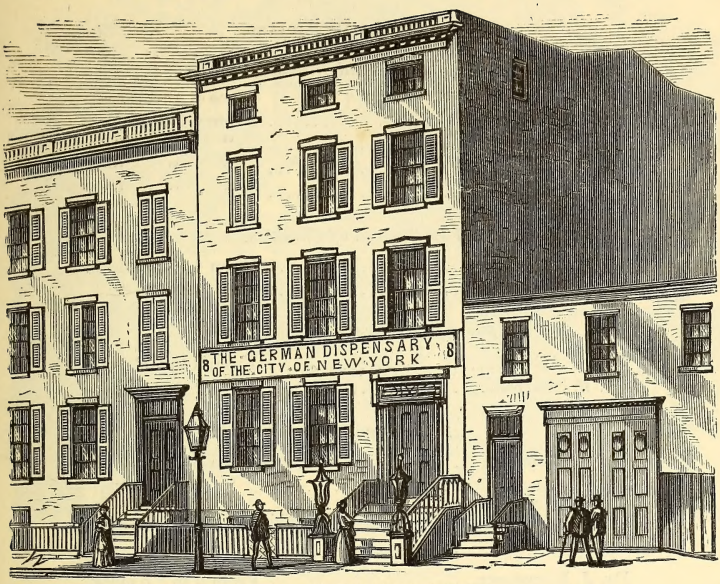
Directors.

Hon. John T. Hoffman,
*General Charles G. Halpine,
Robert B. Roosevelt, Esq.,
Colonel R. C. Morgan,
Oscar Frisbie, Esq.,
Abram J. Felter, Esq.,
Hon. Charles S. Spencer,
Benjamin B. Dumbville, Esq.,
Hon. William H. Bull,
Hon. William C. Barrett,
Nathaniel Ellis, Esq.,
J. H. Williams, Esq.,
S. B. Smith, Esq.,
Colonel B. F. Morgan,
D. F. Robbins, Esq.,
W. J. Hoodless, Esq.,
General Denis F. Burke,
John Y. Savage, Esq.,
A. P. Smith, Esq.,
Bt. Maj.-General D. Hunter, U.S.A.,
E. Whitney, M.D.,
Hon. Horace Greeley,
Hon. David Wetmore,
Mr. A. B. Tappen,
H. F. Hatch, Esq.

Officers of the Board of Trustees.

John H. Williams, *President.*
H. F. Hatch, *Secretary.*
Oscar Frisbie, *Treasurer.*

* Deceased.



GERMAN DISPENSARY.

GERMAN DISPENSARY.

NO. 8 THIRD STREET.

Board of Trustees.

C. Godfrey Gunther, *President*, 502 Broadway.
Peter Moller, *First Vice-President*, 95 Wall street.
Augustus Weissman, *Second Vice-President*, 257 Broome str
Frederick Schack, *Treasurer*, 54 White street.
Willy Wallach, *Secretary*, 43 John street.
Ernest Krackowizer, M.D., *Representative of the Medical College*, 16 W. 12th st.
Frederick Zinsser, M.D., *Representative of the Medical College*, 50 Amity street.
Charles Lellmann, M.D., *Representative of the Medical College*, 81 East 4th street.

Gustavus Schwab, 68 Broad street.
Philip Bissinger, 13 John street.
Theodore Dreyer, Jr., 99 John street.
Herman Barnstorff, 18 Beaver street.
Charles Althof, 30 Park place.
Charles Unger, 48 Exchange place.

Emil Sauer, 45 Exchange place.
Emil Oelbermann, 105 Reade street.
L. H. Hasse, 40 Avenue A.
F. F. Lieber, 142 Duane street.
Frederick Knapp, 4 Wall street.
General Louis Burger, 58 Bowery.

The Dispensary is open daily, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 5 o'clock P.M.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

For Internal Diseases.

	Time of Attendance.
Dr. C. Lellmann	From 4 to 5 o'clock.
Dr. A. Pramann	" " "
Dr. E. Schilling	" " "
Dr. L. Stern	" " "

For Diseases of Children.

Dr. M. Herzog	From 4 to 5 o'clock.
Dr. A. Jacobi	" " "

For Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Dr. A. Althof	From 2 to 3 o'clock.
Dr. F. Simrock	" " "

For External Diseases.

Dr. H. Gulecke	From 4 to 5 o'clock.
Dr. E. Krackowizer	" " "
Dr. L. A. Voss	" " "

For Diseases of Women.

Dr. J. Kammerer	From 2 to 3 o'clock.
Dr. E. Noeggerath	" " "
Dr. E. Rosenberg	" " "

For Venereal Diseases and Diseases of the Skin.

Dr. E. Schwedler	From 2 to 3 o'clock.
Dr. F. Zinsser	" " "

Dr. A. Pramann has been admitted in the College of Physicians, and has since been active in the section for internal diseases.

By resolution of the College of Physicians the following gentlemen have been elected

ASSISTANTS.

For the Section for Internal Diseases.

Dr. F. Breinig.

For the Section for Diseases of Children.

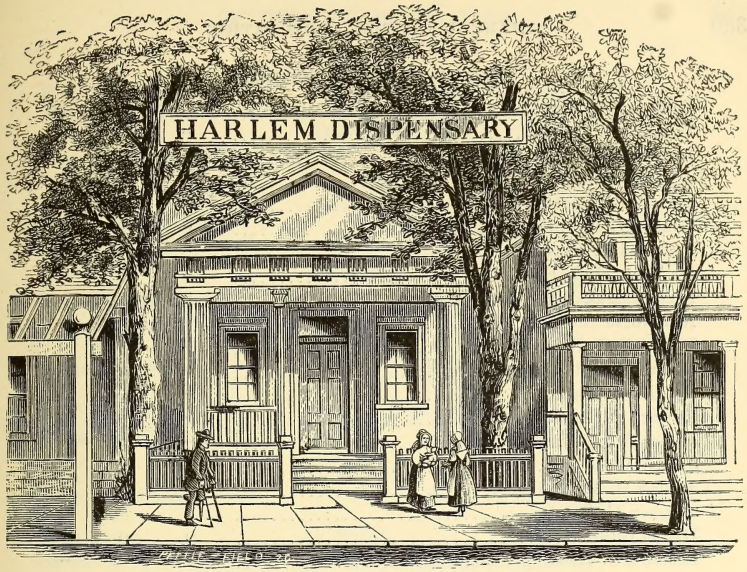
Dr. W. Balser, | Dr. H. Kahn.

For the Section for Diseases of Women.

Dr. C. Mueller, | Dr. W. F. Pregizer.

For the Section for Venereal Diseases and Diseases of the Skin.

Dr. R. Gebser, | Dr. A. Mylius.



THE HARLEM DISPENSARY.

THE HARLEM DISPENSARY.

FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREETS.

(Embracing a period from August 2, 1868, to April 1, 1870.)

First Board of Trustees.

Benjamin C. Paddock,
William S. Carman,
Manton E. Townsend,
James Davis,
James H. Wright,
Charles G. Prentiss,
Nicholas D. Herder,
Dr. Samuel A. Hills,
* Frederick B. Wightman.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Dr. Samuel A. Hills, *President.*
Manton E. Townsend, *Secretary.* | William S. Carman, *Treasurer.*

Date of election, 6th July, 1868.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Benjamin C. Paddock, | James Davis,
James H. Wright.

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* Subsequently elected.

SECOND BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Benjamin C. Paddock	Elected	July	6, 1868.
William S. Carman	"	"	"
Manton E. Townsend	"	"	"
James Davis	"	"	"
James H. Wright	"	"	"
Charles G. Prentiss	"	"	"
Nicholas D. Herder	"	"	"
Dr. Samuel A. Hills	"	"	"
Frederick B. Wightman	"	Nov. 30,	"
Ainsworth Brown	"	Dec. 28,	"
Rosewell G. Rolston	"	"	"
Lorenzo Randall (deceased)	"	"	"
Charles Ruston	"	"	"
Edward A. Reid	"	"	"
James Manchester	"	"	"
James M. Meade	"	"	"
Joseph M. Valentine	"	"	"
Stephen G. Searls	"	"	"
Daniel Bidwell	"	"	"
Richard A. Reading (resigned)	"	"	"
Peter P. Keller	"	"	"
Willard Harvey	"	"	"
William C. Spears	"	"	"
John Lowry	"	"	"
William Calhoun	"	"	"
Colonel George P. Webster	"	Nov. 1,	1869.
Charles Place	"	Jan. 3,	1870.

OFFICERS OF THE SECOND BOARD,

Up to the period of the permanent organization of the Dispensary, on March 16, 1869

Dr. Samuel A. Hills, *President.*

Manton E. Townsend, *Secretary.* | William S. Carman, *Treasurer.*

OFFICERS ELECTED ON MARCH 16, 1869, TO SERVE FOR ONE YEAR.

Dr. Samuel A. Hills, *President.*

William Calhoun, *Secretary.* | William S. Carman, *Treasurer.*

COMMITTEES APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 21, 1870.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

April, 1869.

James M. Meade, | James Manchester.

May.

Daniel Bidwell, | Charles G. Prentiss.

June.

James Davis, | Ainsworth Brown.

July.

William Calhoun, | Stephen G. Searls.

August.

Willard Harvey, | James H. Wright.

September.

Peter P. Keller, | R. G. Rolston.

October.

William S. Carman, | Charles Ruston.

November.

Manton E. Townsend, | Benjamin C. Paddock.

December.

William C. Spears, | Lorenzo Randall.

January, 1870.

Richard A. Reading, | John Lowry.

February.

Edward A. Reid, | Frederick B. Wightman.

March.

Joseph M. Valentine, | Nicholas D. Herder.

COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE.

James Davis, *Chairman.*

R. G. Rolston, | Benjamin C. Paddock.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

Manton E. Townsend, *Chairman.*

John Lowry, | James Manchester.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

Charles G. Prentiss, *Chairman.*

Lorenzo Randall, | James H. Wright.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

(Appointed June 7, 1869.)

Dr. Samuel A. Hills, | William Calhoun.

PHYSICIANS.

Henry G. Forbes, M.D., *House Physician*..... Elected Aug. 2, 1869.
I. B. Read, M.D., *Visiting Physician*..... " " "
Charles J. Smith, M.D., *Attending Physician*..... " Nov. 1, "

COMMITTEES FOR 1870–71

VISITING COMMITTEE.

April, 1870.

James Manchester, | Charles G. Prentiss.

May.

James Davis, | James H. Wright.

June

William Calhoun, | Peter P. Keller.

July.

Stephen G. Searls, | William S. Carman.

August.

John P. Fellows, | Charles Ruston.

September.

Henry Meyer, | Charles Place.

October

Peter A. Anner, | M. E. Townsend.

November.

Willard Harvey, | Benjamin C. Paddock.

December.

Thomas E. Hanson, | C. O. Hubbell.

January, 1871.

William C. Spears, | John Lowry.

February.

Edward A. Reid, | Frederick B. Wightman.

March.

Nicholas D. Herder, | Colonel George P. Webster.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

Manton E. Townsend, *Chairman.*

Charles G. Prentiss, | Edward A. Reid.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

John Lowry, *Chairman.*

James H. Wright, | Stephen G. Searls.

COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE.

James Davis, *Chairman.*

John P. Fellows, | James Manchester.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Dr Samuel A. Hills, | William Calhoun.

PHYSICIANS.

Henry G. Forbes, M.D., *House Physician.*
I. B. Read, M.D., *Visiting Physician.*
Charles J. Smith, M.D., *Attending Physician.*

THE BOND STREET HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

THE BOND STREET HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

NO. 59 BOND STREET, AND ITS BRANCH, NO. 194 EAST SEVENTH STREET.

(Incorporated February 28, 1862.

Otto Füllgraff M.D., *Founder and Manager.*

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

J. P. Ermentraut, M.D.,
C. W. Kuhn, M.D.,
H. B. Hund, M.D.,
Virgil Thompson, M.D.,
A. M. Woodward, M.D.,
S. W. Taylor, M.D.,
F. C. Hillmer, M.D.,
A. McCullum, M.D.,
Isaac Goldstein, M.D.,
H. Saltzwedel, M.D.,
H. M. Jernegan, M.D.,
M. E. T. Bethe, M.D.,
L. Bushnell, M.D.,
J. A. Bennett, M.D.

SURGEONS.

H. M. Jernegan, M.D., | C. W. Kuhn, M.D

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

J. P Ermentraut, M.D., *Assistant Manager* (Branch Office, No. 194 East 7th street),
Isaac Goldstein, M.D., | L. Bushnell, M.D.

VISITING PHYSICIANS.

J. P. Ermentraut, M.D., | L. Bushnell, M.D.,
C. F. Hillmer, M.D., | M. E. T. Bethe, M.D.

DENTAL SURGEONS.

A. M. Woodward, M.D., | C. W. Kuhn, M.D.,
H. M. Jernegan, M.D.

DIRECTORS.

A. Oakey Hall, *Mayor of New York*, | Charles E. Loew, *County Clerk*,
Samuel B. Garvin, *District Attorney*, | Shepherd Knapp,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, | Robert Gracie,
Hon. Orlando L. Stewart, | Otto Füllgraff, M.D.

The object of the Bond Street Homœopathic Dispensary is, and always has been, to give gratuitous medicine and medical and surgical services to all sick poor who may apply in person or send a messenger, or leave the name, number of house and street, to be attended at their own residences by some assistant. It never refuses gratuitous treatment and medicine to any poor person, no matter where he or she may reside in the city, or out of the same. or even. as it not unfrequently happens, from other States.

Open daily, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

THE NEW YORK DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST.

THE NEW YORK DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST.

NO. 1304 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIFTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREETS.

(Incorporated December 11, 1869.)

This Dispensary is established for the twofold purpose:—

First.—To give and furnish gratuitous relief for indigent persons, without discrimination as to nationality or creed, who may be afflicted with acute or chronic diseases of the throat or lungs.

Second.—To afford an opportunity to physicians and medical students for clinical observations and instruction in the special branches of science to which this Dispensary is devoted.

The Dispensary is open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 1 to 3 o'clock P.M.

From the members of the Trustees, nineteen in number, the following were unanimously chosen officers of the corporation for the first year, ending on the second Monday in January, 1871:—

Hon. Elijah Ward, *President.*
John T. Crane, M.D., *Vice-President.*
Col. Rush C. Hawkins, *Secretary.*
William Moller, Esq., *Treasurer.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Samuel S. Courtney, Esq., | D. M. Hildreth, Esq.,
John R. Flanagan, Esq.

MEDICAL STAFF.

A. Ruppaner, *Physician and Surgeon-in-Chief.*
B. W. Dudley, *Assistant Physician and Surgeon.*
D. V. Zolnowski, *Assistant Physician and Surgeon.*

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

James R. Wood, M.D., | John T. Crane, M.D.

This Institution has thus far been maintained and its expenses defrayed entirely by voluntary contributions. No appropriation has thus far been received either from the city or State.

According to the by-laws adopted by the Board of Trustees, every person, upon payment of fifty dollars, shall become a life-member of this body.

According to the semi-annual report of the Physician in charge, A. Ruppaner, M.D., 137 patients have applied at the Dispensary for professional aid during the first six months of its existence—104 for diseases of the throat and 33 for diseases of the chest. Besides the local treatment required, especially in the cases of throat disease, 297 prescriptions were furnished to the applicants.

The observations of the first six months have, therefore, amply proved the usefulness as well as the necessity of such a metropolitan institution as the one established.

THE YORKVILLE DISPENSARY.

YORKVILLE DISPENSARY.

1340 THIRD AVENUE.

This Dispensary was incorporated March, 1867, and opened in June following. The Dispensary at present, though small, yet has been successful in the accomplishment of its aim, and has so far been enabled to meet all the demands made upon the Institution. Since the opening, over three thousand patients have been cared for, and the necessary medicines supplied. The office has been open daily (Sundays excepted), under the supervision of Dr. Benjamin Wilson, aided by other physicians of the district, and, at present, has associated with him Dr. Philip Woolf.

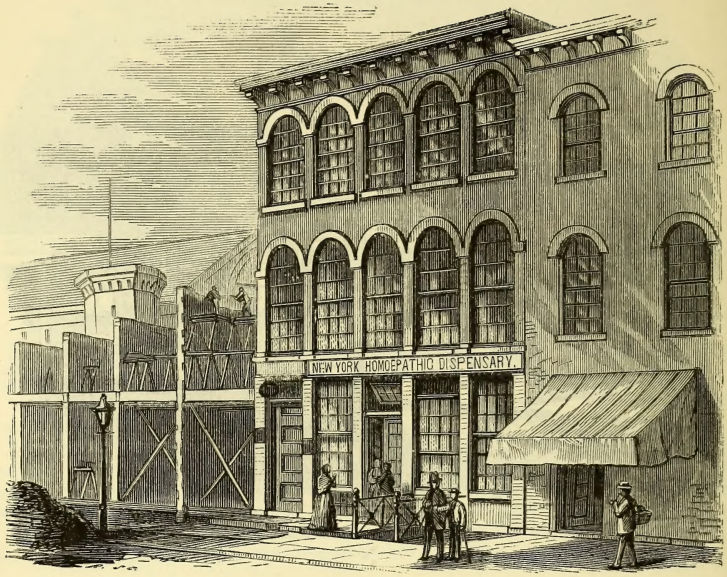
It is the intention of the Trustees to enlarge its sphere of usefulness during the coming year, by procuring a more suitable building, and adapting it to the growing requirements of the institution; the medical force will be increased, and the citizens generally invited to co-operate.

OFFICERS FOR YEAR 1870.

Levi Hart, Esq., *President.*
M. A. Reed, Esq., *Secretary*, Post Office address, Station D, 12 Bible House.
Simon Seward, Esq., *Treasurer.*

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Thomas Rearson, Esq., | John Farrell, Esq.,
P. Fitzgerald, Esq.



NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

THE NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

109 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, ONE DOOR WEST OF SIXTH AVENUE.

(Opened May 28, 1860.)

TRUSTEES.

William H. Fogg, *President*, 32 Burling Slip.
B. S. Walcott, *Vice-President*, 45 Wall street.
Wheeler H. Peckham, *Secretary*, 18 Wall street.
John W. Bigelow, *Treasurer*, 65 Worth street.

William L. Andrews, 72 Gold street.
John W. Bigelow, 65 Worth street.
A. C. Benedict, 28 Bowery.
E. P. Fowler, M.D., 22 West 29th street,
C. P. Frame, 202 Broadway.
Willard L. Felt, 47 Liberty street.
H. N. Twombly, 6 Park place.
Theo. Gilman, 47 Exchange place.
A. C. Richards, 399 Fifth Avenue.

Henry B. Millard, M.D., *Honorary Member*, 47 East 25th street.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

January and July.

Wm. H. Fogg, | A. C. Benedict.

INCORPORATORS.

Alexander Wilder,
Benjamin J. Stow,
Robert S. Newton,
Dennis E. Smith,
Horatio E. Firth,
P. A. Morrow,
William B. Avery.

OFFICERS FOR 1870.

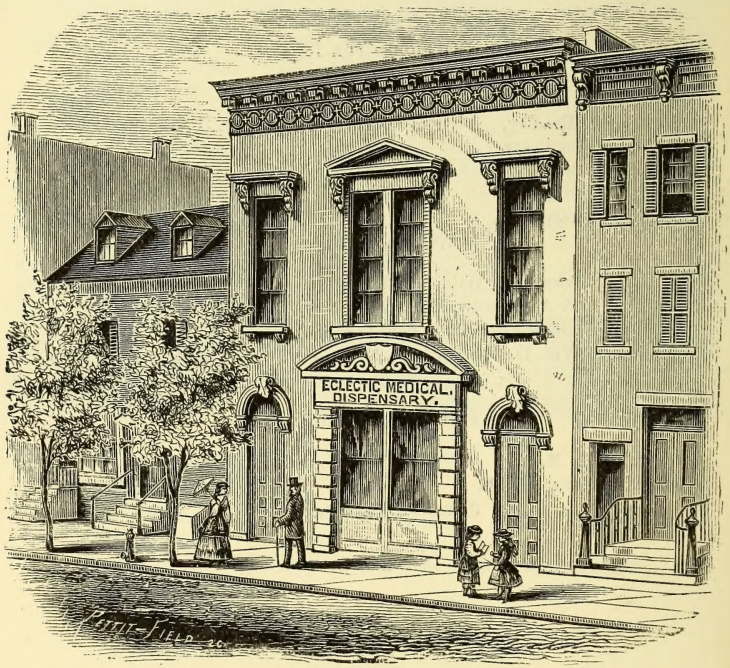
BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Hon. John J. Bradley,
Hon. Alexander Frear,
Alexander Wilder,
Dennis E. Smith,
Robert S. Newton,
Horatio E. Firth,
P. A. Morrow,
William B. Avery,
Henri L. Stuart,
Charles P. Sykes,
William M. Tweed.

Alexander Wilder, M.D., *Chairman.*
P. A. Morrow, M.D., *Secretary.*
Charles P. Sykes, Esq., *Treasurer.*
Wm. D. Chesebrough, M.D., *House Physician.*

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

John H. Fitch, M.D.,
Richard E. Kunzé, M.D.,
P. A. Morrow, M.D.,
Mrs. M. B. Hayden, M.D.,
James M. Comins, M.D.



ECLECTIC MEDICAL DISPENSARY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL DISPENSARY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

223 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.

This Institution is open every day in the year, and is constantly increasing in its efficiency as a charity. Diseases heretofore considered incurable have been treated in this Institution with success, and free of charge.

The purpose for which this association is formed and incorporated is the maintenance of a public Dispensary in the city of New York, at which proper and necessary medical and surgical treatment shall be gratuitously offered to indigent and needy persons: such treatment to be in accordance with the American Eclectic practice of medicine, and the principles avowed and maintained by the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, by reputable institutions for instruction in such practice and principles, and by intelligent and respectable physicians of the Eclectic School of Medicine. It is the further object of this corporation to aid and encourage the development of improved methods of treating the sick, and the imparting of instruction to students in medicine, surgery, and hygiene in accordance with these principles.

February and August.

W. L. Felt, | William L. Andrews.

March and September.

John W. Bigelow, | H. N. Twombly.

April and October.

W. H. Peckham, | C. P. Frame.

May and November.

E. P. Fowler, M.D., | A. C. Richards.

June and December.

Theodore Gilman, | B. S. Walcott.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

E. P. Fowler, M.D., | C. P. Frame.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

C. P. Frame, | B. S. Walcott,
John W. Bigelow.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

H. N. Twombly, | A. C. Richards.

COMMITTEE ON APPOINTMENTS.

E. P. Fowler,M.D., | A. C. Benedict.

COMMITTEE ON REAL ESTATE.

Theo. Gilman.

COMMITTEE ON MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

John W. Bigelow, | W. H. Peckham.

MEDICAL STAFF.

John S. Linsley, M.D., *House Physician*, 149 East 39th street.
Theodore D. Bradford, M.D., *Visiting Physician, and Surgeon to Eye and Ear Department*, 177 West 45th street.
Samuel Lilienthal, M.D., *Senior Physician German Department*, 238 West 25th street.
E. Z. Schmucker, M.D., *Junior Physician German Department.*
Augustus P. Throop, M.D., *Diseases of Women*, 223 West 34th street.
Caroline Le Beau, M.D., *Diseases peculiar to Women*, 851 3d Avenue.
Francis E. Doughty, M.D., *Surgeon*, 48 West 24th street.
John A. Ward, M.D., *Diseases of Chest and Throat*, 20 East 21st street.
Philip E. Arcularius, M.D., *Diseases of Skin*, 43 East 21st street.
Harlan P. Patridge, M.D., *Diseases of Head and Abdomen*, 74 West 34th street.
Isaac W. Ferris, M.D., *Diseases of Children*, 108 East Twelfth street.
Francis E. Doughty, M.D., *Physician and Surgeon for the Evening*, 48 West 24th street.

DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL OF THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL SOCIETY OF THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

DISPENSARY DEPARTMENT, NO. 459 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.

The objects of the Institution are to ameliorate the sufferings of invalid women, by furnishing gratuitous treatment and advice to out-door patients; and by providing skilful medical and surgical treatment in the Hospital, which shall include every appliance and remedial agent that promises to promote or hasten recovery, and upon such conditions as will render the benefits available to those for whom they are designed, regardless of the nationality or religious opinions of the applicant.

This benevolence is intended to be as unsectarian as it is broad and comprehensive.

A prominent feature of this organization will be to train and educate respectable, intelligent women, theoretically and practically, in all that pertains to the duties of a professional nurse. And such women as apply themselves to study and practice in the Hospital, under the immediate direction and supervision of the physicians and surgeons attached thereto, and can pass a creditable examination, and give satisfactory evidence of their being fully qualified to perform all the important and responsible duties of a nurse, may graduate and receive a Diploma duly authenticated by the Medical Faculty and by the Board of Trustees.

Having been organized under the auspices of prominent gentlemen—physicians and others—to supply a need long felt throughout our country, it is intended to make this, especially in the department for educating suitable women to become professional nurses, a national and one of the noblest institutions in the United States.

The medical staff is composed of eminent skilful practitioners, who have volunteered their services gratuitously.

The Advisory Board is composed of gentlemen of acknowledged position, which secures the ultimate success of the Institution.

The officers and Board of Directors are ladies whose judgment, experience, and executive abilities are a sufficient guarantee that the aims and purposes of the Society will be accomplished.

From the great number of daily applications for beneficiary permits, the necessity of this organization is clearly apparent. Ladies by birth, education, and association, whose pecuniary circumstances are greatly reduced; some whose husbands, although professional men, have exceedingly limited incomes; others, widowed or unmarried, dependent on personal exertion for self-support; all of them possessing instinctive delicacy and refinement, are found to have endured years of suffering uncomplainingly, because they could not afford to pay experienced, skilful physicians. Who can estimate the evil results of such enfeebled health?

The terms of annual subscription are	$5 00
Life-members	50 00
Patrons	100 00

Donations and letters must be sent to the Treasurer and Business Correspondent, at the Dispensary, No. 459 Sixth avenue.

Trustees.

Mrs. N. F. Mallison, *President.*

Mrs. L. A. Appleton, *Vice-President.*
Miss Leonora Jones, *Treasurer and Business Correspondent.*
" Josephine Pollard, *Recording Sec.*
Anna Densmore, M.D., *Physician in Charge.*
Miss M. C. Hepburn.
Mrs. Wm. Shaw.

Legal Counsel to the Board of Trustees.

Elias J. Pattison, Esq., 293 Broadway. | Nathaniel Appleton, Esq., 167 Broadway.
George H. Wingate, Esq., 194 Broadway.

Physicians and Surgeons of the Dispensary in Attendance.

Anna Densmore, M.D., | Sarah A. Coon, M.D.,
Mary E. Green, M.D.

O. D. Pomeroy, M.D., *Oculist and Aurist.*

Dentists.

George S. Allan, D.D.S., | J. S. Latimer, D.D.S.

Consulting Surgeons.

Willard Parker, M.D., | Frank H. Hamilton, M.D.,
M. H. Henry, M.D., | S. B. Ward, M.D.

Consulting Oculists and Aurists.

H. D. Noyes, M.D., | D. B. St. John Roosa, M.D.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

Fordyce Barker, M.D.,
William A. Hammond, M.D.,
T. Gaillard Thomas, M.D.,
Frederick B. Lente, M.D.

Dr. Anna Densmore, *Physician in charge of the Dispensary.*

ADVISORY BOARD.

Gen. U. S. Grant,
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Hon. Richard B. Connolly,
Maj.-Gen. A. E. Burnside,
Gen. T. E. Hillhouse,
F. A. P. Barnard, LL.D., *President of Columbia College.*
T. H. Gallaudet, D.D.,
William H. Bell, Esq.,
William E. Dodge, Jr., Esq.,
Robert M. Martin, Esq.,
Hon. Schuyler Colfax,
Hon. Horace Greeley,
Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix,
Capt. J. W. Downing, U.S.N.,
William Cullen Bryant, Esq.,
William Morris, LL.D.,
Rev. George J. Mingins,
James B. Nelson, M.D.,
P. Gengembre Hubert, Esq.,
John F. French, Esq.

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Mrs. Alonzo R. Cushman, 419 W. 19th st.
" George H. Studwell, 47 W. 51st st.
" S. Prince, 204 West 23d street.
" F. B. Hamilton, 43 West 32d street.
" Dwight Roberts, 169 West 49th st.
" Col. R. Irving Dodge, 67 W. 35th st.
" E. Downing, 61 Clinton place.
" Thomas R. Jackson, 21 W. 49th st.
Miss Charlotte B. Dennis, 81st street.
Mrs. S. C. Pell, 74th st., cor. Broadway.
" Philip Carr, East 49th street.
" R. M. Martin, 42 East 29th street.
Miss P. Ludlow, 5 West 46th street.
Mrs. Thomas Dusenbury, 210 W. 39th st.
" P. Francis, 34 West 19th street.
" J. Lorimer Graham, 20 Washington square.
" Charles F. Deems, 21 Waverley place.
Miss Eugenia Lines, 204 West 23d street.
Mrs. Taylor Shaw, 133 16th street.
" Geo. H. Wingate, 61 Jefferson street, Brooklyn.
" J. H. Duyckinck, 164 Pearl street.
" Charles C. Dodge, 225 Madison av.

THE NEW YORK ORTHOPÆDIC DISPENSARY.

THE NEW YORK ORTHOPÆDIC DISPENSARY.

NO. 1299 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES.—1870.

James Brown, *President.*
U. A. Murdock, *Vice-President.*

Howard Potter, *Secretary.*
Theodore Roosevelt, *Treasurer.*

SURGEONS.

Charles F. Taylor,

Thos. M. L. Chrystie.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

Newton M. Shaffer,

David C. Carr.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

Willard Parker, | C. R. Agnew,
Wm. H. Van Buren, | John T. Metcalfe,
Ernest Krackowizer.

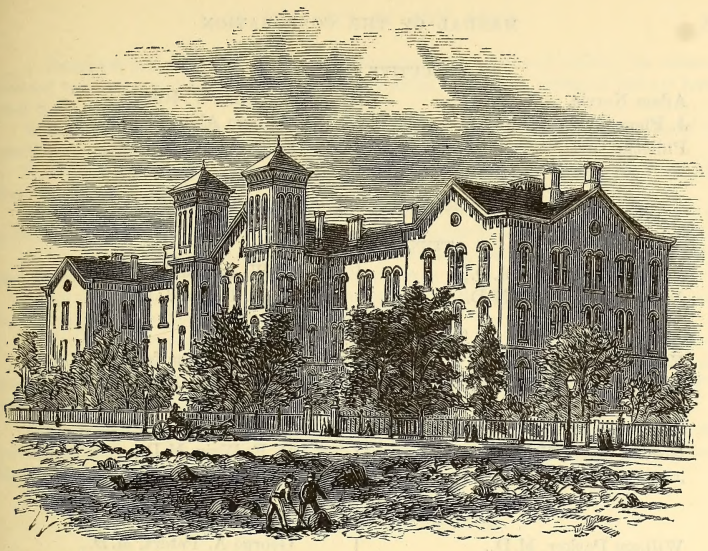
TRUSTEES.

James Brown,
S. W. Coe,
William E. Dodge,
Alexander Frear,
D. Willis James,
Robert Lenox Kennedy,
U. A. Murdock,
Robert S. Newton,
Howard Potter,
Theodore Roosevelt,
Charles F. Taylor,
David V. N. Williams,
Morgan Snyder,
John L. Aspinwall,
David Dows,
Allan Campbell,
Roswell D. Hitchcock,
Robert Winthrop,
Wm. B. Ogden,
F. S. Winston,
Samuel Hawk,
T. M. L. Chrystie.

The purposes of this corporation are: to establish and maintain an institution for the treatment of physical deformities, and to give instruction in such treatment, and more especially to afford surgical and mechanical treatment to the disabled and deformed among the poor; for which purposes it is invested with the powers and liabilities conferred by the provisions of chapter three hundred and nineteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and other general laws relating to charitable, benevolent, and scientific institutions in this State.

There have been 245 cases treated at the Dispensary during the year, 138 being Pott's disease of the spine (hump-back), 75 hip-joint disease, 32 other deformities. 2,550 visits have been made at the Dispensary by patients, and the Assistant-Surgeons have made 680 out-door visits. But, in addition, the Trustees propose to raise a fund for the erection of a new building, and for the relief of indigent patients at their houses.

The New York Orthopædic Dispensary is located at 1299 Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, where physicians, and all others who would be interested in the work, are invited to visit the Dispensary on any day except Saturday, from 1 to 3 o'clock P.M. The assistance of earnest, benevolent ladies, who would become interested in some of the most needy cases, and visit them at their homes, is especially desired. Sympathy and encouragement are often of great service in keeping the patients hopeful and prompt in attendance at the Dispensary, and also encourage a better observance of directions.



ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH STREETS.

MANAGERS, OFFICERS, AND PHYSICIANS.

William H. Aspinwall, *President.*

Cyrus Curtiss, *Vice-President.*
John H. Swift, *Vice-President.*

Adam Norrie, *Treasurer.*
George Macculloch Miller, *Secretary.*

MANAGERS.

H. D. Aldrich,
S. D. Babcock,
H. N. Camp,
John Caswell,
H. Chauncey,
George C. Collins,
Samuel Davis,
John H. Earle,
E. P. Fabbri,
T. F. Frank,
Philetus H. Holt,
J. Pierpont Morgan,
W. A. Muhlenberg,
Percy R. Pyne,
Howard Potter,
Theodore W. Riley,
Edward Schell,
Pliny F. Smith,
David Stewart,
William Alexander Smith,
J. H. Swift,
Robert Walter.

MANAGERS EX-OFFICIO.

The Mayor of the City of New York.
The President of the Board of Aldermen.
The President of the Board of Councilmen.
The British Consul.

W. A. Muhlenberg, *Pastor and Superintendent.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Adam Norrie,	Theodore W. Riley,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	William Alexander Smith,
Philetus H. Holt,	Edward Schell,

W. A. Muhlenberg.

Horatio Paine, M.D., *Assistant Superintendent.*

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

William W. Jones, M.D.,	E. W. Lambert, M.D.,
James R. Leaming, M.D.,	C. W. Packard, M.D.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

Edward Delafield, M.D.,	John T. Metcalfe, M.D.,
Alonzo Clark, M.D.,	William H. Draper, M.D.

ATTENDING SURGEONS.

Gordon Buck, M.D.,	R. F. Weir, M.D.,
James L. Little, M.D.,	J. J. Hull, M.D.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

William Parker, M.D.,	George A. Peters, M.D.,
Alfred C. Post, M.D.,	Henry B. Sands, M.D.

Charles Washburn, M.D., *Resident Physician.*
George M. Lefferts, *Assistant.*
John C. Dalton, M.D., *Pathological Chemist.*

Admission of Patients.

Persons may apply for the admission of patients any time at the Hospital, but not bringing the patients with them, as these must first be examined by the House Physician, at their residences.

The board of patients is $7 per week, payable for four weeks in advance. This is paid by the patients themselves, or by those who apply for their admission, or by the associations who adopt them as beneficiaries, or by their having one of the free beds of the Hospital. The board for children is $4 per week. Security must be given for payment and for the removal of the patient when required, and, in certain cases, for burial.

Cases of sudden injury, requiring immediate care, are received at once, and, if need be, without charge.

No cases of contagious disease are admitted.

Incurable cases, needing the particular benefits of the Hospital, are received, their continuance being extended from month to month at the discretion of the Executive Committee. The patients have their places in general wards; none are received who cannot be conveniently treated there, or who, from the nature of their disease, would occasion discomfort to their neighbors.

Chronic cases will not be retained longer than medical treatment and nursing are essential to the relief or amelioration of suffering; that is to say, after the acute attack has subsided, and the patient is restored to the ordinary health of persons in his condition.

The Hospital is not a home for chronic invalids, except in peculiar circumstances.

Patients are admitted without regard to their religious creed. The subject of the spiritual care of the patients will be understood by reference to the Report of the Pastor of the Hospital.

Rules for Patients.

All patients admitted to the Hospital will be required to conform to the regulations of the wards, and with the order of the house in general, as far as it concerns them, which they are expected to do with a kind and complying disposition, showing a readiness to oblige one another, and to assist in such becoming services in the wards as their health enables them to perform, remembering they have voluntarily come into a household of which the great law is that of mutual kindness and brotherly love.

1. Profane or indecent language, irreverent behavior at the services of religion, the expression of immoral and infidel sentiments, and the like, are offences for which a patient is liable to forfeit his place in the Hospital.

2. Patients are not allowed to leave the wards to which they respectively belong, except for the corridors attached to their wards, and the chapel, unless on permission.

3. When desiring to go beyond the bounds of the Hospital, patients must obtain a pass, and show it at the office.

4. All wines and spirituous liquors but those prescribed and furnished by the Hospital are strictly prohibited in the wards. Smoking tobacco is not allowed in the house.

5. Books, pamphlets, newspapers, and packages of any kind, are not allowed in the wards, without the consent of the Pastor or Superintendent of the Hospital.

6. No patient may purchase, or procure any member of the household to purchase for him, any articles whatsoever, without leave to that effect.

7. No officer or servant of the household is allowed to receive any gift or fee from a patient.

8. When a patient desires the visit of a clergyman not in the house, he must signify the same to the Pastor, who will invite the clergyman, with the understanding that he will confine his visit to the person desiring to see him.

Other regulations may be made from time to time, as circumstances may render necessary, to which conformity will be required. The great rule underlying all others is that of compliance with the established order of the house.

Regulations for Visitors.

1. The friends of patients are admitted from half-past ten to twelve of every day in the week, except Sunday.

2. Female visitors, unless near relatives, are not admitted into the male wards, nor male visitors into the female wards.

3. All visitors are respectfully requested to leave when the bell rings at the expiration of the visiting-hour.

4. No eatables, bottles, or packages of any kind, may be taken by visitors into the wards. All such must be left at the office, marked with the names of the persons for whom they are intended.

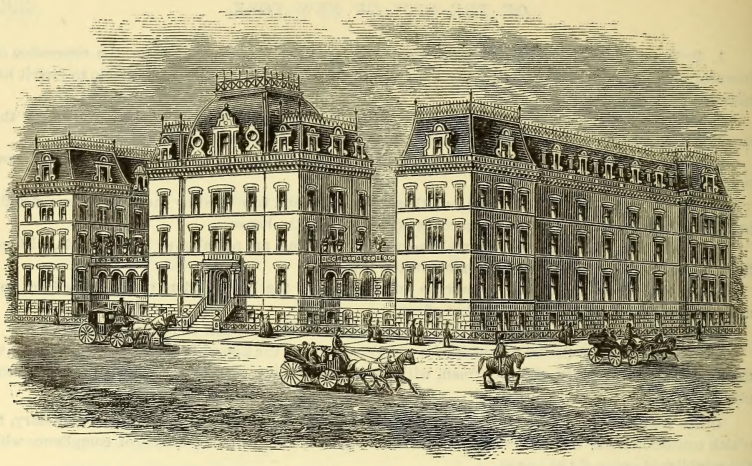
5. On Sundays visits to the patients are permitted only by members of associations to their beneficiaries, or in cases of extreme sickness.

The Sisterhood.

The Sisterhood by whom the Hospital is worked is entirely independent of the Hospital, both as regards its organization and its means of support. Its origin dates as far back as the year 1845, under the Pastor of the Church of the Holy Communion, whence it derives its name. It is simply a body of Protestant Christian women, drawn together by a common motive, and bound together by a common aim. The motive, to follow Christ more undividedly than they otherwise could; the aim, to glorify Him daily in such works of mercy as He has ever deigned to accept as tokens of grateful love. The spirit of the association is one with that of the Lutheran Deaconesses of Kaiserswerth, an institution now making itself felt throughout the hospitals of Germany, Prussia, and other more distant countries.

The members of the community engaged at St. Luke's receive nothing from the funds of the Hospital. Their services are wholly gratuitous; what they require beyond their board is supplied from resources among themselves. Their duties are, of course, mainly with the sick, aided in the subordinate parts of their service by those under training to be sent out as nurses and other attendants. But there is room also in the Hospital for talent of another kind. In the housekeeping, and other business departments, valuable use could be made of additional members, properly qualified.

Candidates for the Sisterhood are not, ordinarily, over forty years of age. Those under twenty-five must have the written consent of parents and guardians. A probation, varying in length according to circumstances, is required of all, before entering upon which it is desirable that the candidate should spend a week at the Hospital, in order to see what the life is, and to make some little trial of her fitness for it. After a satisfactory probation, she enters for a term of three years, at the end of which she renews it or not, at her pleasure. Persons at a distance from the city may obtain what further information they may desire on this subject by addressing a letter to the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, St. Luke's Hospital, New York.



NEW MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

PRESENT LOCATION, NOS. 232 AND 234 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.

Board of Directors

* Benjamin Nathan, *President.* | Lewis May, *Treasurer.*
Emanuel B. Hart, *Vice-President.* | Samuel A. Lewis, *Honorary Secretary.*

John M. Lawrence, | Lewis Fatman, | Albert S. Rosenbaum,
Henry Gitterman, | Harris Aronson, | Max Stadler.
Solomon Somerich, | Jules S. Abecasis,

Committees.

FINANCE.

Emanuel B. Hart, | Lewis May, | Samuel A. Lewis.

EXECUTIVE.

Emanuel B. Hart, | Samuel A. Lewis,
John M. Lawrence, | Henry Gitterman,
Albert S. Rosenbaum.

Gabriel Swartzbaum, *Superintendent.*

Medical and Surgical Staff

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

Ernest Schilling, M.D., | Samuel R. Percy, M.D.,
A. Jacobi, M.D., | Charles A. Budd, M.D.

ATTENDING SURGEONS.

Ernest Krackowitzer, M.D., | Benjamin J. Raphael, M.D.,
Herman Gulcke, M.D.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

Willard Parker, M.D., | Thomas M. Markoe, M.D.
S. Teller, M.D., *House Physician and Surgeon.*

* Deceased.

This Hospital was incorporated in the year 1852, and was organized on the 25th of February of that year, by Sampson Simpson, Benjamin Nathan, John D. Phillips, John J. Hart, Henry Hendricks, John M. Davis, and S. M. Isaacs, who will readily be recognized as among the leading Hebrew gentlemen of our city.

The building, located in West Twenty-eighth street, is fifty feet front, four stories in height, and extends through to Twenty-seventh street. It contains one large and several small wards on each floor, with Superintendent and Doctor's quarters adjoining.

The lot upon which the Hospital is erected was donated by the late Sampson Simpson, and the Trustees received from the late Judah Truro a bequest of twenty thousand dollars. The locality, which originally was admirably adapted to its uses, yielding to the changes which occur in all our large cities, and especially in our own, succumbed to the demands of trade and the necessities of an increasing population; and the din and bustle of the manufactories which grew up around it, and the contiguity of crowded tenements, admonished the Directors that the pure atmosphere and calm quiet, so essential for the invalid, could no longer be enjoyed in their present habitation. Besides, the building had become inadequate to meet the demands of the present day, either as to numbers or improved system. The city authorities, with characteristic liberality, have granted a lease for ninety-nine years of twelve lots situated on the east side of Lexington avenue, bounded by Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, and upon that spot is now in the course of erection a building which it is estimated will cost $300,000, and which will be an ornament to the city, and will rival in every particular any similar institution throughout the habitable globe.

Although the Hospital was originated by gentlemen of the Hebrew faith and supported by the Jewish population, yet the benefits of this excellent Institution are freely extended to all—of every religion or nationality—and the visitor will always find under the care of its officers sufferers who widely differ in matters of religious belief.

Attached to this institution is the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, of which Mrs. Henry Leo is President, and Mrs. Benjamin Nathan Treasurer, who, by their benevolent exertions, contribute largely in clothing and household linen to the support and care of the inmates. Their united endeavors tend greatly to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted.

The detailed working of the Hospital during the year 1869 presents the following results:—

At the fifty-three meetings of the Committee 725 applications were entertained, of which number 621 patients were admitted, being seven in excess of the previous year.

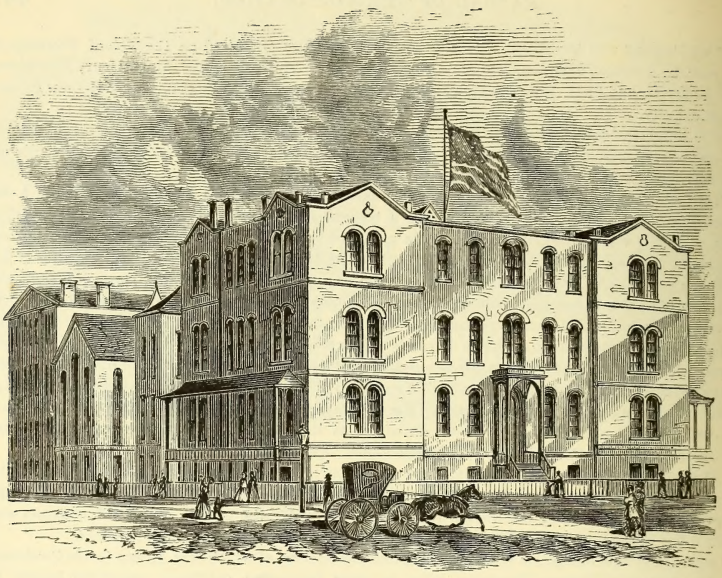
The average number daily treated was 48⅓. The number of consumptive cases for the year, 46. The average of deaths, 6 4-5 per cent.

The number of patients in the Hospital on December 31, 1868, was	63	
Admitted during the year	621	
		684
Of this number there have been cured	510	
" " relieved	71	
" " discharged as disorderly	3	
" " quitted without leave	7	
" " died	47	
Remaining in Hospital December 31, 1869	46	
		684
The number of out-door patients who have received advice and medicine gratuitously		906
Making a grand total of		1,590

Sixty-nine accident cases resulted from the undermentioned sources:—

Railroads	15	Suicides	2
Falling from buildings	16	Stab and gun wounds	6
Burns and scalds	4	Other causes	21
Run over by vehicles	5		
Total			69

Of this number 12 deaths were subject to coroner's inquest. The number of deaths from other causes were 35. Of the total number of deaths, 15 were surgical and 32 medical cases.



THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

FIFTY-FIRST STREET, CORNER OF LEXINGTON AVENUE.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital was founded in 1854, and was originally intended for the infants of wet-nurses and for the daily care of children whose mothers were obliged to leave them while they labored away from their homes. So many sick children were brought that it became necessary to have a hospital. At that time illegitimate children were excluded; but their sad condition, and the great numbers who were thus shut out, awakened the sympathy which resulted in the erection of a larger building for foundlings. Even this shelter was found insufficient to stop the crime of infanticide, and the upper story was appropriated for lying-in wards, where the young erring, and in many cases deluded mothers, are kept and kindly cared for during their confinements, and surrounded with religious influences. They are in most cases restored to their families and friends, or put in situations enabling them to lead virtuous lives, while their infants have a home in the Nursery and Child's Hospital. The effort is made to save the souls of the mothers while providing for the lives of the children. As soon as they are old enough, the children are well taught in a school-room in the same building; and when prepared, begin their own lives of useful labor in situations suited to their capacities.

The very terrible mortality among infants has always excited the wonder of all, and the sorrow of philanthropists. Each year, in the Nursery and Child's Hospital, this mortality has been decreasing; but the havoc of cholera infantum and kindred diseases it seemed impossible to arrest, until an experiment was made by a lady, which resulted so favorably that it is worth recording for the benefit of others, besides showing the further development of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. When the infants seemed incurable they were sent across the bay to a small hospital on Staten Island, where the lady awaited their arrival. The clothes were loosened or removed, and a mixture of cod-liver oil and brandy rubbed gently all over the stomach and bowels. The infants, apparently dying, and at first unable to swallow or open their eyes or mouths, were thus fed through the skin. As consciousness returned, a wet-nurse at hand would, by a spoon, feed the natural nourishment warm from the breast, with one drop of brandy in it. In almost every case the child recovered. The patience required by

this experiment could only be obtained by higher motives than the love of gain. Hired nurses cannot be found, of course, who would be faithful enough for this difficult, but interesting experiment. Nor is it to be supposed that this would succeed as often in the city as in the pure country air. In July, 1870, a beautiful and commodious country hospital was purchased and filled with delicate and sickly children. Every case of cholera infantum has been cured, and almost without medicine. This country hospital is on Staten Island, on a high hill, affording every facility for the cure of disease. A resident physician is in the hospital.

The expense attending the care of the two establishments is very great. The entire success of every effort shows that it deserves the patronage which it has received.

The City Nursery and Child's Hospital is at the corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-first street, and the country branch is two miles from West New Brighton, Staten Island. The number of children now under the care of the Physician in the country, W. H. Vermilye, M.D., is 115.

The appended statement is from their Sixteenth Annual Report, for the year ending March 1, 1870:

Officers and Managers.—1870.

Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, *First Directress*, Staten Island.
" T. C. Doremus, *Second Directress*, 47 East 21st street.
" Henry Anthon, *Third Directress*, 13 West 35th street.
" E. W. Stoughton, *Treasurer*, 93 Fifth avenue.
" Algernon S. Sullivan, *Secretary*, 114 West 11th street.
Miss R. B. Hunter, *Assistant Secretary*, 112 West 45th street.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. D. F. Appleton, 28 East 36th street.
" H. Averell, St. Germain Hotel.
" Abecasis, 46 West 46th street.
" James Brooks, 363 Fifth avenue.
" S. L. M. Barlow, 1 Madison avenue.
" J. Bleecker, 7 Gramercy park.
" Fordyce Barker, 75 Madison avenue.
" Edward Cooper, 8 Lexington avenue.
" William T. Coleman, Yonkers.
" Augustus Craven, 12 Fifth avenue.
" Edward Clark, 7 West 22d street.
" J. C. Fargo, 56 Park avenue.
" J. Fremont.
Miss Fellowes, 55 West 25th street.
Mrs. T. Garner, 381 Fifth avenue.
" W. T. Garner, 8 East 35th street.
" James Hoy, 2 West 29th street.
Mrs. T. Hicks, 4 Astor place.
" S. Jaudon, 30 East 35th street.
" William Kingsland, 116 Fifth avenue.
" Edmond Knower, 20 Union square.
" G. H. Lemist, 266 Fourth avenue.
" F. H. Macy, 17 West 47th street.
" I. P. Martin, Fort Washington.
" C. McCormick, 40 Fifth avenue.
Miss Patterson, 134 East 30th street.
Mrs. H. W. Shelton, 72 Fifth avenue.
" Clarence Seward, 143 Fifth avenue.
" Augustus Smith, 47 West 22d street.
" S. W. Trotter, 124 East 30th street.
" J. H. Thompson, 41 East 21st street
" P. L. Van Rensselaer, 43 W. 38th st.
" M. W. Ward, 220 Second avenue.
" W. H. Wells, 30 West 31st street.
Mrs. E. Woolton, 55 Fourth street.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

A. Jacobi, M.D.,
J. J. Hull, M.D.,
J. B. Reynolds, M.D.,
R. F. Weir, M.D.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

Edward Delafield, M.D.,
H. D. Bulkley, M.D.,
T. M. Markoe, M.D.,
George T. Elliott, M.D.

H. C. Eno, M.D., *Ophthalmic Surgeon.*

HOUSE PHYSICIANS.

J. Fitzgerald O'Conor, M.D., | Alexander Tunstall, M.D.,
D. H. Kitchen, M.D.

Mrs. Polman, *Matron.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Mrs. William H. Aspinwall,
" Charles E. Anderson,
" Abram Bininger,
" Ashbell Barney,
" J. A. Constant,
" T. A. Emmett,
" C. A. Heckscher,
" Lewis C. Jones,
" John T. Johnston.

Mrs. A. B. Mott,
" Walden Pell,
" Sorchan,
" Saltus,
" Tighe,
" William Tillinghast,
" Joel Wolfe,
" P. S. Van Rensselaer,
" Edwin Ludlow.

MEMBERS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Edward Cooper, | Hon. Erastus Brooks,
Mr. Cornelius Du Bois.

Mr. Herbert B. Turner, *Counsel*, 21 Nassau street.

FROM MARCH 1, 1869, TO MARCH 1, 1870.

Children	371
Children born	100
Children in the Institution, March 1, 1869	208
Total	679

ADULTS ADMITTED.

Women for confinement	108
Women with children	142
Adults in the Institution, March, 1869	103
Total	353

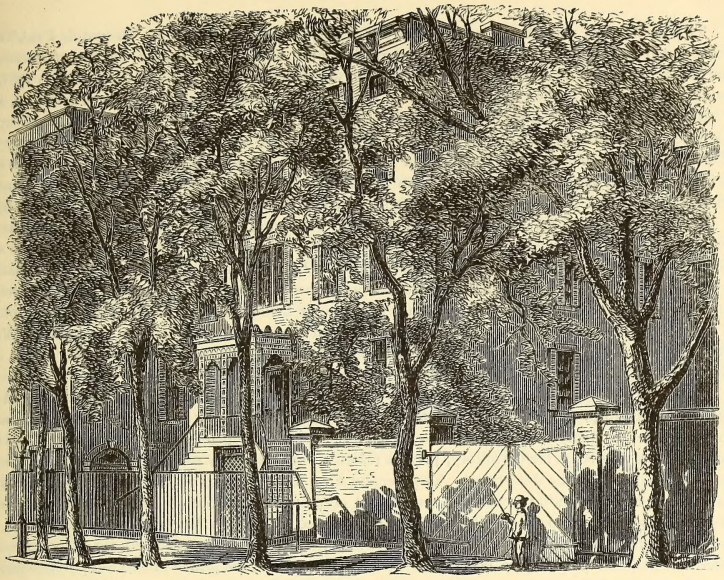
NUMBER CARED FOR DURING THE YEAR.

Children	679
Adults	353
Total	1,032

PRESENT NUMBER OF INMATES.

Children	228
Adults	117
Total	345

Donations received by either Officers or Managers.



ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

CORNER OF ELEVENTH STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE.

(Under the charge of the "Sisters of Charity.")

PRESENT HOSPITAL BOARD.

Very Rev. W. Starrs, D.D., V.G., *Director.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL BOARD.

Professor James R. Wood, M.D., *Consulting Surgeon.*

VISITING PHYSICIANS.

J. O'Rorke, M.D., | P. J. Clarke, M.D.,
M. K. Hogan, M.D.

VISITING SURGEONS.

Thomas C. Finnell, M.D., | Jos. A. Kerigan, M.D.,
Charles A. Phelps, M.D.

G. L. P. Gouley, *Resident Physician and Surgeon.*

This Institution, with the corporate name of "The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul," was incorporated in the year 1848, under the general law of the State authorizing the incorporation of charitable, religious, and other kindred societies, and was authorized, by a special act passed in 1857, to maintain a hospital in the city of New York. This Institution belongs to the above corporation, and is under the charge and control of the Sisters of Charity. It was opened in the year 1849, and, up to the date of the passage of the above-mentioned special act, was carried on and maintained by the Sisters of Charity as one of the branches of the charities to which they had devoted themselves and their energies. These Sisters compose a community founded in 1633, by the great apostle of charity whose name it bears, for relieving the sufferings of the sick poor—this service being the primary object of the Sisterhood. To St. Vincent belongs the glory of having been the first to establish a general hospital on a thorough, successful footing. He desired the Sisters to aid, console, and soothe the sick poor without any regard to pecuniary remuneration, and believed that a devotion to them originating in a religious sentiment and conviction, and encouraged thereby, would be more thorough and effective than any service rendered for mere monetary reward. It being, as above stated, the peculiar sphere of the Sisters of Charity to serve the sick poor, their doors were thrown open to them in New York just as soon as they were able to secure the necessary funds to rent and furnish a house; and it was with borrowed money that St. Vincent's Hospital was first established.

Professor Valentine Mott, M.D., presided over its medical staff from 1849 until his death. In its first stage, the Hospital could accommodate but thirty beds; more being needed, the Sisters in charge were subjected to many inconveniences to leave more apartments open to patients—for some time the same room serving them for dormitory, private refectory, and assembly room, while only a glass partition separated it from the dead-room. The demand for a more spacious edifice became so imperative, that, although an adjoining house was rented and accommodation secured for seventy patients, still this did not suffice. Accordingly, the present main hospital building in Eleventh street was rented, till its final purchase in 1868. In the erection of the new wings, and in the steady course of their general improvements, the Sisters have been aided by their friends and the public in two fairs, which netted $45,000, and the city has given, as the sum of its grants, $8,000. Up to this year (1870), this was all the financial aid the Sisters received beyond the usual channels of donations, pensions, and the results of their personal exertions, in placing the Hospital on a permanent footing.

It now seems to rank high in public opinion; but the Sisters rejoice at this only because they hope that the confidence and bounty of the public may yet enable them to convert their Hospital into an entirely free institution. This hope has been, and is, as a beacon-light to their path, for the Sisters had never wished to receive pay-patients had they not found that, otherwise, the Hospital would necessarily become hopelessly involved. The regular income has never been so much but that, had the deficits of any four years been allowed to accumulate, the Hospital must needs have succumbed. The balance-sheet of September 30, 1869, showed a then existing indebtedness of $22,000 on the real estate, and a floating debt of $3,793.87.

Patients having means are charged: males, $6 per week; females, $5. The Sisters' services are given gratuitously.

As will be perceived by the above, the aim of the institution is to afford a hospital in which the sick poor shall be treated and maintained by ladies who have become members of a religious community, among whose first duties is attendance upon the sick and necessitous.

The results have been as follows:—

Patients admitted since October, 1849, to October, 1869	12,742
Cured	6,547
Relieved	3,237
Not relieved	1,006
Died	1,910

It is a most deserving Institution, for within the walls of St. Vincent's all that the good Christian can desire, all that medical skill and careful nursing can accomplish, is accorded to each and to every patient.

Here, also, the good Sisters, the guardians of this Institution—the same self-sacrificing, religious Sisterhood who have, in every land, made the name of the "Sister of Charity" revered—are, as ever, unremitting in their kind attention and motherly care, which, during the past, has allayed the sufferings of many a poor unfortunate, and snatched from a life of sin many whom sickness and disease had brought within their holy influence.

What a joy it must be to the sufferer—to him whose life is nearing its end—to feel that though

without a home, without friends or relations, yet under the roof of the followers of St. Vincent de Paul he has found a resting-place, where, surrounded by all that can touch the Christian heart, he may pass the few remaining days of his life, soothed by the kind and ever-cheering words of those who are always the best and dearest friends of the poor.

Since the founding of the Hospital, now some twenty years, over twelve thousand patients have been received and treated within its walls. Were this the only record that the Sisters could point to as their work during the past, the public should ever feel most grateful to them; but, when it is remembered that St. Vincent's was the first of a class of hospitals which now includes some of the best in our country, too much praise cannot be given to the good ladies, the founders of this Institution, the first in all charities.

With regard to the admission of patients, the rules remain the same as heretofore. All persons desiring admission to the Hospital must make application personally, or through a friend, to the Resident Physician.

Patients are required to pay four weeks in advance, at the rate of $6 a week for males, and $5 for females.

A few private rooms are attached to the Hospital, where those who are taken ill in our city may find the comforts of a home, and, at the same time, the attendance of the best physicians and surgeons, without any extra charge.

In the general wards, one hundred and fifty beds ever stand ready for the reception of the poor sick.

All cases of sudden injury are received, and, if need be, are treated free of charge.

Regulations for Patients.

All patients who are well enough to be up, will rise in time for breakfast, after which they will vacate the wards as far as possible, so that they may be aired, swept, and put in order for the morning visit of the physicians, at half-past nine o'clock.

The patients must be in their respective wards and places before the physicians enter.

Patients must not sit on the sides of beds, talk aloud, or make any kind of noise in the wards.

No smoking is allowed in the wards or on the piazza.

Patients are not to enter the kitchen, wash-house, or any private apartment, unless sent by a Sister.

Patients are not allowed to leave their respective wards, except for the corridors adjacent and the chapel, without permission.

No patient to leave the premises without the permission of the Sister in charge of his or her ward.

When patients require to go beyond the bounds of the Hospital, a written permit will be required; and those who abuse the privilege will be discharged forthwith.

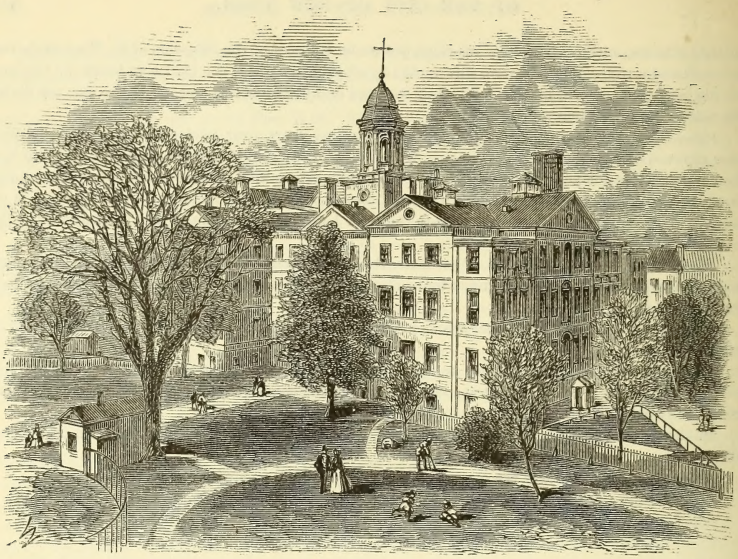
Regulations for Visitors.

The friends of the sick are allowed to visit them twice a week, viz.: on Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon.

Visitors are respectfully requested to retire when the bell announces the expiration of the visiting hours.

On Sundays, members of associations, etc., are permitted to visit their beneficiaries, and others only in case of extreme illness.

No article of food or drink is to be given to the sick by their friends; all must be left with the Sister in attendance, who will give or withhold it according to the condition of the patient.



THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO 13 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.

GOVERNORS.

George T. Trimble, *President.*
John David Wolfe, *Vice-President.*
Robert Lenox Kennedy, *Treasurer.*
David Colden Murray, *Secretary.*

Thomas Hall Faile,
John C. Green,
Frederick A. Conkling,
Nathaniel P. Bailey,
Otis D. Swan,
James W. Beekman,
James Boorman Johnston,
Samuel Willets,
James M. Brown,
Sheppard Candy,
Robert J. Livingston,
William Dennistoun,
Jackson S. Schultz,
George Cabot Ward,
George D. H. Gillespie,
William B. Hoffmann,
Edward S. Jaffray,
Jonathan Thorne,
George Talbot Olyphant,
John Earle Williams,
William H. Macy,
James H. Banker.

PHYSICIANS.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

Henry D. Bulkley, M.D.
Thomas F. Cock, M.D.,
William H. Draper, M.D.,
Gouverneur M. Smith, M.D.,
Charles E. Hackley, M. D.,
James W. McLane, M.D.

SURGEONS.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

Alfred C. Post, M.D.,
William H. Van Buren, M.D.,
Willard Parker, M.D.

ATTENDING SURGEONS.

Gurdon Buck, M.D.,
Thomas M. Markoe, M.D.,
George A. Peters, M.D.,
Henry B. Sands, M.D.,
Charles M. Allin, M.D.,
Ernst Krackowizer, M.D.

Christopher M. Bell, M.D., *Curator.*
David Magie, M.D., *Clinical Registrar.*
Robert Roberts, *Superintendent.*
Jacob Mathews, *Clerk,*
John L. Vandervoort, M.D., *Librarian.*

The New York Hospital.

In the month of May, 1769, Dr. Samuel Bard, then President of the Medical Faculty of King's (now Columbia) College, at a Commencement, delivered an address before a distinguished audience, in which he made an urgent appeal for the establishment of a hospital in the City of New York. His eloquence was so effective that a subscription was immediately undertaken, the Colonial Governor placing his name at the head of the list for the sum of £200. Encouraged by liberal contributions, in 1771, on the petition of three physicians, a charter was granted by King George III., incorporating "The Society of the Hospital in the City of New York, in America," authorizing the foundation of an institution within the city, "for relieving the diseases of the indigent, and preserving the lives of many useful members of the community," and requiring it "forever after to be called by the name of the New York Hospital." The charter also provided for the annual election of twenty-six Governors, including a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, by which the organization should be perpetuated.

In the same year, in an address to Governor Tryon, asking his patronage, the Governors represent that "our professed object is to find means for the recovery of the poor diseased who are so indi gent as to be helpless without the public aid, and our care is to extend it with the most undiscrim inating impartiality to the sick and distressed poor amongst us, of every character, without the most distant regard to national, civil, or religious distinctions. This is the God-like design of our patent, and Your Excellency may be assured that it shall be executed upon principles of the most liberal and extensive charity. A society constituted and conducted with such noble and disinterested views, tending also to promote the Medical Art, and to diffuse its benign influence to all ranks and degrees, we persuade ourselves will meet with encouragement from all men of virtue, and more especially in a country professing the religion of the Merciful Author of Christianity."

This appeal was not without effect. Two years later, in 1773, with the aid of the Colonial Legislature and the funds already contributed, a plot of ground was purchased, and a building erected on a plan recommended by Dr. Jones, one of the "three physicians" upon whose solicitation the charter had been granted.

Unfortunately, in 1775, when the edifice was nearly completed, it was destroyed by fire. This calamity, however, was ameliorated by the bounty of the Legislature, and a new building was com menced; but the War of the Revolution breaking out, it was not then completed.

During the war the humane purposes of the Society were interrupted, but the organization was maintained by the annual election for governors and officers, as required by the charter.

In its unfinished state the building was occupied by the "British soldiers as barracks, and occasionally as a hospital." In the spring of 1785, the Governors granted the use of the house to a company of destitute Scotch emigrants as a temporary refuge. This is the first recorded use of the building under the auspices of the Society. In the autumn of the same year, permission was accorded to Dr. Bayley to use a portion as an Anatomical Lecture Room, and one of his patients was allowed to occupy a room whilst under medical treatment. A session of the Legislature was also held there during the same season.

In January, 1791, the house being completed and furnished, public notice was given that the Hospital was open for the reception of patients, a Medical staff and Household were appointed, and the proper business of the Institution inaugurated; and from that time to the demolition of the building in 1869, a period of seventy-eight years, the Hospital continued in uninterrupted and successful operation. From the inception of the Institution in May, 1769, to the destruction of the Main House in May, 1869, a full century was completed.

In 1806 another building was erected on the south side of the grounds for the reception and treatment of lunatics, and continued to be used for that purpose until 1821, when those patients were removed to the new buildings provided for them at Bloomingdale, after which this was known as the Marine House, and was devoted chiefly to the care of sick and disabled seamen.

In order to provide for a better classification of patients, made necessary by the great increase in numbers, a new and commodious building was erected on the north side of the grounds in 1841, at a cost of $50,000. This was known as the North House, and corresponded in general appearance with the Marine House.

In 1850 the Main (or original) House, having become impaired by long use, a complete renovation was effected at a cost of about $50,000. Improved systems of heating and ventilation were adopted, and its sanitary condition materially improved.

In 1855 (the Marine House having in the mean time been taken down) the South House, built on the same site, which had been for several years in the course of erection, was completed. Upwards of $140,000 were expended on this building, and it was then considered as nearly perfect a Hospital as the existing views on the subject of heating, ventilation, air-space, water-supply, and general convenience rendered possible, though later opinions favor less lofty and in other respects different structures.

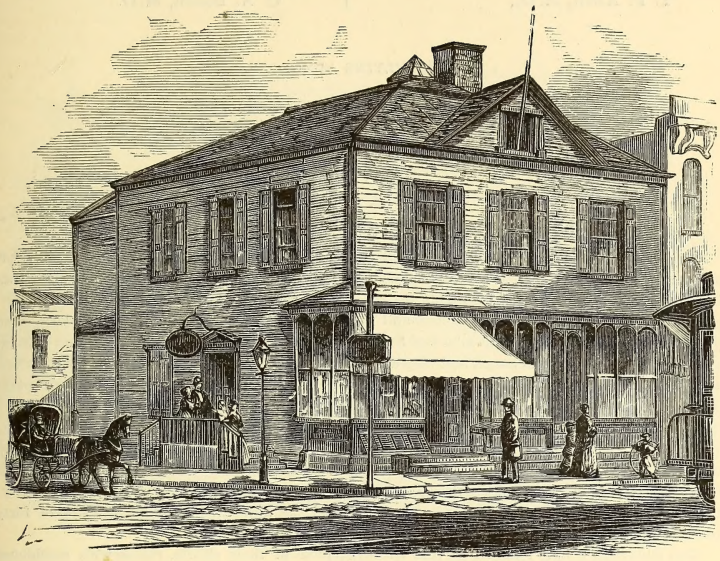
The means for the support of the New York Hospital have been derived from two sources. A small charge per week was exacted from those who were able to pay, and the Legislature, for a period of fifty years, granted an annuity of $12,500. These sums, with occasional bequests and donations, provided for the annual outlay. The cost of the new buildings was, to some extent, defrayed by contributions from benevolent citizens; but a large debt was incurred in the construction of the South House, which has only lately been extinguished by the proceeds of an award for land at Bloomingdale belonging to the Society of the Hospital, taken by the city for the new "Public Drive," and the more recent income from the property formerly occupied by the Hospital buildings, but now leased for business purposes. The State annuity expired by limitation in 1857, and though some aid was received for two years after, since that time the Hospital has had no means for its support but the amount derived from paying-patients. Consequently, a large annual deficiency acrued, which was partly met by a subscription in 1864, amounting to $84,000, the greater portion of which was contributed by the Governors of the Hospital. The average deficiency was about $25,000 a year, and public and private contributions having ceased, the Governors, to meet this liability, decided upon the only course left open to them, without impairing the trust. They decided to lease the property and devote the large income therefrom to the re-establishment of the Hospital in some other locality. This step was taken with great reluctance, but the pecuniary embarrassment of the Corporation left no other alternative.

During the forty years preceding the closing of the Hospital, from 1829 to 1869, there had been admitted 101,833 patients, of whom 78,371 were discharged *cured*, and 14,310 more relieved, or discharged at their own request, whilst the number who *died* was 10,384, or about ten per cent. of the whole number treated.

Besides its usefulness as an infirmary, the New York Hospital has been most efficient in affording facilities for instruction in the Medical Art; and the illustrious names that adorn the profession in this country were and are, to a great extent, those of the graduates of this venerable charity. The Pathological Cabinet, founded many years ago, has also become exceedingly valuable; and the Medical Library, now numbering upwards of 8,000 volumes, is, perhaps, not excelled by any similar collection in the United States. These two departments are now accommodated in the building No. 13 West Eleventh street.

The department for the insane, known as the Bloomingdale Asylum, was removed in 1821 to a beautifully situated farm at Bloomingdale, for the purpose of testing the then new theory of "moral treatment," as distinguished from the severe restraint and confinement at that time in general use in such institutions, and has proved a complete success. The great number of "disordered minds" restored to reason in this retreat bear grateful testimony to the efficacy of this beneficent method. This establishment was for many years dependent upon the State for its support, and the sum of $10,000 a year, accorded to it until 1857, barely enabled it to meet its deficiency; but for a few years past it has been self-supporting. About 300 patients annually receive the benefit of its ministrations, and the average number resident is about 170.

In their last report to the Legislature, the Governors say that "the Board are sensible of the heavy responsibility that rests upon them to administer their trust judiciously, liberally, and economically, and are confident that their next annual report will make manifest that their sympathies and energy have been successfully devoted to perpetuating and extending the usefulness of the important charity under their charge."



THE NEW YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

THE NEW YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

NO. 387 FOURTH AVENUE, CORNER TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

John M. Seaman, *President.*
Thomas C. Smith, *Vice-President.*

Cornelius C. Corson, *Treasurer.*
Amos M. Chace, Jr., *Secretary.*

DIRECTORS.—1870.

John M. Seaman,
George W. Clarke,
Washington Hadley,
Thomas C. Smith,
Cornelius C. Corson.
John W. Whitfield,
Peter Cooper,
Cornelius O'Reilly,

Amos M. Chace, Jr.,
Charles E. Bostwick,
Herman C. Fisher,
James L. Woodward,
R. G. Elder,
C. W. Ogden,
J. W. Caldwell,
James W. Raynor,

Patrick Fox.

ATTENDING SURGEONS.

C. Th. Liebold, M.D.,
T. F. Allen, M.D.,
J. McE. Wetmore, M.D.,
C. A. Bacon, M.D.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

P. P. Wells, M.D.,
H. D. Paine, M.D.,
G. E. Belcher, M.D.,
Carroll Dunham, M.D.

H. C. Houghton, M.D., *Aural Surgeon.*

F. H. Thomas, M.D., *Apothecary.*

The Directors acknowledge with profound thankfulness the Divine blessing upon their efforts to relieve human suffering. Especially are they grateful for the providential favor by which their means of usefulness have been greatly enlarged.

The building corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street has for many years been occupied by this Institution, where large numbers of the poor have found kind and skilful treatment of impaired vision and medicines free of charge, and where physicians and medical students have been well instructed in the theory and practice of Ophthalmy. Of late the number of patients (chronic, for the most part) has increased beyond the accommodations for their proper treatment. The Board, therefore, look forward with no regret to the early expiration of their lease of these premises, because they have become inadequate to the demands for relief which are constantly made upon the hospital from the rapidly augmenting population of this city. The harmonious working, the quiet labors, and efficient results of this Hospital have attracted the notice not only of benevolent individuals, but also of the city and State authorities, from all of whom it has received, and has now safely invested, the sum of forty-six thousand five hundred dollars ($46,500) as a building fund.

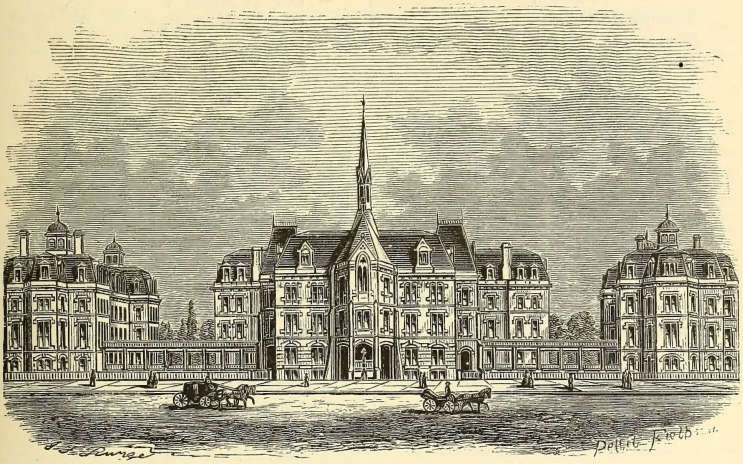
The Directors, deeply touched by this encouragement of their efforts, repose with confidence on the benevolence of affluent persons to raise the sum in hand to one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), which amount they have, upon careful estimate, deemed essential to establish this Hospital upon a basis of enlarged and permanent usefulness.

The Directors and all the officers and surgeons give their time and thought and aid to promote the objects of this charity without any remuneration, except the consciousness of doing good, and they appeal to every citizen who would lighten the burden of taxation by transforming consumers into producers, every philanthropist who is pained at human woe, and every legislator who feels the responsibility of caring for the innocent but unfortunate children of the State, to help them in the accomplishment of an enterprise which commends itself to the sympathies of all parties and all sects. Especially do they appeal to men of fortune who have made their wealth in New York City, not to overlook this form of disease in their less favored and suffering brothers.

In the whole range of charities, is it possible to confer on a human being a greater boon than that of restored sight? And is there any benefaction a man at the close of life could look back upon with more pleasure than one for an object like this?

The Homœopathic system here adopted has been found successful beyond the expectations of the Board in treating (at the rate of fifteen hundred a year) the most obstinate forms of ophthalmic disease in patients from different parts of the city and State, who have sought out this Hospital and come to it for relief.

With the enlarged accommodations which the Directors hope to have ready for the use of the Hospital in the course of the ensuing eighteen months, the numbers benefited by this mode of treatment will be greatly increased.



THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

Officers and Managers.

James Lenox, *President.*
John C. Green, *Vice-President.*
Aaron B. Belknap, *Treasurer.*
Robert M. Hartley, *Corresponding Secretary.*
Henry M. Taber, *Recording Secretary.*

MANAGERS,

Whose terms of office expire, respectively, in

1870.

James Donaldson,
John R. Ford,
Winthrop S. Gilman,
Thomas C. M. Paton.
Joseph Stuart,
Jonathan Sturges,
William M. Vermilye,
A. R. Wetmore.

1871.

James Brown,
John C. Green,
James Lenox,
William Paton,
Robert L. Stuart,
Henry M. Taber,
Alexander Van Rensselaer,
A. Robertson Walsh.

1872.	1873.
Marshall S. Bidwell,	Robert M. Hartley,
Aaron B. Belknap,	Morris K. Jesup,
William E. Dodge,	John Taylor Johnston,
Richard Irvin,	Willard Parker, M.D.,
Edward S. Jaffray,	Otis D. Swan,
Thomas Jeremiah,	Charles N. Talbot,
Thomas U. Smith,	Henry Parish,
Washington R. Vermilye.	George D. F. Lord.

MANAGERS, EX-OFFICIO.

William M. Paxton, D.D.,	Thomas Dewitt, D.D.,
William Adams, D.D.,	John N. McLeod, D.D.

STANDING COMMITTEES.—1869.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

James Lenox,	Thomas C. M. Paton,
James Brown,	Otis D. Swan,
William E. Dodge,	A. R. Wetmore,
Morris K. Jesup,	Alexander Van Rensselaer,

Henry M. Taber.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

Winthrop S. Gilman,	Thomas Jeremiah,
John C. Green,	Jonathan Sturges,

Aaron B. Belknap.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Joseph Stuart,	William Paton.

ELECTING COMMITTEE.

Washington R. Vermilye,	Charles N. Talbot,
Richard Irvin,	Aaron B. Belknap,

A. Robertson Walsh.

CLERICAL BOARD.

William M. Paxton, D.D.,	Thomas Dewitt, D.D.,
William Adams, D.D.,	John N. McLeod, D.D.

This Institution originated in the ascertained necessity of enlarged hospital accommodations, to meet the present and growing wants of the sick and disabled of our rapidly augmenting population; and being governed by existing precedents, it was decided that the success of such an undertaking would be promoted by giving to it, in some degree, a denominational character. The recognition of this long-felt social necessity, and the form of its polity, eventually found an earnest practical response in the beneficence of one of our most esteemed citizens, James Lenox, Esq., whose generous and enlightened zeal excited such an interest in other minds as resulted in the organization of efforts for the establishment of this charity.

It is peculiarly appropriate to notice, in compliment to one of our most generous and public-spirited fellow-citizens, the incipient and successive measures which were taken in this philanthropic enterprise. The Board of Trustees regarded it as a duty to place on record the following circular letter, which was addressed to such gentlemen in the city as it was presumed would sympathize in its objects:—

"NEW YORK, January 2, 1868.

"SIR—The City of New York has many general hospitals, as well as others appropriated to specific purposes; it also contains several under the control of nationalities and religious denominations. Among the latter, the Jewish, the German, and St. Luke's (Episcopal) Hospitals may be named. But the large and influential body of Presbyterians has no institution of this kind under its care. Its members have been very liberal in assisting almost all the associations alluded to, and have taken part in the management of many of them; but they have not, as yet, imitated other churches by sustaining a hospital of their own.

"It is to supply this want that application is now made to you, among the other gentlemen whose names are enumerated in one of the accompanying papers, and with whom you are invited to join as a manager in establishing a Presbyterian hospital in this city. You will find enclosed drafts of an act of incorporation, and of a constitution under which such an institution might be formed. These are intended merely as specimens of what may be desirable.

"As soon as those to whom this paper is addressed have signified their willingness to act as managers of the hospital, a meeting will be called, at which the enclosed papers may be added to or modified, and measures adopted to apply to the Legislature for incorporation. It may be well to state, in this connection, that no powers or privileges have been asked for, or intended to be exercised, which have not been granted to one or more of the hospitals now in operation in this city.

"Should such an act be obtained, or one essentially similar in its provisions, I am authorized to say that a large and eligibly situated plot of ground in this city, suitable for buildings, and funds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, to be appropriated either towards the erection of such buildings, or some other purposes connected with the establishment and maintenance of a hospital, will be made over to the managers as soon as practicable.

"May I respectfully ask that you will inform me at as early a day as possible, whether you will allow your name to be used as one of the Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital?

"I remain, sir, yours very truly,

"JAMES LENOX."

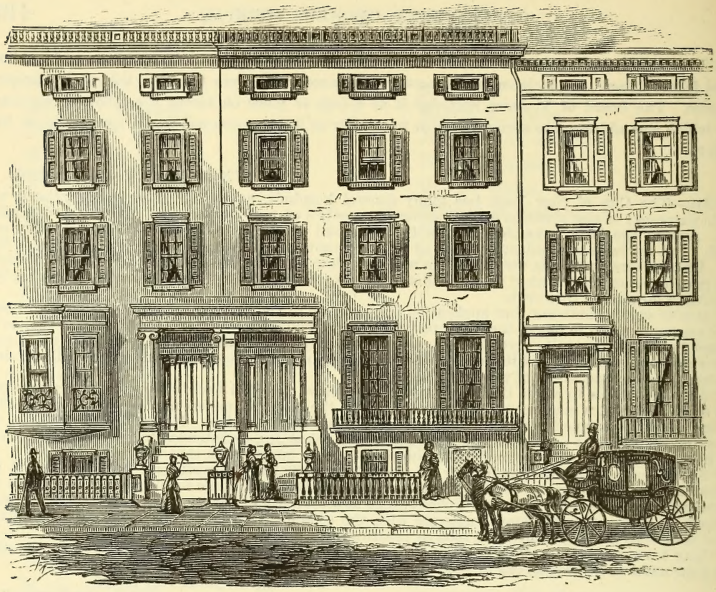
This circular letter, with its munificent proposals, received encouraging replies. Hence, on the 30th day of January, 1868, a meeting of the gentlemen addressed was called in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, at which a full attendance was secured, and a temporary organization effected. Application having been made to the State Legislature for a charter, an act of incorporation to found a Presbyterian hospital in the City of New York was passed by that body February 28, authorizing the Institution to hold real estate and personal property to an unlimited amount, which, by the liberal provisions of the act, are exempted from taxation. On the ensuing 26th day of March, the charter was maturely considered and accepted by the Board of Managers; James Lenox, Esq., was elected President; other officers were chosen, and the Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York thenceforth became a corporate institution.

A permanent legal status having thus been secured, at a subsequent meeting, June 17, the President conveyed in due form to the Board of Managers, for hospital uses, the block of ground in the City of New York bounded by Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, Fourth and Madison avenues, and the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in money—generously paying at the time the governmental succession tax on its transfer for benevolent purposes, amounting to twelve thousand dollars.

The Institution being now effectively organized, the business of the Board was distributed to appropriate committees. During the year the meetings were well attended, and the different departments of labor prosecuted with diligence and fidelity.

The site so generously given for hospital uses is one of the most eligible, accessible, and salubrious that could have been chosen for the purpose. Its ample grounds, elevated position, and vicinity to our noble Park, are advantages contemplated with satisfaction, even in anticipation of its improvement and uses, when all shall be consecrated to the relief and solace of those who may need hospital care.

The building is now in process of erection, and will, in all probability, soon be completed and fitted for the reception of patients.



THE NEW YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THE NEW YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

NO. 128 SECOND AVENUE.

OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES.

Samuel Willets, *President.*
William H. Fogg, *Vice-President.*
Robert Haydock, 212 E. 12th st., *Treasurer.*
Mahlon Sands, *Secretary.*

HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

Miss Mary Collins,
Mrs. F. C. Barlow,
" J. T. Kirby,
" Thomas Hicks,
Mrs. Thomas M. Wheeler,
Miss C. A. Norris,
" M. G. Corlies,
" Mary B. Haydock,
Miss Julia F. Gould.

COLLEGE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. John Paine,
" E. W. Tuckerman,
" H. Putnam,
Mr. Robert B. Minturn,
Mrs. C. K. Griffin,
" James M. Walton,
" M. E. Winchester,
Mr. Alfred Pell, Jr.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Samuel Willets,
William T. Blodgett,
Mahlon Sands,
Lucius Tuckerman,
William H. Fogg,
Charles B. Tatham,
Charles C. Dodge.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, | Dr. Emily Blackwell.

Dr. Lucy M. Abbott, *Resident Physician.*

ASSISTANT-PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Delila S. Irish, | Dr. Mary E. Greene.

Miss M. Baker, *Junior Assistant.*

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

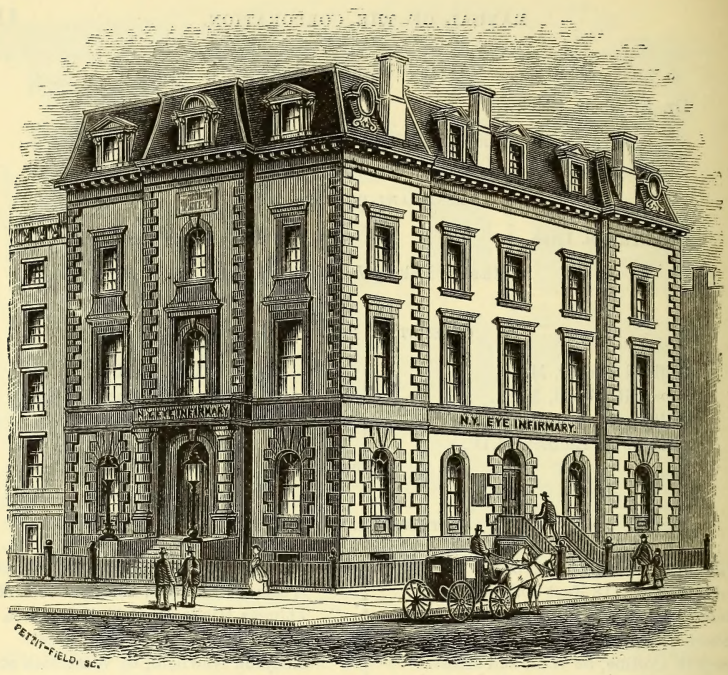
Willard Parker, M.D.,
James R. Wood, M.D.,
William H. Van Buren, M.D.,
Thomas A. Emmet, M.D.,
Isaac E. Taylor, M.D.,
Gustavus A. Sabine, M.D.,
Austin Flint, M.D.,
Thomas F. Cock, M.D.,
T. G. Thomas, M.D.

TRUSTEES.—1870.

William T. Blodgett, 182 5th avenue.
F. C. Barlow, 118 East 30th street.
Richard H. Bowne, 177 2d avenue.
Robert Campbell, 5 Madison avenue.
Stacy B. Collins, 52 West 22d street.
Charles C. Dodge, 135 Madison avenue.
William P. Cooledge, 429 West 22d street.
George W. Curtis, North Shore, S. I.
William H. Fogg, 359 Fifth avenue.
Robert Haydock, 212 East 12th street.
Charles P. Kirkland, 115 East 21st street.
Charles H. Marshall, 38 Burling slip.
Robert B. Minturn, 78 South street.
Alfred Pell, 18 East 30th street.
Mahlon Sands, 23 West 17th street.
Charles B. Tatham, 82 Beekman street.
Merritt Trimble, 59 East 25th street.
Lucius Tuckerman, 220 Madison avenue.
Salem H. Wales, 520 Fifth avenue.
Samuel Willets, 24 Lafayette place.
John E. Williams, 108 Broadway.
Mrs. E. S. Barlow, 118 East 30th street.
" George Curtis, 27 Washington place.
" H. K. Corning, 240 Madison avenue.
Mrs. Jane U. Ferris, 316 East 30th street.
" William P. Griffin, 208 East 15th st.
" Thomas Hicks, 62 East 49th street.
" J. T. Kirby, 53 East 25th street.
" Cleayton Newbold, 61 West 28th st
" John Paine, 78 Fifth avenue.
" Haven Putnam, 661 Broadway.
" C. R. Robert, 12 East 40th street.
" Marshall O. Roberts, 107 Fifth ave.
" Isaac D. Russell, 214 East 12th st.
" E. W. Tuckerman, 220 Madison ave.
" M. E. Winchester, 132 East 20th st.
" James M. Walton, 109 East 31st st.
" Thomas M. Wheeler, 348 West 23d st.
" James B. Wright, 137 East 15th st.
Miss Mary Collins, 316 East 9th street.
" Margaret Corlies, 31 East 30th street.
" Mary Gelston, 7 West 31st street.
" Julia F. Gould, 5 East 26th street.
" Mary B. Haydock, 212 East 12th st.
" C. F. Norris, 244 East 34th street.
" M. A. E. Wager, 158 East 32d street.
Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, 128 Second ave.
Dr. Emily Blackwell, 128 Second avenue.

The Dispensary is open daily from 8 to 10 A.M. Medical advice and medicines are given to all women and children who apply.

Patients are received into the house upon application at the Dispensary; but cases of infectious or incurable disease are not admitted.



NEW YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

NEW YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

SECOND AVENUE, CORNER OF THIRTEENTH STREET.

This Infirmary, though humble in its beginning, and accomplishing the objects for which it was designed quietly, but steadily, is now one of the foremost of the many charitable institutions in the city.

In the year 1818, Dr. Edward Delafield and Dr. J. Kearny Rodgers, having pursued their medical studies in the schools and among the public medical charities of London, and particularly at the London Eye Infirmary, which had then been recently founded, came to the resolution that they would establish in New York, for the first time in America, an infirmary for curing the diseases of the eye. Though young men, and with small means, they had the determination which insures success. They each had a good friend in those with whom they had prosecuted their medical studies in New York, and these friends had the confidence of the public. Two rooms were hired in the second story of the house No. 45 Chatham street, and the few articles provided which the humble Institution required. The preparations occupied considerable time, and in August, 1820, it was made publicly known that at this place, on certain days and hours of each week, all poor persons applying, with diseases of the eye, would be gratuitously treated.

In a period of somewhat less than seven months, four hundred and thirty-six patients had applied for and received the care and treatment of the surgeons.

On the 9th of March, 1821, a public meeting was convened at the City Hotel, then standing in Broadway, between Cedar and Thames streets, for the purpose of adopting the means of perpetuating the "Infirmary for Curing the Diseases of the Eye." The meeting was large and eminently successful, and resulted in the permanent organization of the Infirmary.

A society was formed of those contributing to the funds of the Institution, numbering more than two hundred members. These members met on the 21st of April, 1821, and the following-named gentlemen were elected

Officers and Directors.

William Fen, *President.*

Henry I. Wyckoff, 1*st Vice-President.*	John Delafield, Jr., *Treasurer.*
John Hone, 2*d Vice-President.*	James I. Jones, *Secretary.*
Nathaniel Richards,	Isaac Collins,
Benjamin L. Swan,	Cornelius Heyer,
William Howard,	Henry Rankin,
Henry Brevoort, Jr.,	Benjamin Strong,
Joshua Jones,	Samuel Tooker,
William Howell,	Samuel F. Lambert,
James Boggs,	Edward W. Laight,
Isaac Pierson,	Gideon Lee,

Jeromus Johnson.

Directors Ex-officio.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

Wright Post, M.D.,	Samuel Borrowe, M.D.

SURGEONS.

Edward Delafield, M.D.,	J. Kearny Rodgers, M.D.

On the 29th of March, 1822, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Infirmary, and this gave it an existence as one of the permanent charities of the city. An annual grant of $1,000 for two years was made in the subsequent year by the Legislature, and a grant of the same amount has been renewed from time to time, but was not regularly made, and the Infirmary was, in consequence, several times threatened with dissolution. From 1824 to 1845, however, the Institution went quietly on with its limited means, when, so great was the demand for treatment of these diseases, the Directors made a special effort, and succeeded in purchasing the house No. 97 Mercer street, and removing to it. This house, which at first seemed ample, was soon too small for the numbers who made application. Accordingly, after two appeals to the Legislature for aid, a grant of $10,000 was voted, on condition that $20,000 should first be raised from other sources. This was accomplished. The building now occupied by the Institution was erected, and occupied on the 25th of April, 1856.

Since the foundation of the Infirmary there had been gratuitously treated within its walls, on the 1st of January, 1870, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and three patients suffering from various diseases of the eye and ear.

This history and the simple statement of the amount of good accomplished by the Institution places it at once before the public of our city and State as a suitable object for their beneficence. It has been forced to conduct its affairs with a degree of economy which has much restricted its usefulness, great as that usefulness has been.

No institution can be found whose claims upon the benevolent are greater, or where charity can be better bestowed.

The following statement is taken from the Annual Report of the Surgeons for the year 1869:—

In compliance with the By-Laws of the Infirmary, the Surgeons would respectfully

Report:

That there have been treated at the Infirmary, during the year 1869, eight thousand five hundred and ninety-seven patients, suffering with various diseases of the eye and ear.

Patients with diseases of the eye	7,081	
" " " ear	1,516	
		8,597
Patients treated previous to January 1, 1869		129,306
Total since the foundation of the Infirmary		137,903
In-door patients (those boarding in the Infirmary during the year 1869)		361
In-door patients supported by the Infirmary		117

Officers of the Infirmary.

Royal Phelps, *President.*	Edward Delafield, M.D., 2*d Vice-President.*
Benjamin H. Field, 1*st Vice-President.*	Clinton Gilbert, *Treasurer.*

Charles M. Allin, M.D., *Secretary.*

DIRECTORS.

Royal Phelps,	Henry Elsworth,
William Tucker,	T. M. Halsted, M.D.,
Augustus Schell,	James Bryce,
Clinton Gilbert,	John T. Agnew,
B. F. Wheelwright,	J. Harsen Rhoades,
Edward H. Owen,	Edward Delafield, M.D.,
Benjamin H. Field,	J. Newton Sears,
Effingham Townsend,	Abram Du Bois, M.D.,
U. J. Smith,	S. B. Van Dusen,
Benjamin B. Sherman,	William F. Cary,
Gurdon Buck, M.D.,	John D. Wolfe.

DIRECTORS EX-OFFICIO.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

George Wilkes, M.D., | Abram Du Bois, M.D.

SURGEONS.

Henry D. Noyes, M.D., | Charles M. Allin, M.D.

John H. Snyder, *Superintendent.*

SURGICAL STAFF.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

George Wilkes, M.D., | Abram Du Bois, M.D.

OPHTHALMIC DEPARTMENT.

SURGEONS.

Henry D. Noyes, M.D.,	Charles M. Allin, M.D.,
Herman Althof, M.D.,	William H. Carmalt, M.D.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

Francis Delafield, M.D., | Robert Watts, M.D.,

Erskine Mason, M.D.

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS.

J. H. Emerson, M.D.,	Henry Shiff, M.D.,
Thomas R. Pooley, M.D.,	C. M. Bell, M.D.,
Charles T. Poore, M.D.,	R. J. McKay, M.D.,
Henry C. Eno, M.D.,	S. M. Roberts, M.D.

AURAL DEPARTMENT.

SURGEONS.

Robert F. Weir, M.D., | Charles E. Hackley, M.D.,

Francis Simrock, M.D.

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS.

Howard Pinkney, M.D., | William S. Ludlum, M.D.

Herman Althof, M.D., *Curator.*

Alexander G. Sinclair, M.D., *Resident Surgeon.*

A subscriber of $150 or upwards is a Life Governor, and has the privilege of voting, and being eligible to the office of Director, and retaining two patients under the treatment of the surgeons of the Infirmary at all times, subject to such regulations as the Directors may impose.

The Infirmary is open daily (Sundays excepted), from 12 to 1½ o'clock, for eye patients. For patients with diseases of the ear, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

The poor from all parts of the State are entitled to its privileges.

THE ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

THE ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

The "St. Francis Hospital," in the city of New York, is located on the northerly side of Fifth street, near Avenue B, in said city, and at present known by the street number 605 Fifth street. This location is in a part of the city of New York principally inhabited by the poorer classes of the population who live in the large tenement houses, where families of sometimes six or more persons occupy only one room and one bed-room. It was, therefore, a necessity to have a place in convenient distance where sick persons could be brought to, to relieve the other members of the family, and in many cases it requires only cleanliness and care to secure a recovery.

The Institution was founded by "The Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis," in the year 1865, with the special assistance of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, and incorporated in 1866.

The object of the Institution is the gratuitous care of the sick, aged, infirm, and poor, without any distinction as to religious belief, but especially those of German origin; and, from October to May, to give one warm meal a day to such out-door poor as call at the Institution.

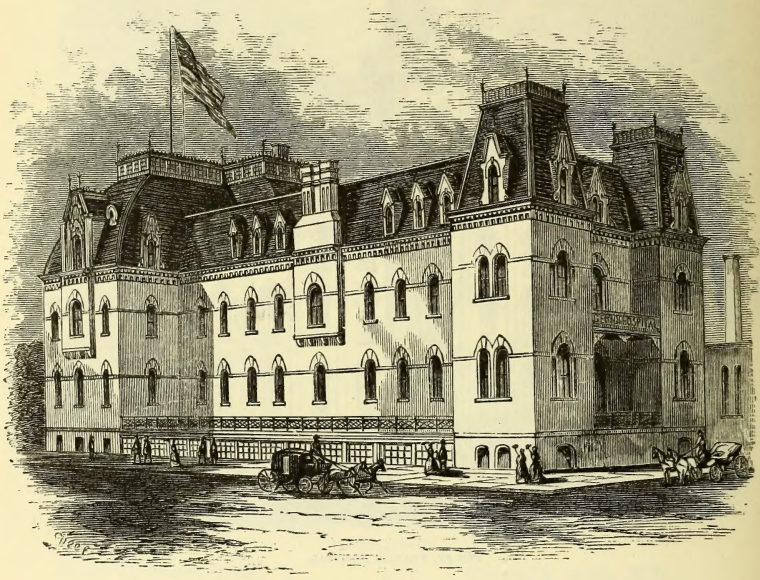
Sister Illuminata is Superior, with 16 associates and 3 assistants. Physician, A. T. Garski, M.D.,

The income of the Institution is derived from the participation in the donations appropriated by the Legislature of the State for charitable institutions, from donations by the city and private individuals, and from the collection of alms by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis.

In the year 1865, two tenement houses, fifty feet front by fifty feet deep, were bought on credit, and altered for the purposes of the Institution, and are so used up to the present time. In 1869 an additional piece of ground, of sixty-seven feet front, was bought, and a new building commenced, four stories high, with basement and a Mansard roof, which building will be ready for occupation by February, 1871, when the old buildings will be rebuilt in the same style, giving a front of 117 feet to the building, with two wings ninety-five feet deep, capable of accommodating 250 patients.

Since the opening of the Institution, the whole number admitted is 3,081, up to August 25, 1870. The average number of patients treated during the year is now 692, and at present there are in the Hospital 63 patients and 28 old and infirm persons.

On an average, there are 90 meals furnished daily, from October to May, to the out-door poor, of the value of ten cents each; and the daily expenses of the Institution, without the costs for building, are from $90 to $100.



THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

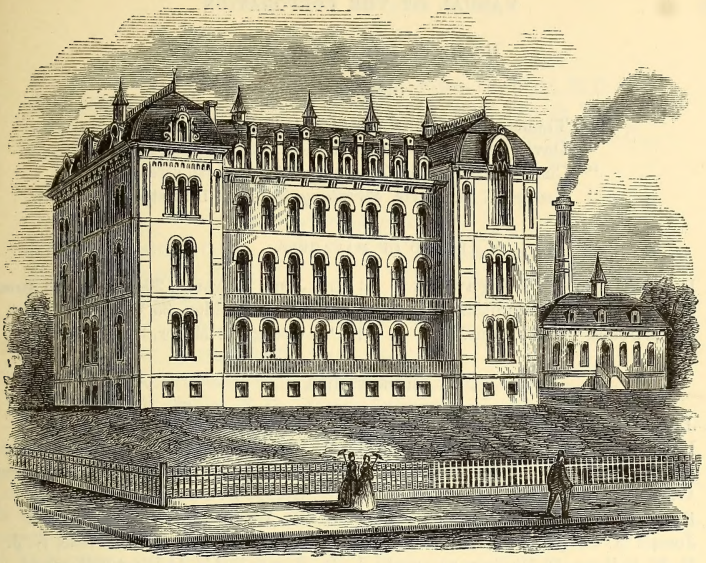
THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FOURTH AVENUE AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Board of Trustees.

C. Godfrey Gunther, *President*, 502 Broadway.
Peter Moller, *First Vice-President*, 95 Wall street.
Augustus Weissman, *Second Vice-President*, 257 Broome street.
Frederick Schack, *Treasurer*, 54 White street.
Willy Wallach, *Secretary*, 43 John street.
Ernst Krackowizer, M.D., *Representative of the College*, 16 West 12th street.
Frederick Zinsser, M.D., *Representative of the College*, 50 Amity street.
Charles Lellman, M.D., *Representative of the College*, 81 East 4th street.

Gustavus Schwab, 68 Broad street.
Philip Bissinger, 13 John street.
Theodore Dreyer, Jr., 99 John street.
Herman Barnstorff, 18 Beaver street.
Charles Althof, 30 Park place.
Charles Unger, 48 Exchange place.
Emil Sauer, 45 Exchange place.
Emil Oelbermann, 105 Reade street.
L. H. Hasse, 40 Avenue A.
F. F. Lieber, 142 Duane street.
Frederick Kapp, 4 Wall street.
General Louis Burger, 58 Bowery.



WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

BETWEEN FORTY-NINTH AND FIFTIETH STREETS, LEXINGTON AND FOURTH AVENUES.

Board of Governors.

Hon. James W. Beekman, *President.* | Clinton Gilbert, *Secretary.*
Apollos R. Wetmore, *Vice-President.* | James Marsh, *Treasurer.*

FIRST CLASS.

(*Term expires* 1870.)

James W. Beekman, | Apollos R. Wetmore,
Joseph H. Coates, | Edmund Dwight,
George T. Trimble, | Erastus C. Benedict,
George T. M. Davis, | Charles A. Bulkley,
Le Grand Lockwood.

SECOND CLASS.

(*Term expires* 1871.)

William H. Webb, | Joseph M. Cooper,
Clinton Gilbert, | Joseph W. Alsop,
T. Bailey Myers, | Josiah Gautier, M.D.,
J. Marion Sims, M.D., | Richard P. Dana,
Robert L. Pruyn.

THIRD CLASS.

(*Term expires* 1872.)

Peter Cooper, | Charles Abernethy,
Elliot C. Cowdin, | John W. Quincy,
John T. Johnston, | Edmund D. Stanton,
James Marsh, | George D. Phelps,
John Bloodgood.

Board of Lady Supervisors.

OFFICERS.

Mrs. Thomas C. Doremus, *President*, 47 East 21st street.
" David Lane, *Vice-President*, 143 East 34th street.
" Charles Abernethy, *Treasurer*, 14 East 14th street.
" George T. M. Davis, *Secretary*, 317 East 17th street.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Mrs. E. D. Morgan, 411 Fifth avenue.
" L. P. Morton, 267 Madison avenue.
" Lewis Jones, Fifth avenue.
Mrs. Jona. Edwards, 204 West 38th street.
" Fred. Sheldon, 35 West 21st street.
" George N. Miller, 39 Fifth avenue.

SUPERVISORS.

Mrs. J. S. Abecasis, 46 West 46th street.
" E. C. Benedict, 10 West 10th street.
" James Brooks, 363 Fifth avenue.
" W. M. Bliss, 29 West 24th street.
" Henry Chauncey, 24 Washington sq.
" Joseph M. Cooper, 10 East 57th st.
" R. M. Fellows, 12 Madison sq., south.
" Charles Gould, 5 Madison sq., north.
" M. E. Greene, 1 West 50th street.
" A. S. Hewitt, 9 Lexington avenue.
" R. M. Hunt, 49 West 35th street.
" R. L. Kennedy, 99 Fifth avenue.
" E. D. King, 226 Second avenue.
Mrs. J. S. Maghee, 16 East 54th street.
" Cyrus McCormick, 40 Fifth avenue.
" A. G. Norwood, 243 West 14th street.
" George D. Phelps.
" W. W. Parkin, 49 Fifth avenue.
" George H. Potts, Somerville, N. J.
" James Robb, 44 West 20th street.
" L. M. Rutherford, 175 Second avenue.
" Russel Sage, 506 Fifth avenue.
" Samuel Thorn, 64 West 36th street.
" L. Waterbury, 6 West 18th street.
" Ellen Woolsey, 521 Washington ave., Brooklyn.
Mrs. S. Zabriskie, 12 East 30th street.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Mrs. Joseph Lawrence,
" Robert B. Minturn,
" Ogden Hoffman,
Mrs. William B. Astor,
" Jacob Le Roy,
" J. X. McLanahan.

Medical Board.

Thomas Addis Emmet, M.D., *Surgeon-in-Chief*, 89 Madison avenue.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

John Gardner Perry, M.D., 113 Madison avenue.
George T. Harrison, M.D., 273 W. 23d st.
Foster Swift, M.D., 46 East 30th street.
Frederic D. Lente, M.D., 66 West 36th street.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

(*To Out-door Patients.*)

James L. Brown, M.D., 217 West 12th st.
James B. Hunter, M.D., 134 West 34th st.
Bache Emmet, M.D., 10 West 37th street.
Gustavus S. Winston, M.D., 18 W. 31st st.
W. T. Walker, M.D., 102 East 35th street.
John P. P. White, M.D., 31 West 21st st.

J. Marion Sims, M.D., *Senior Consulting Surgeon.*

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

W. H. Van Buren, M.D.,
Gurdon Buck, M.D.,
Alfred Post, M.D.,
George T. Elliot, Jr., M.D.,
James R. Wood, M.D.,
George A. Peters, M.D.,
Thomas M. Markoe, M.D.,
E. R. Peaslee, M.D.,
John S. Crane, M.D.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

John S. Metcalf, M.D.,
Thomas F. Cock, M.D.,
Gustavus A. Sabine, M.D.,
Fordyce Barker, M.D.,
Edward Delafield, M.D.,
Isaac E. Taylor, M.D.,
T. G. Thomas, M.D.,
Charles A. Budd, M.D.

R. C. M. Page, M.D., *House Surgeon.*
A. C. Graham, M.D., *Senior Assistant House Surgeon.*
K. R. Taylor, M.D., *Junior Assistant House Surgeon.*

Rules for Patients.

1. No patient shall leave the Hospital unless by permission of the physicians or Matron, and no one shall be out after nightfall.

2. No spirituous liquors or provisions shall be brought into the Hospital and given to the patients, except by consent of the Matron.

3. Those patients in the free ward who are able shall assist in nursing, and render such other services as the Matron may direct.

4. All complaints shall be made directly to the Matron, and in case of her inability to remedy the difficulty, she shall report to the Managers.

5. Visitors are admitted every day from half-past two to five o'clock; gentlemen can remain but twenty minutes in the wards, and are not admitted in the evening.

6. All orders given by the House Surgeons to patients or to the employés in the Institution must be strictly obeyed.

Rules of the Hospital.

1. The price of single rooms on the first floor is fifteen dollars a week, and in rooms on the same floor in which there are two beds, ten dollars for each bed will be charged.

2. The board per week in the ward on the second floor is eight dollars; on the third floor six dollars.

3. Board must be paid a week in advance: subsequent board bills will be presented at the end of every week.

4. All washing for the patients must be done in the laundry, at 75 cents per dozen; dresses, 20 cents; skirts, 10 cents.

5. Articles requested by the patients, not usually provided, will be charged as extras. All articles broken or destroyed must be replaced.

6. Lights shall be extinguished at 10 P.M. All persons in private rooms using the gas after that hour will be charged for the same.

7. Each patient will leave the hospital on a week's notice from the Board of Managers, if the Attending Surgeons report that all medical benefit has been received.

8. Medicines, including ether used in the operating-room, will be charged to the patients using them at the lowest possible price.

9. The private rooms shall be exempt from visitors, except when requested by the occupants.

Rules of Admission.

Applications for admission, accompanied by proper evidence of the character and condition of the applicant, should be made at the Hospital to the physician in charge, who is authorized to admit patients whenever there are vacancies.

The Hospital extends its benefits to all women who suffer from diseases treated therein, exclusive of those whose means enable them to obtain the same care, attention, and skill elsewhere.

Patients entering the Free Ward from other States will be required to pay an entrance fee of $26.

NEW YORK CANCER HOSPITAL.

NEW YORK HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF CANCER AND OTHER SURGICAL DISEASES.

NO. 468 SIXTH AVENUE.

The purpose of this Incorporation is to establish and maintain a hospital for the treatment of cancer and such other surgical diseases as the Trustees of said company shall direct: and if deemed advisable, to maintain a dispensary in connection with the same, and also to give instruction in the treatment of disease. The corporation may accordingly employ such surgeons and instructors from time to time as shall be competent for said purposes, and provide for their compensation, together with the accommodation of patients and students. But all persons receiving professional services in the dispensary, and students accepted as beneficiaries, are admitted without charge.

OFFICERS FOR 1870.

Alexander Wilder, M.D., *President.*
A. C. Rose, Esq., *Treasurer.*
Thomas G. Fay, Esq., *Secretary.*
Robt. S. Newton, M.D., *Surgeon-in-Chief.*

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Wilder,
A. C. Rose,
Robert S. Newton,
Charles P. Sykes,
Henri L. Stuart,
Thomas G. Fay.

THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH STREET AND TENTH AVENUE—OFFICE AND HOUSE OF RECEPTION, NO. 61 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—1870.

Apollos R. Wetmore, *President.*

Peter Cooper, *Vice-President.*
John T. Adams, *Vice-President.*

William C. Gilman, *Secretary.*
Thomas Denny, *Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS,

Whose terms of office expire, respectively, in

1871.

Joseph H. Coates,
Theodore W. Dwight,
Thomas Denny,
Richard P. Dana,
William C. Gilman,
Thomas Denny, Jr.,
F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr.,
A. G. P. Stokes.

1872.

Benjamin F. Butler,
Charles A. Bulkley,
Clarkson Crolius,
Edmund Dwight,
George D. Sutton,
Charles Partridge,
John F. Trow,
Oliver E. Wood.

1873.

John T. Adams,
Peter Cooper,
Rensselaer N. Havens,
Joseph F. Joy,
John E. Johnson,
Ezra M. Kingsley,
John W. Quincy,
Apollos R. Wetmore.

DIRECTORS, EX-OFFICIO.

A. Oakey Hall, *Mayor of the City of New York.*
Thomas Coman, *President of the Board of Aldermen.*
James A. Monaghan, *President of the Board of Councilmen.*
James Bowen, *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.*

STANDING COMMITTEES—1870.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

B. F. Butler, *Chairman.*

Edmund Dwight, | George D. Sutton.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

Joseph H. Coates, *Chairman.*

Charles Partridge, | John W. Quincy.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

Oliver E. Wood, *Chairman.*

Charles Partridge, | John W. Quincy

COMMITTEE ON VISITING.

A. R. Wetmore, *Chairman.*

Thomas Denny,	Oliver E. Wood,
Edmund Dwight,	Joseph H. Coates,
Charles A. Bulkley,	Richard P. Dana,
John W. Quincy,	John E. Johnson,
Benjamin F. Butler,	George D. Sutton,
T. W. Dwight,	A. G. P. Stokes,

Thomas Denny, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS, INDENTURES, AND DISCHARGES.

Ezra M. Kingsley, *Chairman.*

Rensselaer N. Havens,	Joseph F. Joy,
Clarkson Crolius,	William C. Gilman,
John T. Adams,	F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr.,

John F. Trow.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

S. D. Brooks, M.D., *Superintendent and Physician.*
James L. Appley, A.M., *Assistant Superintendent and Principal of School.*
L. S. Brooks, M.D., *Assistant Physician.*
W. H. Bartlett, *Assistant.*
Mrs. Emma A. Appley, *Matron.*

ASSISTANT-MATRONS.

Miss Emily Sanford,	Miss Ellen J. Wallace,
" Ella G. Stickney,	Mrs. M. A. Cooley,
" S. C. Alford,	Miss A. A. Shields.

TEACHERS.

Miss Adele J. Stickney	Miss Nellie L. Moody,
" Emma Harper,	" H. M. Goodspeed.
" Stella M. King,	" M. A. Merrill,

Miss M. B. Kidder.

Miss H. J. Kidder, *Teacher of Singing.*
" I. R. Pratt, *Organist.*

OFFICERS.

John G. Stickney,
S. G. Coon,
Charles Gatz,
Moses Toon,
T. C. Cooley,
Patrick Connelly.

OFFICERS AT THE HOUSE OF RECEPTION.

E. S. Ellis, *Clerk.*
E. G. Bates, *Assistant.*
Mrs. Nellie M. Libbey, *Matron.*
Miss Amelia Shaw, *Assistant-Matron.*
" H. E. Bates, *Assistant-Principal.*
Stephen Johns, *Detailed Police Officer.*
Wm. Frothingham, M.D., *Consulting Physician and Surgeon*, Carmansville.

WESTERN AGENCY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
(*Post Office Box*, 663.)

Ebenezer Wright, *General Agent.*
C. H. Colegrove, *Clerk.*

The NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM is located near High Bridge, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street and Tenth avenue. Office and House of Reception, No. 61 West Thirteenth street. Accessible by Hudson River Railroad, taking the cars at Tenth avenue and Thirtieth street, and landing at Fort Washington depot. In summer, by steamboat from Peck Slip to Harlem and High Bridge. By Third and Eighth avenue cars and stage. Incorporated 1851, and went into active operation January 1, 1853, temporarily occupying rented buildings in Bank street (absorbing the Society for Homeless Children). and subsequently in Fifty-fifth street and First avenue.

In 1854 the present site of twenty (20) acres was purchased, and the main building erected thereon in 1855, and occupied the spring following. It is built of dark granite taken from its foundations, and from the elevation of its location it presents an imposing and substantial appearance. Additions have since been made, and others are now in process of erection for the purpose of meeting increasing demands. The Asylum proper now has accommodations for 550 children.

The House of Reception was erected in 1858, and accommodates 150.

The funds required for the purchase of the land and erection of buildings have been provided jointly, in equal sums, by private subscription and the City Treasury. It is managed by a Board of twenty-four Directors, who receive neither compensation for their services, nor reimbursement for expenses incurred in the performance of their trusts.

It receives by surrender from parents, and a commitment from a magistrate, truant and disobedient girls and boys, or such as require restraint and discipline for any cause, between seven and fourteen years of age, belonging to the City of New York; and provides with homes in the country, after proper training, those whose parents grant consent thereto.

The means relied upon for their reclamation are a thoroughly organized and conducted school, and moral and religious instruction, together with three to four hours' employment daily in some kind of manual labor that is usually required in carrying on such an establishment.

Since its commencement there have been under its care, on an average of about five to seven months, fifteen thousand one hundred and eleven (15,111) girls and boys, thirty-two hundred and ninety-eight (3,298) of whom, after careful preparation, have been provided with country homes during minority, under the personal supervision and systematic visitation of a permanently established agency. Those discharged to friends in the city are visited at stated periods by one of the agents, thus greatly increasing the co-operation with parents in assuring the permanency of the benefits de rived in the institution. The daily average for 1869 was 614. There are now, in both houses, 657. Of the 15,111 under its care since its opening, there have been only 61 deaths from all causes, a degree of health almost unprecedented in the history of public institutions.

For current expenses, $110 for each child supported during the year are allowed to be drawn from the City Treasury, to which is added a share in the School fund equal to about $8 *per capita.* This sum being insufficient, from $10,000 to $20,000 are required to be raised every year by private subscription for current expenses and improvements.

Visitors of the children are received any day except Sundays; those interested in the working of the institution, at any time.

Letters are addressed for the Asylum, "Station M, New York," House of Reception, 61 West Thirteenth street.

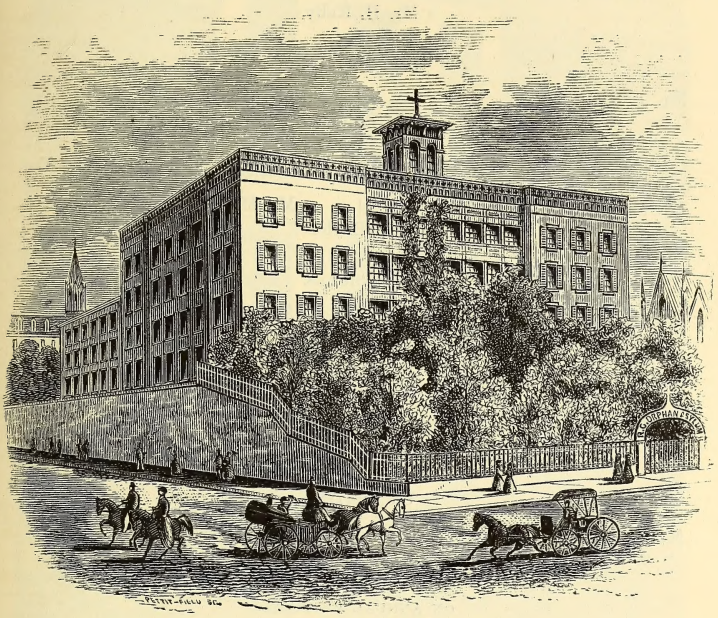
The objects of the New York Juvenile Asylum are summarily defined, by Sec. 2 of the Charter, to be the reception and "charge of such children, between the ages of five and fourteen, as may be voluntarily intrusted to them by their parents or guardians, or committed to their charge by competent authority, and provide for their support, and to afford them the means of moral, intellectual, and industrial education."

This provision proceeds on the assumption that the moral delinquencies of these children are, in most cases, owing to a neglected, deficient, or perverted education; and the truth of this has been sufficiently proven by our daily observation and experience. Hence, in dealing with the children, their antecedents have to be carefully borne in mind, that the remedial treatment may be wisely adapted to their condition. Many of them have known nothing of the decencies of life, or of personal cleanliness: they must be taught habits of daily ablution, and of neatness in their dress and appearance. Their language is coarse, vile, and profane: they must be taught refinement of speech, and reverence for the name of their Maker. They have no regard for truth: they must learn that truth is the foundation principle of all honorable character. They have, in not a few instances, been educated in the arts of the thief: integrity and honesty they must learn to prize as essential to the confidence of their fellow-men. With vice in its various forms they may have been familiar: they must learn to esteem virtue and purity of thought and life as the loveliest and brightest adornments of character. They are lazy: they must form habits of industry. They are ignorant, and dislike study: knowledge and intelligence must be held up to them as among the surest guarantees of success in their manhood life. And, above all, is their ambition to be directed to do everything to the glory of God.

Such are some of the objects proposed by the guardians of these unfortunate little ones.

There were, January 1, 1869—			
	65 boys and	24 girls in the House of Reception	89
	423 boys and	83 girls in the Asylum	506
Received during the year,	689 boys and	137 girls	826
Whole number in the Institution during the year	1,177 boys and	244 girls	1,421
Returned to parents and friends			679
Indentured and placed in homes			170
Transferred to other Institutions			12
Escaped, 3; died, 2			5
			866
Remaining January 1, 1870—			
	54 boys and	23 girls in the House of Reception	77
	396 boys and	82 girls in the Asylum	478
Whole number	450 boys and	105 girls	555
			1,421

The daily average for the year, in the House of Reception	96
The daily average for the year, in the Asylum	531
Total daily average for the year	627
Largest number in the Institution at one time	656
Smallest number in the Institution at one time	555
The average ages, 11 years and 9 months.	
Indentured and placed in families, in excess of last year	14
Total number since the opening of the Institution	14,622



ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Committees of the Board.

ON FINANCE.

Mr. Carolin,
" Glover,
" Nicholson,

Mr. O'Donahue,
The Treasurer,
Mr. Brennan.

ON ADMISSION AND BINDING.

Mr. Nicholson,
" Quinlan,

Mr. Toal,
" H. Kelly,

Mr. Binsse.

ON WILLS AND LEGACIES.

Mr. Glover,

Mr. Nicholson,

Mr. Boyle.

ON NEW BUILDINGS.

Mr. Glover,
" Carolin,
Mr. Nicholson,
" McIlroy,
Mr. H. Kelly.

ON SUPPLIES.

Mr. J. Kelly,
Mr. Olwell,
Mr. Shields.

ON BUILDING AND REPAIRS.

Mr Moore,
Mr. Maher,
Mr. Boyle.

ON SCHOOLS.

Mr. Maher,
Mr. Dolen.
Mr. Waters.

ON AUDITING ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Carolin,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. McCarthy.

ON VISITING.

Mr. Carolin,
" Dolen,
Mr. Maher,
" O'Donahue.

ON ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

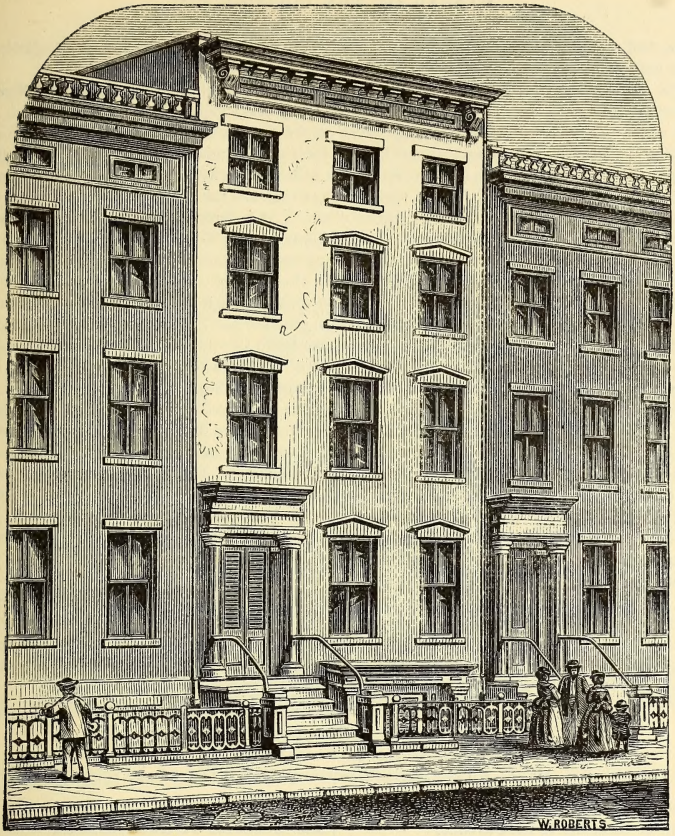
Mr. J. Kelly,
" Nicholson,
" Quinlan,
Mr. Shields,
" H. Kelly,
" O'Donahue,
Mr. Hennessy.

The semi-monthly meetings of the Committee on Admission and Binding take place on the second and last Wednesday of the month, at 8 o'clock P.M., at Prince Street Asylum.

Applications must be handed in not later than 6½ o'clock P.M., on evenings of meetings.

The Reverend Clergy are respectfully requested to state, in their applications for admission, always, the age of child, its name, and name of parent, or name of surviving parent; the omission of which particulars occasions unnecessary trouble and delay in action on such applications.

The meetings on the last Wednesdays in the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November have been set apart for consideration and transaction of business, other than passing upon applications for admissions, which will not be taken up on those evenings, unless there be time left after the business in order has been first disposed of.



THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NO. 17 EAST TWELFTH STREET.

Incorporated October 9, 1869.

OFFICERS.

Mother Mary Jerome, *President.* | Sister Mary Irene, *Treasurer.*
Sister Teresa Vincent, *Secretary.*

Rev. Thomas S. Preston, *Spiritual Adviser*, 145 Eighth street.
James B. Reynolds, *Physician*, 20 West 14th street.
Julius S. Thebaud, *Consulting Physician*, 9 East 13th street.
John E. Develin, *Legal Adviser*, 113 Broadway.

The Institution incorporated pursuant to the laws of this State, under the name of "The Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity in the City of New York," was opened under the auspices and management of the Sisters, on the 22d day of October, 1869.

It is the first and only asylum exclusively for foundlings in the United States, and its usefulness has been abundantly demonstrated during the brief period which has elapsed since its incorporation.

Six hundred and twenty-five foundlings have already been received, and instances of infanticide have almost entirely ceased in this city.

The Asylum has thus far been sustained by voluntary contributions of the citizens of New York and vicinity, and upon their continuance its future success and prosperity must largely depend.

There is no class of suffering humanity whose cry for help and life is so sad and touching as the foundling's. Scarcely has the unfortunate inhaled the vital air, unaware of all of life except its first necessities and sufferings, ere its disposal becomes a grievous question with the attendants upon its birth. The door-step, the street, the sink, the river, the string, and the knife present each a means of riddance to those who, wanting in means or fearing disgrace, sit in foregone and final judgment upon the innocent offspring of passion or poverty. It is not Herod slaying the children to rid himself of a suspected new-born rival to the throne, nor is the weeping voice of Rachel heard in the house; but it is the hearts of kinsfolks into which it enters, and often the hand of one of the nearest of them which threatens, against God's intent, to thrust this little fluttering, helpless life suddenly into the world beyond, and then, perhaps, "too poor to bury, and too proud to beg," to cast it—the victim of violence, into the lanes or by-ways of the city. The Sisters have heard this low infantile wail, and are responding to it in the hope and belief that, through the grace of their Master in Heaven and the aid of His children upon earth, they might be enabled to administer to these unfortunates and vanquish the tempter. In this way has been inaugurated the Asylum, which seems to have opened like a vision of glory, and goodness, and salvation upon hundreds of suffering and heart-stricken mothers and their sorely-tempted kin. With it in sight the very idea of destruction passes away, and this image of its Maker nestles softly in the couch prepared for it by the charity of bountiful givers; rescued to complete the mission of its life. All good men, could they have seen the ordeal through which this threatened but unconscious babe had passed, and the imminent danger it had escaped, would, as the angels, witnesses of it all, be glad and rejoice that a crime stands uncommitted, and that the gates through which it had just now glided into this world of ours have not been suddenly and rudely re-opened for its violent exit.

A crib for the reception of foundlings is placed in the vestibule of the Asylum building, in which infants may be left without inquiry or observation.

The following-named ladies have kindly volunteered to obtain donations and contribute towards the personal comfort of the foundlings, and have formed a voluntary Society for those purposes. Of this Society,

Mrs. Paul L. Thebaud is *President*, 119 East 34th street.
" Terence Donnelly, *Vice-President*, 7 West 34th street.
" John Fox, *Secretary*, 3 Morris street.
" F. A. Otis, *Assistant-Secretary*, 38 East 14th street.

And the following-named ladies Associates or Managers:—

Mrs. R. B. Connolly, 42 Park avenue,
" Daniel Devlin, 12 West 19th street,
" C. Harvier, 29 West 10th street,
" Hugh Kelly, 939 Second avenue,
" David Banks, 453 Fifth avenue,
" Alexander Taylor, Grand Hotel,
" John A. Riston, 39 West 34th street,
" Elie Ponvert, 29 East 38th street,
" B. Cutting, 22 West 24th street,
" J. C. Byrnes, 118 Second avenue,
" Jeremiah Quinlan, 145 Henry street,
" Dr. Emmet, 91 Madison avenue,
Mrs. McDowall, 136 East 29th street,
" M. D. Hildreth, 48 Irving place,
" Robert C. Hutchings, 48 West 38th street,
" Thomas O'Connor, 42 West 28th street,
" T. James Glover, 123 East 30th street,
" Eugene Kelly, 37 West 34th street,
" A. T. Hillyer, 33 West 22d street,
" J. W. Maitland, 61 West 17th street,
" Samuel Chalfin, 3 East 47th street,
" M. J. Andrews, 35 West 32d street,
" F. Alexandre, 29 West 27th street,
" Wm. Lummis, 35 East 30th street,
Mrs. James Wallace, 55 West 38th street.

The efforts of these benevolent ladies and their Society have been rewarded with eminent success, and they confidently look to the charitable to continue and increase the results of the good work to which they are devoting their time and influence.

Contributors of the sum of $250 become by the by-laws life, and annual contributors of $25 yearly members of the corporation. The Legislature, at its last session, authorized the City of New York to grant a site for an asylum building, and also appropriated towards its erection and furniture $100,000, on condition that a similar sum should be raised for the same purposes by voluntary contributions. The sisters and the ladies above mentioned are now earnestly engaged in endeavoring to raise this amount, in order that a permanent established home, instead of their present hired house, may be provided.

P. E. ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM.

THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NEW YORK.

CORNER LEXINGTON AVENUE AND FORTY-NINTH STREET.

OFFICERS.

Miss Margaret Munro, *First Directress*, 14 West 36th street.
" Anna Potter, *Second Directress*, 38 East 22d street.
" Anna L. Peck, *Secretary*, 190 Lexington avenue.
" Mary S. Jones, *Treasurer*, 246 Fifth avenue.
Mr. Wm. Alex. Smith, *Trustee of Permanent Fund*, 63 Wall street.

COMMITTEE ON RECEIVING AND DISMISSING CHILDREN.

Miss Anne M. Barnes, | Mrs. Arnest Fink.
James R. Leaming, M.D., *Consulting Physician.*

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

Alfred Underhill, M.D., | J. E. Janvrin, M.D.,
Charles McMillan, M.D.
George A. Peters, M.D., *Surgeon.* | R. P. Perry, D.D.S., *Dentist.*

THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM is a corporate institution under the laws of the State of New York, incorporated June 20, 1859. Its affairs are under the direction of a Board of Trustees and Managers, composed of ladies, representatives from almost every church in this city, with an Advisory Committee of gentlemen, to whom, in case of any difficulty, the ladies may appeal for direction.

Applications for the admission of orphans may be made at the Home in Forty-ninth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, to the Committee for Receiving and Dismissing Children, on every Friday at 12 o'clock M. A book is kept for the record of all such applications.

Membership in the Society gives the right to vote at the annual election, and is obtained by an annual subscription of three dollars, or by the payment, in one sum, of fifty dollars, to constitute a life member, or of one hundred dollars to constitute a patron.

The Institution may be aided by gifts of clothing and household supplies, as well as by subscriptions and donations in money. A visit to the Home, on the part of any person inclined to take an interest in it, will always be regarded as a favor.

TRUSTEES.

Miss Margaret Munro,
Mrs. Fanning C. Tucker,
" Arnest Fink,
" Thomas J. Owen,
Miss Anna Potter,
" Anne M. Barnes,
Mrs. Frances Rogers,
" Henry Owen,
" John Warren,
Miss Julia Rhinelander,
Mrs. Joseph Grafton,
" Henry B. Renwick.

MANAGERS.

Miss Margaret Munro, Zion Church.
" Anna L. Peck, "
Mrs. Wm. Wilmerding, "
" Adam Stodart, St. George's.
Miss Anna Potter, Trinity Chapel.
Mrs. Frances Rogers, "
" Chas. S. Weyman, "
Miss Mary S. Jones, St. Paul's Chapel.
" Anne M. Barnes, "
Mrs. Joseph Grafton, Calvary Church.
" Sheppard Gandy, "
" Fanning C. Tucker, Incarnation.
" Thomas J. Owen, "
" Abraham Embury, "
" Henry Owen, St. Bartholomew's.
" Edward Matthews, "
Miss M. Van Rensselaer, Holy Communion.
Mrs. Edgar Richards, "
Miss Kate Chauncey, St. James's.
Mrs. John Tappin, St. Thomas's.
" F. A. P. Barnard, "
" Arnest Fink, Transfiguration.
" T. Matlack Cheesman, "
" H. S. Fearing, "
Miss Ellen M. Wright, Annunciation.
" Hester Marsh, St. Stephen's.
" Emmeline Wallace, St. Luke's.
Mrs. Dr. Lyell, Christ Church.
Miss Euphemia S. Johnston, Trinity.
Mrs. George T. Strong, "
" Gray, Holy Apostles'.
Miss Julia Rhinelander, Ascension.
Mrs. Eugene Dutilh, St. Clement's.
Miss Mary B. Tousey, "
" A. Ludlow, "
Mrs. Henry B. Renwick, St. Mark's.
Miss Mary Harvey, St. John's Chapel.
" Annie H. Cooke, "
" Helen B. Duffie, St. John Baptist.
Mrs. S. H. Fay, "
" C. C. Barclay, Grace.
" John Warren, "
" C. de P. Field, "
Miss Mary L. Van Wagenen, All Saints'.
Mrs. P. L. Boucher, Redeemer.
" S. P. Raynolds, St. Ann's.
Miss J. Raynolds, "
" L. L. Sill, St. Ambrose,
Mrs. J. Tuttle Smith, Holy Sepulchre.
" Francis S. Hoffman, Holy Trinity.
" Henry Rose, Atonement.
" S. S. Wheeler, Advent.
Miss Henrietta Haight, Resurrection.
Mrs. Bumstead, Church of the Holy Light.

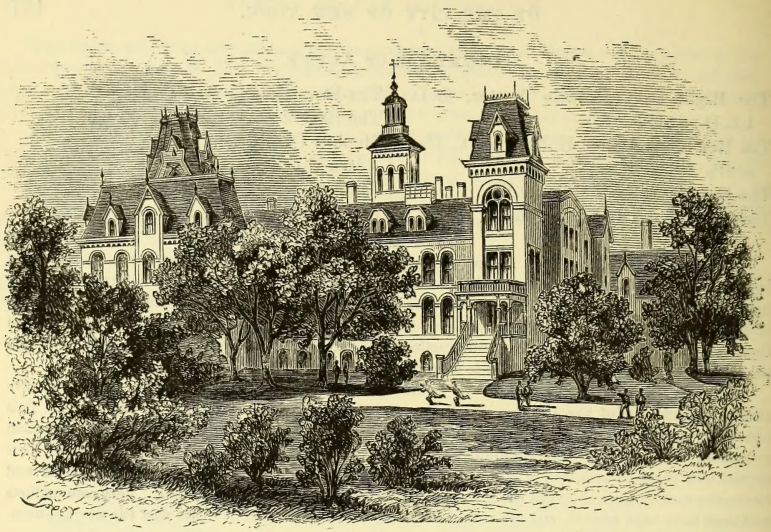
COMMITTEE OF ADVICE.

The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.
The Rev. John Henry Hobart, D.D., *Honorary Member.*
The Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D.D.
The Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D.D.
The Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D.
The Rev. E. A. Washburn, D.D.
Stephen Cambreleng, Esq.
Adam Norrie, Esq.
William Alex. Smith, Esq.
Herman D. Aldrich, Esq.

This Institution commenced its operations in the year 1851, in a very small way, by receiving two orphan children, whose dying father made a very urgent request that his children might be brought up in his own faith—the Protestant Episcopal Church. A room was hired, and a woman to take the children in charge, and efforts were immediately made to procure funds and organize an Orphans' Home, where the doctrines and practices of the Episcopal Church should be taught, although the children of all denominations were to be received.

Very soon the number of children was so much increased that an incorporation (1854) was procured by special act of the Legislature. A convenient house in Hammond street was hired. This house very soon became over-crowded, and an application was made to the Corporation for a donation or lease of lots, whereon to erect buildings, to enable the Managers to enlarge their operations. This request was granted, and twelve lots of ground on the southwest corner of Forty-ninth street and Lexington avenue were leased to the Managers for twenty years, from May 1, 1861. Very commodious buildings have been erected, and are valued at $80,000. For a number of years past the average number of children supported has been 150. No aid whatever has been received from the city treasury. We are supported by voluntary contributions of the benevolent, collections in churches, and, when it is practicable, a small pittance called board-money is asked from the friends of the children—75 cents per week. The children are taught the simple branches of learning and all kinds of housework, by three competent resident female teachers. The children are always comfortably clothed, well fed, and every care taken to bring them up to be useful citizens. When arrived at the age of fourteen years, they are placed out as servants or with respectable trades-people. Cases of illness are extremely rare, which the physicians attribute to the admirable ventilation of the building and the simple wholesome food which is always provided.

The Institution being at first styled the "Orphans' Home," was again incorporated by general act of the Legislature, June 20, 1859, under the title of "The Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church."



THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED ORPHANS.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED ORPHANS.

ASYLUM, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD STREET AND TENTH AVENUE.

Officers and Managers for the Year 1869.

OFFICERS.

Mrs. Augustus Taber, *First Directress*, 714 Water street.
" William H. Onderdonk, *Second Directress*, Great Neck, L. I.
Miss Sarah Murray, *Secretary*, 114 East 29th street.
Mrs. Charles G. Landon, *Treasurer*, 7 East 14th street.

MANAGERS.

Miss Anna H. Shotwell, West Farms.
" Mary Few, 32 East 9th street.
" Sarah F. Underhill, 212 East 33d st.
" Elizabeth Bowne.
Mrs. James Stokes, 37 Madison avenue.
" J. J. Phelps, 197 Madison avenue.
Miss Sarah S. Murray, 114 East 29th st.
Mrs. John C. Hull, 61st street, East River.
" E. S. Jaffrey, 147 Second avenue.
" Philo Hurd.
Miss Lydia Probyn, 36 West 52d street.
Mrs. James Wright, 74 East 15th street.
" Charles G. Landon, 7 East 14th st.
" C. R. Robert, 12 East 40th street.
Miss Maria Willets, 25 West 34th street.
Mrs. Wm. H. Onderdonk, Great Neck, L. I.
" David S. Taber, 36 East 22d street.
" Augustus Taber, 714 Water street.
" Horace Webster.
" S. B. Van Dusen, 65 West 36th st.
" Wm. H. Lee, 516 Fifth avenue.
" Wm. W. Greene, Washington Heights.
" Jeremiah Milbank, 6 East 38th st.
Miss Julia Russell, 214 East 12th street.
Mrs. James Sanford, 31 West 9th street.
Miss Annie Purdy, 35 West 48th street.
Mrs. J. A. C. Gray, 43 Fifth avenue.
" T. R. Butler, 433 Fifth avenue.
" Wm. A. Wheelock, Wash'n Heights.
" A. P. Wilcox, 347 Fifth avenue.

ADVISERS.

Mr. Samuel Willets, 24 Lafayette place.
" Wm. R. Thurston, 236 East 15th st.
" Wm. F. Mott, 83 Irving place.
" Benj. Tatham, 35 Stuyvesant place.
" Augustus Taber, 714 Water street.

Mr. Charles Landon, 7 East 14th street.
" L. M. Ferris, Jr., 5 East 17th street.
" Wm. H. Onderdonk, Great Neck, L. I.
" T. H. Messenger, 161 Maiden Lane.
" Fred. Robert, 12 East 40th street.

SURGEONS.

Dr. James R. Wood, | Dr. Delafield.

PHYSICIAN.

Dr. William Frothingham, corner 158th street and 10th avenue.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. O. K. Hutchinson, *Superintendent.*
Miss Jane McClelland, *Matron.*

TEACHERS.

Miss Jane Pierson, School No. 1.
" Adelia Baker, School No. 2.
Miss Emelia Clemmer, School No. 3.
" Grace Wanzer, School No. 4.
Miss Catherine Cox, School No. 5.

Committees.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. C. R. Robert,
" S. B. Van Dusen,
" Wm. H. Onderdonk,
" James Stokes,
" Augustus Taber,
" John C. Hull,
" J. J. Phelps,
" Wm. A. Wheelock,
Mrs. Charles Landon,
" Wm. H. Lee,
" William Green,
" J. A. C. Gray,
Miss A. H. Shotwell,
" S. F. Underhill,
" Elizabeth Bowne,
" Sarah S. Murray.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Wm. H. Lee,
" Charles Landon,
" J. Milbank,
" Wm. A. Wheelock,
" A. P. Wilcox,
Mrs. David S. Taber,
Miss Sarah S. Murray,
" Maria Willets,
" Lydia Probyn,
" Annie Purdy.

INDENTURING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. S. B. Van Dusen,
" Wm. H. Onderdonk,
" J. J. Phelps,
Miss S. F. Underhill,
" S. S. Murray,
" Maria Willets.

COMMITTEE TO UNITE WITH ADVISERS.

Mrs. Charles Landon,
" C. R. Robert,
Miss S. F. Underhill,
" Elizabeth Bowne.

HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. C. R. Robert,	Miss S. S. Murray,
" James Stokes,	" Lydia Probyn.

CLOTHING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Wm. H. Lee,	Miss S. S. Murray,
" Wm. H. Onderdonk,	" Maria Willets.

PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. S. B. Van Dusen,	Miss S. F. Underhill,
Miss Elizabeth Bowne,	" S. S. Murray.

SABBATH SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Wm. A. Wheelock,	Mrs. Wm. W. Green.

FUNERAL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Wm. Green,	Mrs. J. C. Hull.

Miss S. F. Underhill, *Treasurer of the Stipend Fund.*

The Board Meeting will be held on the second Friday of each month.

The Executive Committee will meet on the Friday preceding, and the Education Committee on the Tuesday preceding the Board Meeting.

Rules and Regulations.

Children may be admitted between the ages of two and ten.

Children shall not be indentured under twelve years of age.

Homes in the country must be invariably provided, unless there offer a good opportunity of apprenticing a boy to a trade.

Persons taking children must produce good testimonials of character, circumstances, &c.; a note from a minister is required, certifying that they are members of some religious denomination.

A boy is entitled, at the expiration of his term of indenture, to ———, which sum his master should pay by yearly instalments into the hands of the Treasurer, to be by her placed in trust for the child. But should he leave his place before the expiration of his time, or so misconduct that he becomes an unworthy object, this sum, or such as shall have accrued, shall revert to the Institution. This rule applies equally to boys and girls.

It is requested that the person to whom a child is indentured shall communicate with the Board as to his welfare before the expiration of two months.

Six months' schooling is required for the two first years of a child's apprenticeship.

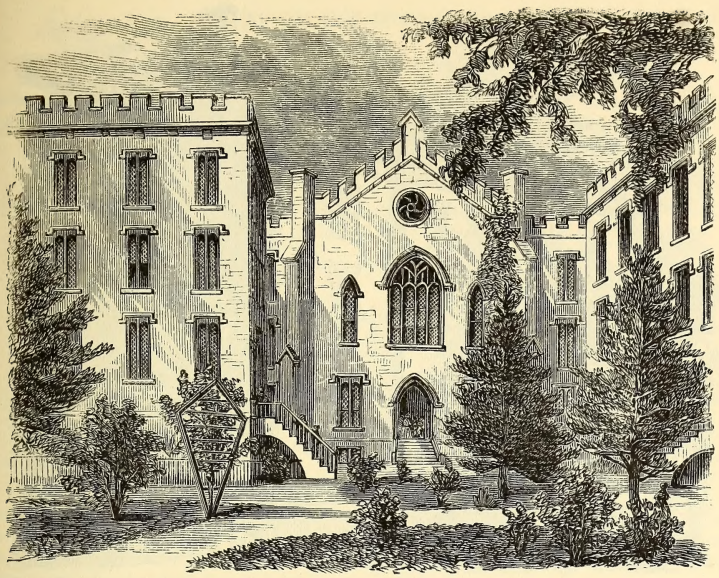
Three months' trial will be allowed. If at the expiration of that time the child is insubordinate, he may be returned. After that the Board does not hold itself in any way responsible.

A child placed in the Institution by a surviving parent or guardian, with the intention of withdrawing when at the age of twelve, shall be charged seventy-five cents per week.

No parent shall be allowed to withdraw a child whose board has not been paid, or who cannot offer security for its future payment. This should be clearly understood when the child is entered.

No child shall be transferred without the knowledge and approbation of the Indenturing Committee.

Party spirit and sectarianism have ever been carefully avoided; the object of the Institution being simply to provide an appropriate home, and religious, moral, and school instruction for colored orphan children.



THE ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTY-THIRD STREET.

Board of Direction.—1870.

Mrs. John Anthon, *First Directress*, 1 East 29th street.
Miss Brinckerhoff, *Second Directress*, 193 Union square.
" M. J. Oothout, *Treasurer*, 25 Washington square.
Mrs. G. C. Satterlee, *Secretary*.

TRUSTEES.

Mrs. J. P. Van Horne,
Miss Mary A. Strong,
Mrs. Isaac Gibson,
" Jonathan Odell,
" Nathan Bishop,
Mrs. R. M. Blatchford,
" Watts Sherman,
Miss Bella Mathews,
Mrs. Sanford,
Miss Mary Suydam.

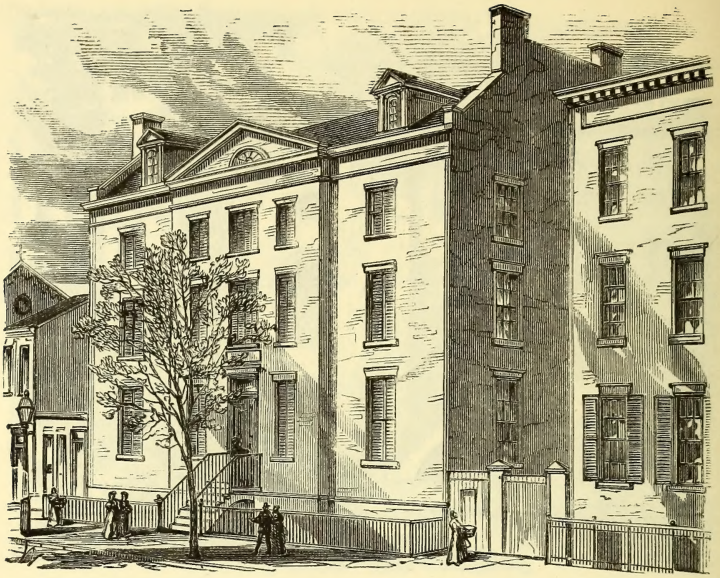
ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

A. R. Walsh, Esq., | John K. Myers, Esq.,
Henry Oothout, Esq.

John L. Campbell, M.D., *Physician.*
Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Pell, *Superintendents.*

TEACHERS.

Mr. A. P. Supplee, | Mrs. Bridgeman,
Miss Marian Dempster.



THE NEW YORK ASYLUM FOR LYING-IN WOMEN.

THE NEW YORK ASYLUM FOR LYING-IN WOMEN.

NO. 85 MARION STREET.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

DIRECTRESSES.

Mrs. T. A. Emmet, 30 East 49th street.
" Bache McEvers, Staten Island.
" Thomas Cock, 62 East 15th street.
Mrs. James Brooks, 363 Fifth avenue.
" George J. Cornell, 58 West 17th street.
" Samuel Jaudon, 20 East 35th street.

Mrs. J. R. Nevius, *Treasurer*, 51 West 28th street.
" Jos. H. Foster, *Secretary*, 115 East 23d street.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Frederick Jones, 144 East 27th street.
" G. W. Sumner, 22 West 29th street.
" Robert S. Bullis, 10 Beach street.
" Thomas W. Clerke, 131 East 34th st.
" John H. Mortimer, 10 West 32d st.
" Charles A. Morford, 39 West 17th st.
" S. D. Burchard, 51 Seventh avenue.
" James J. Roosevelt, 836 Broadway.
" James Lee, 28 Eleventh street.
" Stephen Tyng, St. George's Rectory.
Mrs. W. W. Jones, 51 West 28th street.
" Beverly Robinson, Jr., 34 Ninth st.
" A. Oakey Hall, 42d street.
" T. G. Thomas, 86 Fifth avenue.
" George Phelps, 192 West 14th street.
" James B. Kissam, 57 West 28th st.
" Ed. Burckhardt, 14 West 14th street.
" Benjamin Curtis, 21 Gramercy place.
" C. K. Garrison, New York Hotel.
" William F. Carey, 90 Pine street.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Mrs. Henry Coit,
Mrs. D. C. Colden,
Mrs. Ogden Hoffman.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

Thomas F. Cock, M.D., 31 West 36th st. | George T. Elliott, Jr., 18 East 29th street.
Gurdon Buck, M.D., 46 West 29th street. | Jared Linsley, M.D., 22 Lafayette place.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

William W. Jones, M.D., 51 West 28th st. | S. B. McLeod, M.D., 147 West 22d street.
Foster Swift, M.D., 46 East 30th street.

Charles S. Ward, M.D., *Resident Physician.*

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS.

Dr. T. G. Thomas, 86 Fifth avenue.
" James W. McLane, 12 West 37th st.
" G. H. Aiken, 45 Monroe street.
" George G. Wheelock, 47 West 31st st.
" George W. Robinson, 184 Grand street.
" R. B. Prescott, 65 Varick street.
Dr. C. Budd, 43 West 23d street.
" J. B. Reynolds, 29 West 14th street.
" J. C. Jay, Jr., 204 West 38th street.
" Benjamin F. Dawson, 8 East 15th st.
" J. H. Emerson, 34 West 23d street.
" Ira M. Lang, 271 Henry street.

The Managers of the NEW YORK ASYLUM for LYING-IN WOMEN desire that its privileges may be more fully enjoyed—its influence more widely felt—its adaptedness to the wants of a respectable class of women more largely recognized. To this end they reiterate its advantages, and say to the married women of every nation that its doors are open to them.

There they will find relief from their sufferings, comfort for their helplessness, and sympathy for their misfortunes. A skilful physician and nurse are always in attendance.

The women are ministered to by watchful hands during their illness, and in many ways receive that assistance for which they would sadly suffer in their own cheerless homes.

These privileges are secured to all entitled to their benefit without charge, furnishing the aid they could not provide for themselves, and asking in return only the self-respect and gratitude of the patient.

On leaving the Asylum the responsible position of wet-nurse is always to be obtained by those having the necessary qualifications.

The Managers have decided that so valuable a school for the education of nurses must not longer be disregarded. They have, therefore, adopted the plan of receiving into the Asylum any person desiring it and approved of by them, for a time sufficiently long to qualify them for an intelligent discharge of their duties.

The wisdom of educating women for this important post, the Managers hope, will meet the approbation of their friends and subscribers.

A plan for taking charge of the young children of mothers who may be in the Asylum is in contemplation; and, if possible, an arrangement will be entered into with some other institution to that effect.

The necessity of such a step is deeply felt, and some plan of relief will be urged unceasingly, hoping "to do more in the future than in the past—more to-morrow than to-day."

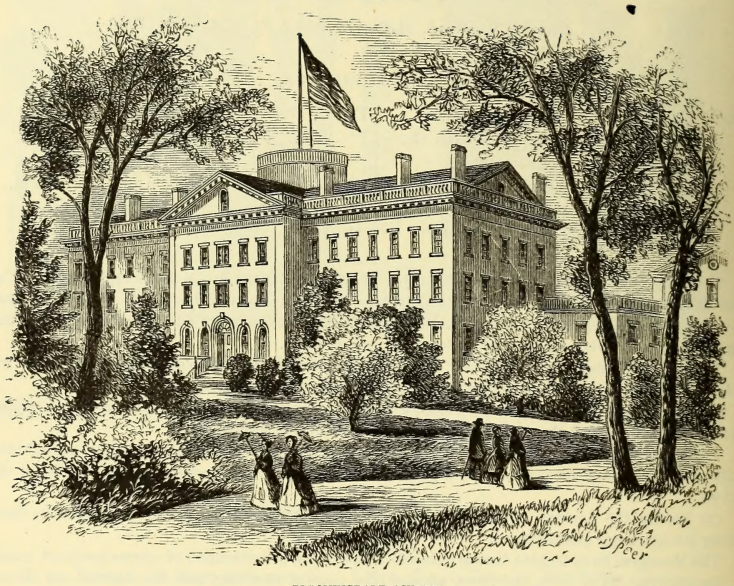
The last year's record bears the usual exemption from fatal cases of disease.

The usual number of women have been admitted and confined—a smaller number left as wet-nurses.

It is noticeable that a smaller proportion of women than formerly make good nurses; a fact referred to by Dr. Sterling in his last report.

During the year ninety-one permits have been granted, eighty-six women have entered, eighty-one have been confined, and forty have left as wet-nurses. Two hundred have been attended at their own residences.

The Managers are desirous of increasing their list of subscribers, thus adding to their annual income and widening the circle of friends on whose sympathy they hope always to rely. They look to them especially for encouragement and support, and wish this assurance might deepen their interest in the Institution, and stimulate them to use their efforts in adding to its strength.



BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.

BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN TENTH AND ELEVENTH AVENUES.

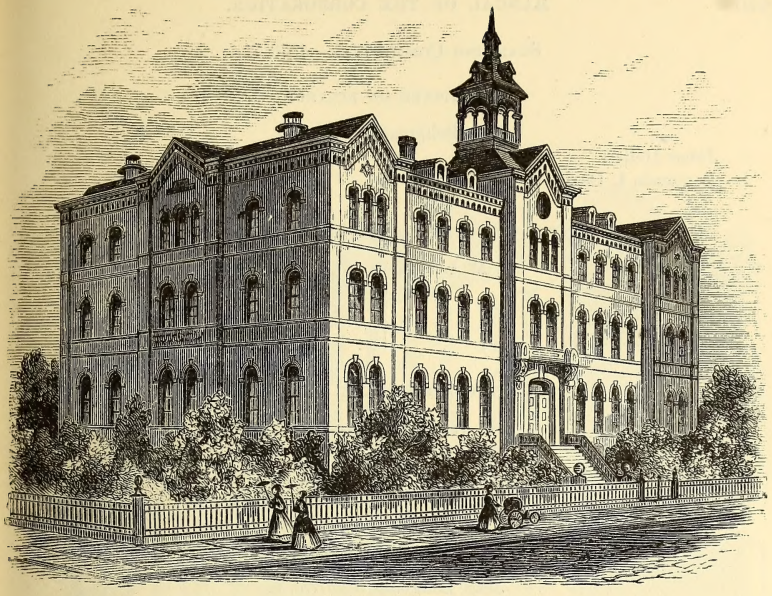
(Under the control and direction of the Governors of the New York Hospital.)

Asylum Committee.

William Dennistoun, 10 West 20th street.
Sheppard Gandy, 60 Wall street.
Robert Lenox Kennedy, 31 Nassau street.
Jackson S. Schultz, 343 Pearl street.
Thomas H. Faile, 130 Water street.
George Talbot Olyphant, 7 Nassau street.

Officers.

D. Tilden Brown, M.D., *Physician.*
Edward E. Porter, M.D., *Assist. Physician.*
Dwight R. Burrell, M.D., *Assist. Physician.*
William Gordon Verplanck, *Warden.*
Elizabeth L. Clapp, *Matron.*
Rev. Thomas M. Peters, *Chaplain.*



HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES.—1870-71.

Myer Stern, *President.*

Jesse Seligman, *Vice-Pres.*, 119 E. 21st st. | S. T. Meyer, *Treasurer*, 14 East 46th st.

DIRECTORS.

G. M. Leventritt, 308 East 14th street.
P. W. Frank, 38 Walker street.
Benjamin I. Hart, 104 West 42d street.
Leopold Lithauer, 327 Broadway.
L. J. Phillips, 12 West 52d street.
Jacob Goldsmith, 147 West 42d street.
Jonas Heller, 65 West 46th street.
Seligman Solomon.
Isaac Rosenfeld, 55 West 52d street.
Ignatz Stein, 441 Broadway.
Moritz Cohn, Worth street.
Isaac Hoffman, 39 White street.
A. G. Mandel, 242 Pearl street.
Moses Goodkind, 269 West 36th street.
John Rau.
Emanuel Lehman.
Solomon Hyman.

Henry Goldsmith, *Secretary.* | Simon H. Stern, *Assistant Secretary.*

Louis Schnabel, *Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum.*

Standing Committees.—1870-71.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Jesse Seligman, *Chairman.*

Jonas Heller,	Isaac Rosenfeld,
Benjamin I. Hart,	Moses Goodkind.

COMMITTEE OF GOVERNORS OF THE ORPHAN ASYLUM

G. M. Leventritt, *Chairman.*

Leopold Lithauer,	Ignatz Stein,
L. J. Philipps,	Seligman Solomon,
Jacob Goldsmith,	A. G. Mandel.

COMMITTEE ON CHARITY AND RELIEF.

P. W. Frank, *Chairman.*

Jonas Heller,	Solomon Hyman,
Moritz Cohn,	Emanuel Lehman,
Isaac Hoffman,	John Rau.

COMMITTEE ON THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Jesse Seligman, *Chairman.*

G. M. Leventritt,	Jacob Goldsmith,
S. T. Meyer,	L. J. Philipps.

ST. JOSEPH'S ASYLUM.

THE ST. JOSEPH'S ASYLUM.

CORNER OF EIGHTY-NINTH STREET AND AVENUE A.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Rev. Maximus Leimgruber, *President.*
George Hoffman, *Vice-President.*
Auke Dooper, *Treasurer.*
Bernard Amend, *Secretary.*
Jacob Weiss, *Assistant Secretary.*

Henry Scheideler,
George Schreiner,
John Ott,
Joseph Koelble,
August Rintlen,

Joseph Henze,
John Baierlein,
John A. Frey,
Henry A. Pecher,
Adam Rhein.

Sister Mary Hyacintha, *Superintendent.*

Rev. Joseph Gezowsky, *Advisory Chaplain.*

The office of the Asylum and Secretary is at No. 70 East Fourth street.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Officers and Managers.

Oliver S. Strong, *President.*
Shepherd Knapp, *Vice-President.*
James N. Cobb, "
Benjamin B. Atterbury, *Vice-President.*
John W. C. Leveridge, *Vice-President.*
Edgar S. Van Winkle, "
John A. Weeks, "
John A. Stewart, *Treasurer.*
Andrew Warner, *Secretary.*

TERM EXPIRES 1871.

James N. Cobb,
John A. Weeks,
Peter McMartin,
Andrew Warner,
Edgar Ketchum,
Henry K. Bogart,
Nicholas D. Herder,
Richard M. Hoe,
Frederick W. Downer,
George W. Clinton, Buffalo.

TERM EXPIRES 1872.

James M. Halsted,
William Cromwell,
Shepherd Knapp,
Oliver S. Strong,
Henry M. Alexander,
Henry A. Cram,
John W. C. Leveridge,
D. Jackson Steward,
Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.,
Benj. D. Silliman, Brooklyn.

TERM EXPIRES 1873.

Edgar S. Van Winkle
John I. Townsend,
Benj. B. Atterbury,
William M. Prichard,
Morris Franklin,
John A. Stewart,
Henry G. De Forrest,
Cyrus P. Smith, Brooklyn,
H. Q. Hauley, Albany,
D. Thomas Vail, Troy.

W. C. Desmond, *Clerk of the Society*, City office, 41 Bible House, Astor place.

Israel C. Jones, *Superintendent.*
Silas A. Brush, *Assistant Superintendent.*
William T. Wood, *Clerk.*
John L. Colby, M.D., *Physician.*
Rev. Bradford K. Pierce, D.D., *Chaplain.*
Samuel M. Sprole, *Principal of Schools.*

John A. Deady, *Vice-Principal of Schools.*

ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

Theodore B. Barringer,
L. Velonz Stockwell,
Helen Underhill,
Sarah K. Peirce,
Emma Walker,
May Purtell,
May Grace Murray,
Agnes Mollan,
Eliza Fisher,
Sara F. Guild,

Julia Wanger.

Julia O'Bryan, *Matron.*
Julia Brush, *Assistant Matron.*
Ellen Deacon, "
Elizabeth Wilson, "
Catherine St. Johns, "
Jennie McLaughlin, *Housekeeper.*
Isabella Kingsland, "
Delia Quinn, "
Hanora Burns, *Nurse.*
Isabella Whelpley, *Watchwoman.*

TEACHERS IN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Agnes Mollan,
Catherine Harris,

Nellie Blashfield.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Sarah Lankford,
Melissa P. Dodge,
Sarah W. Downer,
Maria E. Neefus,
Catherine Stewart,
Jane W. Ferris,
Jane Mills,
S. M. Bertine,
Hannah Hart,
Amelia E. Page,
Sarah F. Underhill,
D. B. Miller,
Anna E. Brown,
Marianna F. Ferris,
Martha S. Ferris,
Marianna M. Wood.

Standing Committees.

EXECUTIVE.

Benj. B. Atterbury, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.,
Cyrus P. Smith, D. Jackson Steward,
Nicholas D. Herder.

FINANCE.

Richard M. Hoe, John A. Weeks,
John W. C. Leveridge.

INDENTURING.

Henry K. Bogart, Frederick W. Downer,
Edgar Ketchum, Morris Franklin,
Henry G. De Forrest.

SCHOOL.

Oliver S. Strong, Peter McMartin,
James M. Halsted, Henry M. Alexander.

LAW.

William M. Prichard, Henry A. Cram,
Edgar S. Van Winkle.

LIBRARY.

D. Jackson Steward, John J. Townsend,
Oliver S. Strong.

OFFICERS.

George McCoppin, *Keeper of Stores.*
Samuel Culvert, *Overseer.*
Samuel Redpath, "
Domonick O'Reilley, "
Alexander Patterson, "
John Berrian, *Gardener.*
Andrew J. Smith, *Farmer.*
George Ringland, *Steward.*
Matthew O'Toole, *Baker.*
Michael Burns, *Hallman.*
Thomas Millerly, "
Patrick Grace, *Boatman.*
John Fitzpatrick, *Fireman.*
William Dugan, *Engineer.*
Frank Ringland, *Gate-keeper*
James Burns, *Watchman.*
William O'Bryan, "
David Johnson, "

This Society was chartered in 1824, to care for and reform juvenile offenders, and was the first in the country organized for such a purpose.

The first House of Refuge under the provisions of the act of incorporation was opened January 1, 1825, in the buildings previously occupied as a United States Arsenal, located on what is now known as Madison square. At the opening, the inmates were four boys and six girls, committed by the Police Magistrates of this city, the provisions of the law being confined to the city and county of New York. Subsequent amendments extended to all parts of the State until 1849, when the Western House of

Refuge was established at Rochester. The operations of this Institution were then limited to the first, second, and third Judicial Districts for boys, girls being committed from all parts of the State, no provision having been made for them in the House at Rochester.

In 1839 the Institution was removed to foot of Twenty-third street, East river, and occupied the buildings formerly used as the fever hospital, it having outgrown the accommodations on Madison square. In 1854, the constantly increasing number of inmates and the growth of the city compelled the Managers to move it to the new and commodious buildings constructed especially for its accommodation on the southerly side of Randall's Island, having a capacity for 1,000 inmates—750 boys and 250 girls.

Since its organization the Society has had under its care 13,558 inmates. In 1867 the full capacity of the present large buildings was reached, the number being at that time over 1,000 inmates.

Great care is taken to keep full records of the inmates, as well after they leave the Institution as when they are under its immediate care, and a short account of their previous history is also taken when they enter. Many worthy men and women, some in honorable position in this and other States, were graduates of this Institution. Hardly a week passes that some do not come back to express their gratitude for what it has done for them.

To accomplish its benign object schools are established, with a corps of competent teachers, and the mornings and evenings are devoted to mental and moral culture.

Workshops are provided to teach habits of industry, and in the case of the older boys opportunity is given to qualify themselves thoroughly in some of the trades, when, if they are worthy, they are discharged from the Institution and engaged as foremen or journeymen in the shops, at regular wages.

All inmates are committed during minority; but the Managers have power to discharge sooner if there be evidence of reform, when they are either given up to friends or indentured as apprentices to such trades as they may choose. The average length of detention is about fourteen months.

Parents, guardians, and near friends are permitted to visit the children once in three months; but they can always learn of their condition at any time by addressing a letter to the Superintendent. If children are sick the friends are immediately notified, and may visit them as frequently as they desire during their illness. A physician is in daily attendance, and good nurses are provided for the care of the sick.

The payment of fifty dollars at one time, or five years' service as Manager, entitles to a life-membership of the Society. Any citizen may become a member for one year by paying one dollar, the year to commence after ninety days from the date of payment.

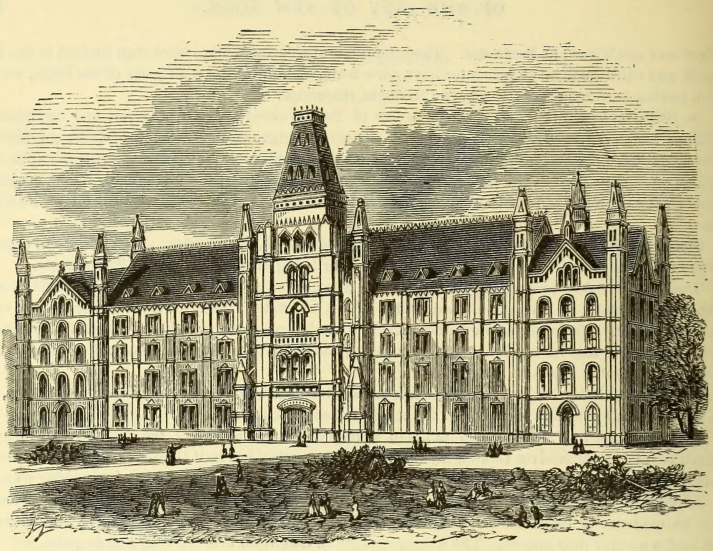
The Institution is governed by a Board of thirty Managers elected by the Society, and is so arranged that the term of service of ten expires each year. The Managers serve without pay, and appoint all officers and employés, who hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Board.

Any person may visit the Institution any day during the week, no pass being required.

Information may be obtained at the city office, No. 41 Bible House.

The Institution is reached by the Second and Third avenue cars, getting off at One Hundred and Seventeenth street, the Ferry being at the foot of the street; or by the Harlem line of steamers, which leave Peck slip every hour, and land at One Hundred and Twentieth street, nearly opposite to the Institution.

The chapel service is held at 10½ o'clock every Sabbath morning, at which the friends of the children and others may attend, but they cannot have any intercourse with the children on that day.



BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF DESTITUTE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

MANAGERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Eugene Kelly,	Edward Frith,	Eugene Plunkett,
Joseph Fisher,	Frederick E. Gibert,	James Lynch, Broadway,
Stephen Philbin,	John O'Brien,	Jeremiah Devlin,
John E. Develin,	James Lynch, 21st street.	James Slevin,
Edward C. Donnelly,	Charles A. Stetson,	Andrew Gross,
Henry L. Hoguet,	Daniel O'Conor,	Bryan Lawrence,
Henry J. Anderson,	Bernard Amend,	Thomas H. O'Connor,

Louis T. Jamme.

EX-OFFICIO.

A. Oakey Hall, *Mayor.* | John K. Hackett, *Recorder.*

Richard B. Connolly, *Comptroller.*

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Henry James Anderson, *President.*

Eugene Kelly, *Vice-President.* | Thos. H. O'Connor, *Treasurer.*

James Slevin, *Vice-President.* | Jas. Lynch, *Secretary*, Broadway.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry L. Hoguet, | James Slevin,

Bryan Lawrence, | Andrew Gross,

Edward Frith.

The President, Treasurer, and Secretary being members *ex-officio.*

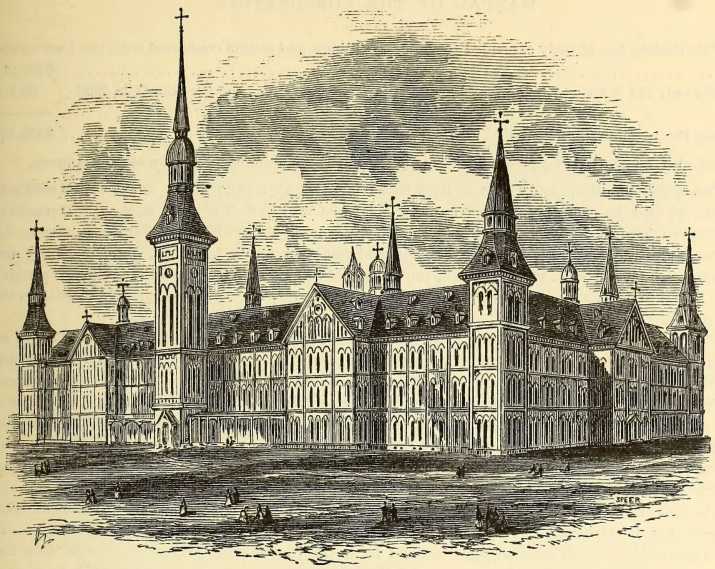
John E. Develin, *Legal Adviser.* | Rev. William Quinn, *Advisory Chaplain.*

OFFICES OF RECEPTION, No. 29 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

Henry James Anderson, *Actuary.* | Robert W. Bowyer, *Assistant to President.*

James Hurley, *Accountant.* | William Coddington, *Clerk of the Office.*

Thomas Hagan, *Detailed Police Officer.*



GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

HOUSES OF THE HOLY ANGELS, WESTCHESTER.

Rev. Andrew Strupinski, *Resident Chaplain.*
C. F. Rodenstein, *Attending Physician.*

Boys' Department.

Brother Teliow, *Rector.*
" James, *Assistant Rector.*
" Adrian, *Assistant Rector and Book-keeper.*
" Candidus Francis, *Principal Teacher.*

With ten Brothers as Assistant Teachers.

Each of the following Departments is under the supervision of a Brother:—Shoe-making, Tailoring, Hoop-skirt, Wardrobe, Music, Sanitary, and Refectory. Other Brothers act as Prefect, Steward, Infirmarian, etc.

EMPLOYÉS.

Christopher Deegan, *Foreman of the Farm Department.*
John Moore, *Foreman of the Shoe Department.*
Thomas Rourke, *Salesman and Expressman.*
Samuel Love, *Gardener.*
John Conway, *Baker.*
Henry Kortschl, *Cook.*
Richard W. Walsh, *Assistant Book-keeper.*

Girls' Department.

Sister De Chantal, *Superioress.*
With twelve Sister Assistants.

EMPLOYÉS.

Patrick O'Brien, *Gardener.* | James McGettrick, *Fireman.*
Michael Dougherty, *General Watchman.*

This Society has already expended for lands, buildings, and outfits connected with the Institution, over... ..... $500,000
And the only aid it has received on account of this was a donation from the county in 1866.. 50,000

Leaving the very large balance of..... ..... $450,000

which had to be provided by private charity, by the labor of the inmates, and by other resources.

The system of alternate division of time between instruction and suitable labor, with a sufficient interval for healthy exercise and recreation, which was found so well adapted to the development of the children in previous years, has been continued through 1869, with such alterations only as experience had made manifestly desirable. It is hoped that when all the buildings, with their many new class-rooms and workshops, are completed, the Managers will be able to harmonize the entire working of the Institution to as near a standard of perfection as that displayed by any similar institution in the country.

The great amount of good conferred on this community by the workings of this Institution, in receiving, as it has done, under its protection within seven years, over 3,600 of the most destitute and vicious of the children of our streets, and putting these waifs of society in a condition to become self-sustaining and useful citizens, is mainly due to the never-tiring zeal and practical charity and love of those good Brothers of the Christian Schools, who, under the immediate supervision of their rector, Brother Teliow, have charge of the Boys' Department; and also to that long-tried Sisterhood of Charity, who, under the guidance of Sister De Chantal as Superioress, have presided over and directed the girls' division of the Protectory.

The cost of instruction and general training of children under the guidance of members of these admirable religious societies, is very much reduced from that necessarily incurred in institutions under exclusively secular supervision and instruction; for in the former case, beyond the cost of daily sustenance, the entire corps of teachers, overseers, office clerks, foremen, forewomen, nurses, infirmarians, and laborers of all kinds are hourly contributing their quota of benefit to the poor outcasts of society, without earthly reward whatever.

In addition to the trades heretofore taught at the Boys' Protectory, that of printing has been lately introduced. Brother Teliow having now a small printing press at work, it is hoped in the course of time to make this great art one of the leading features of the Institution.

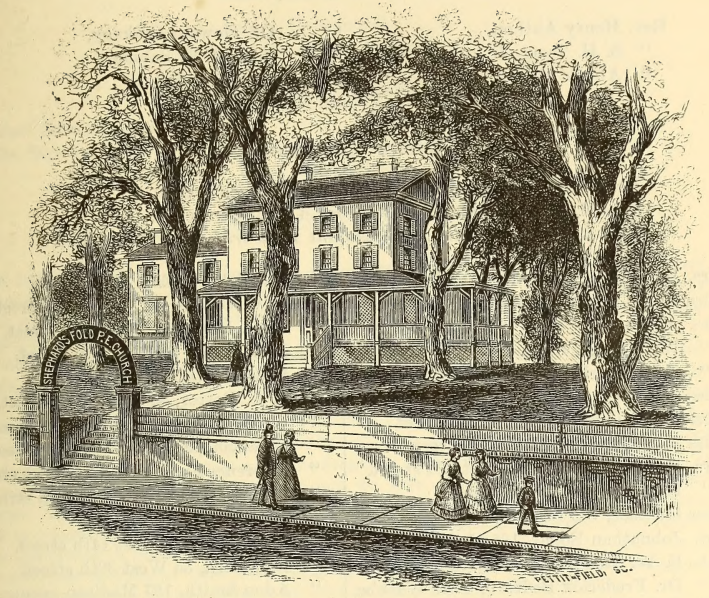
The manufacturing of hoop-skirts has been continued in both departments of the Protectory with success during the past year.

The working of the shoe department has been further extended—indeed, the want of space has alone confined it to its present limits. The Christian Brothers have the entire charge not only of the purchasing of all needed stock and materials, and the direction of the labor of the children in the various mechanical departments comprising the manufacture of shoes and boots, but they have still further been burdened with the necessary clerical and business transactions required in the disposal of the products of that labor. The Managers have at all times felt that this latter work was a burden totally unsuited to the ordinary vocations of the members of a purely religious society, and while we acknowledge the great weight of our obligations to the good Brothers, for having for so long a time attended to that which must have been to them a very irksome kind of labor, we are desirous, at as early a day as possible, of relieving them of all that part of the duties of disposing of the goods manufactured at the Protectory.

The Catholic Protectory is one of the institutions organized by the Legislature of the State of New York for the purpose of coöperating with the proper authorities in a very important branch of the great public work of charity and correction. By thus associating individual with collective efforts, an efficient and economical provision is made for the material and moral well-being of a portion, at least, of the destitute children of the State and city.

The Protectory, by its charter, is empowered, and, to the extent of its means, even bound to take and receive into its care three classes of children, all of which must be between seven and fourteen years of age.

1. Those *intrusted* for protection or reformation.
2. Those *committed* as idle, truant, vicious, or homeless.
3. Those *transferred* by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.



THE SHEPHERD'S FOLD

THE SHEPHERD'S FOLD.

EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET, EAST OF SECOND AVENUE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Rev. H. Dyer, D.D.,
" J Cotton Smith, D.D.,
" H. E. Montgomery, D.D.,
" W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D.,
" S. H. Tyng, Jr.,
" Abbott Brown,
" W. T. Sabine,
" T. A. Jaggar,
" W. Neilson McVickar,
" Edward Anthon,

Mr. R. A. Brick,
" I. Hobart Herrick,
" F. Tracy Nelson,
" A. M. Hays,
" W. H. Scott,
" August Limbert,
" Lewis Bonnell,
" David J. Ely,
" J. D. Wolfe,
" Augustus L. Brown,

Dr. Howard Pinkney.

Rev. Edward Anthon, *President*, 46 West Thirty-eighth street.
" Abbott Brown, *Secretary and Financial Agent*, 147 East Fifty-sixth street
Mr. Riley A. Brick, *Treasurer*, 89 White street.

Dr. Howard Pinkney, *Visiting Physician*, 24 East Forty-first street.
" Whitman W. White, *Assistant Physician*, 151 East Eighty-sixth street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. Henry Anthon,
" S. H. Tyng, Jr.,
" Abbott Brown,
Dr. Howard Pinkney,
Rev. W. T. Sabine,
Mr. R. A. Brick,
Rev. W. Neilson McVickar.

LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. William H. Lee, *First Directress*, 516 Fifth avenue.
Miss M. E. Snow, *Second Directress*, 74 Madison avenue.
Mrs. Roberts, *Secretary and Assistant Treasurer*, 514 Fifth avenue.

Mrs. William L. Andrews.
Miss M. A. Brown, 21 West 34th street.
Mrs. Augustus L. Brown, 514 Fifth av'e.
" Williams A. Freeborn, 18 E. 41st st.
" Carmichael, 139 West 42d street.
Miss Crocker, 145 Madison avenue.
Mrs. G. A. Thrall, 168 East 92d street.
Miss Hamilton, 122 East 29th street.
Mrs. R. M. Brundige, 46 West 32d street.
" Hawk, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Miss Hustace, 122 East 23d street.
Mrs. Johnathan Edgar, 165 Madison av'e.
" E. W. Stoughton, 93 Fifth avenue.
" Dr. Frederick Bedford, Fort Wash'n.
" G. B. Du Bois, St. Nicholas Hotel.
" T. G. Brown, 61 West 48th street.
" G. W. Alburtus, 105 West 47th street.
" H. C. Beecher, 74 Madison avenue.
" Thomas Whittaker, Yonkers.
" Marsh, 159 West 44th street.
" James Blatchford, 257 W. 54th street.
Miss Blondel, 118 East 29th street.
Mrs. G. C. Collins, 33 West 25th street.
" D. P. Hoag, 35 West 34th street.
" J. B. Borst, 4 West 39th street.
" Walter Pitkin, Flushing.
" E. C. Porter, 35 West 34th street.
" W. H. Vanderbilt, 459 Fifth avenue.
" Elliot Shepard, 10 East 40th street.
" Lawrence Jerome, 33 West 19th street.
" William Carey, 37 West 45th street.
Miss Snow, West Morrisania.
" J. Gregory, 20 West 14th street.
Mrs. Ramsford, 35 West 39th street.
" Adon Smith, 187 Madison avenue.
" Joseph Duryea, 566 Fifth avenue.
Miss Armstrong, 88 Madison avenue.
" Valentine, 10 East 41st street.
Mrs. Joseph Cooper, East 54th street.
Miss Cooper, East 54th street.
Mrs. D. J. Ely, 32 West 37th street.
" A. Oakey Hall, 13 West 42d street.
Miss Herrick, West Farms.

COMMITTEES.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Freeborn,
" T. G. Brown,
Miss Crocker,
Mrs. Dubois,
" Bedford,
Mrs. Duryea,
" Alburtus,
Miss Hamilton,
Mrs. Hawk,
" Collins.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Hoag,
" Carey,
" Freeborn,
Miss Armstrong,
" Hamilton,
Mrs. Thrall,
Miss Blondel.

PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Augustus L. Brown.

CLOTHING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Carmichael.
All the Ladies of the Association.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Rev. Edward Anthon, | Mrs. Lee,
Dr. Howard Pinkney, | Miss Snow,
Mrs. Roberts.

Mrs. Russell, *Matron.*
Miss Welch, *Teacher.*

THE SHEPHERD'S FOLD was incorporated March 9, 1868, and after two years attained sufficient stability to assume its present position. It is situated in Eighty-sixth street, near Second avenue, in a large old house (formerly a country-seat) having in front an ample verdant lawn covered with luxuriant shady trees.

Its object, as stated in the certificate of incorporation, is:—"The receiving and adopting children and youth of both sexes, between the ages of twelve months and fifteen years, who are orphans, half-orphans, or otherwise friendless; these to keep, support, and educate, apprentice, and place out to service, trades, and schools; also to receive such children of poor clergymen deemed eligible, and who shall be approved by the Trustees of the Shepherd's Fold; and to receive other children and youth for education and training, to such extent as, in the judgment of the Trustees, may be expedient." It will be seen by these comprehensive principles that the scope of the charity is within no narrow boundaries. That it would seek to help and encourage all those interests that tend to the development of an evangelical Christ-like Protestantism. During its practical workings two classes of children are ever seeking its shelter.

First.—Those of whatever class, name, or creed, who by death, desertion, or other causes, are utterly friendless, and are legally resigned to the Fold until they reach maturity.

Second.—A class of children, generally half-orphans, or whose one parent has deserted them; whose remaining guardian in the great struggle of life cannot provide for them a comfortable home. Here they are brought and boarded for a nominal sum; sometimes for a longer or shorter period, as the parent (whose hands now free to labor) obtains a reliable support. Among this class is found the worthy poor, loving fathers and mothers, willing to work to the utmost for these little ones safely lodged; caring little for self, laying up their earnings, with some hope in the future to bid them ever press forward. This class of children must be of Protestant parentage, or at least the living parent, or the one who maintains them must be of our own faith.

The Shepherd's Fold (by an act passed in 1868) can also receive from the city magistrates and Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction any friendless children deemed eligible by their constitution and charter.

The management of the Institution devolves upon a Board of twenty-one Trustees, who meet annually, and an Executive Committee, who meet monthly, and have all the power of the Board during its annual recess. To this Committee the action of the Ladies' Association must be referred for confirmation or rejection.

The Ladies' Association acts as auxiliaries to this Committee, and controls the internal workings of the Home. Under their direction a matron, teacher, and other employés are engaged or dismissed.

The Association holds a business meeting the first Monday in each month, and every Monday, from 2 to 4 P.M., the Advisory Committee meet to receive applications. It is required that applicants should come under the above rules, and have the reference of some respectable person.

During the past year nearly seventy children have been sheltered; commencing with only a handful, until nearly sixty is its present average number; also its limit, as that number *only* can be maintained faithfully and in good health in the house now occupied. It has been hired for five years, with the hope that by the expiration of the lease a building may be erected or purchased.

The last report says: "We aim to reach a class of children who, through drunkenness, desertion, crime, or other causes, are practically parentless, but for whom our regular Orphan Asylums make no provision." Again: "Our hope is to make this Institution not a cold, formal charity, in which poor children are uniformed, disciplined, and surrendered to the mercy of unfeeling attendants; but, by a constant supervision and especial care in the choice of those whom we employ, to render it as nearly like a home as love, and gentleness, and Christian training can make it."

THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

EAST RIVER, BETWEEN EIGHTY-NINTH AND NINETIETH STREETS.

The Order of the Good Shepherd was established by the Rev. John Endes, in 1651, in the city of Caen (Normandy), in France, and was confirmed by the Popes Alexander VII., in 1666, and Benedict XIV., in 1741. Each house of the Order has a mother superior and an assistant mother, and every four or five houses form a province, having a mother provisional, who exercises a certain degree of power over the province. All the houses spread over the world are somewhat united by being under the direction of a general superior, who resides in the chief house of the Order, in Angers, France.

The object for which the Order was organized was the reformation of fallen women. The Sisters do their utmost to secure these unfortunates, and instil into the minds of their charges the love of virtue and morality. Hence comes their name of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, because, like the Divine Master, they seek after the lost sheep. In their behalf the Sisters bestow all their attention and spend all their time in good works, looking to their amelioration and restoration to society.

The House of the Good Shepherd in this city was opened on the 2d of October, 1857, when, at the solicitation of the late Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, a small band of five Sisters came here and located in a small rented dwelling in West Fourteenth street, where they remained for about four years. Like every other good work, the Institution, at the start, had its trials and difficulties. The smallness of the place checked its growth to a considerable extent, and submitted its inmates to no little inconvenience. The Sisters being at the time but little known, people did not appreciate all their usefulness, and they received but little encouragement.

In 1861 the Sisters moved to the banks of the East River, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, where, by the help of many devoted friends, they have, year after year, been enabled to enlarge their praiseworthy Institution, so as to have the gratification of receiving a large number of poor fallen women, who flock thither to find a place of shelter under the benign wings of the Good Shepherd.

The following figures will show the rapid progress of the Institution:—

There were received during the year 1869	467 persons.
Were placed out or taken back by their parents	200 "

There now remain at the Institution:—

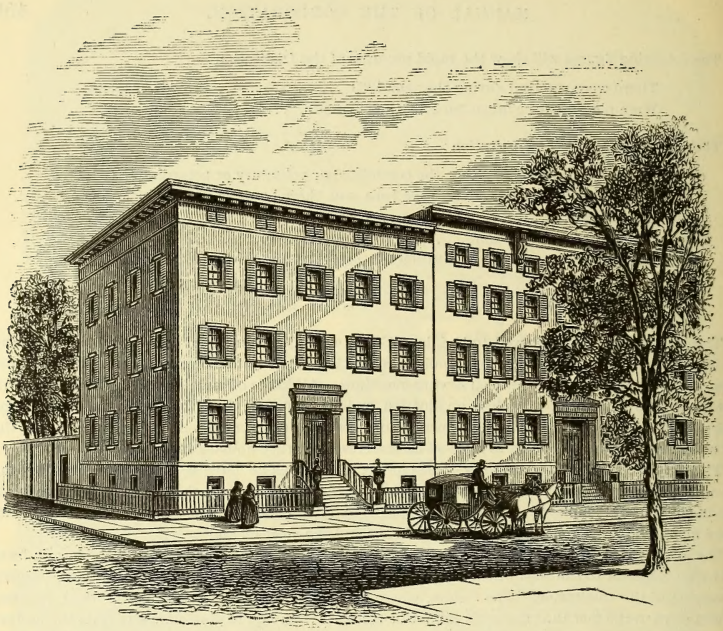
Penitents, comprising either the committed or voluntary or non-committed, as well as those who have been sent there by parents or friends	518
Magdalens	57
Children of preservation	50
Sisters who manage the Institution, all professed and novices	80
Aggregate	705

The inmates are never allowed to be idle. All are applied to some kind of work. Some are occupied in a large laundry; others in the ironing and sewing rooms; others work in the embroidery and fluting rooms; while others operate on sewing-machines. All kinds of needlework are done in the Institution, in the best style. By close application and by the good direction they receive from the Sisters, many of the inmates become expert seamstresses and embroiderers during their stay at the Institution, and are thus enabled to support themselves when they go back into the world.

The girls are subject to strict rules of discipline, with which all have to comply. Aside from the time allotted for rest, meals, and recreation, which they all take together, the remainder of the day is spent in some useful employment calculated to promote industry and cultivate the mind and the heart. All the manual labor is gone through with in silence and the most regular order.

The law of labor is fully enforced at the Good Shepherd. All, from the highest to the lowest, from the Mother Superior to the least of the inmates, work, according to their strength and ability, towards the support of the Institution. The Sisters, whose whole aim is to make new beings of their inmates, are fully alive to the fact that the souls cannot be changed from bad to good unless they do themselves what they require from them. Hence, to obtain that desired end, they practise all the moral virtues they strive to impart in the hearts of their children; and, to inspire them with the love of labor, they themselves bear the greatest share of the work they exact from their inmates.

The good example and the devotedness they show, and the excellent treatment which the Sisters use towards the girls, produce such an impression upon them that they naturally feel inclined to perform all that they are requested to do. At first many of them feel indisposed to work on entering the Institution; but they soon get over their unwillingness without much persuasion, when they ascertain that it is all for their own good. There are no iron doors at the House of the Good Shepherd, nor well-armed keepers, nor are hard punishments inflicted upon those who violate the rules and regulations; yet, notwithstanding this, but few attempts to "escape" have ever been made. It is now almost a year since a girl ran away from the Institution. The reason for this is that the Sisters have stronger claims upon them than could be obtained by force or violence. State prisons very often bind the soul as well as the body of a prisoner; but the Sisters bind their "prisoners" with the strong claims of moral suasion—love and affection. They do all that lies in their power to make their charges happy, and feel so much at home in the Institution that they desire to be nowhere else; for nature prompts every one to live and remain where he has set his affections.



INSTITUTION OF MERCY.

INSTITUTION OF MERCY.

NO. 35 EAST HOUSTON STREET.

(Founded June, 1849.)

OFFICERS.

Catherine Seton, *President.*

Christina O'Dogherty, *Secretary.* | Margaret Smyth, *Treasurer.*

TRUSTEES.

Catherine Seton,	Ellen MacKenna,	Christina O'Dogherty,
Margaret Smyth,	Mary B. Devereux,	Teresa McMahon.

This Institution comprises St. Catharine's Convent, occupied by the Sisters of Mercy, and the House of Mercy, occupied by destitute young women, of whom the Sisters take charge. The average number of these is seventy-five. They receive religious instruction, and are supplied with food and clothing until employment can be procured for them elsewhere.

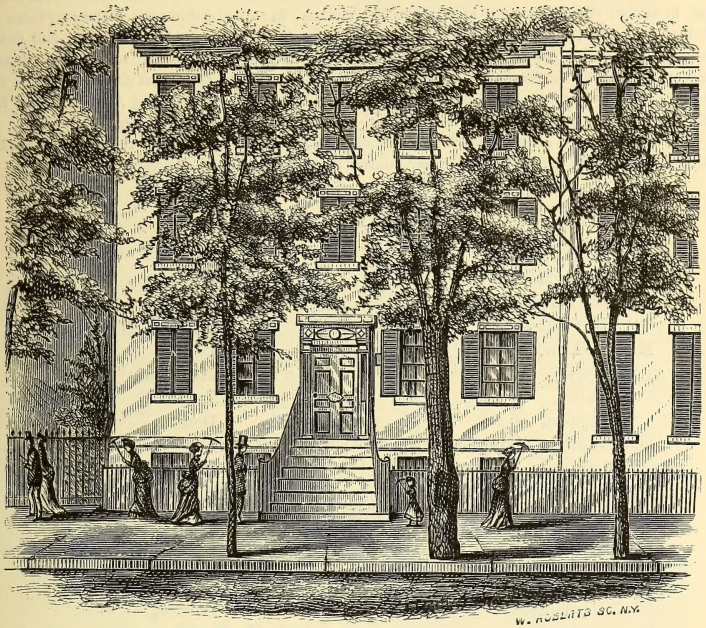
The Sisters also visit the sick and dying poor in their own homes and in hospitals.

The State Prison at Sing Sing and the City Prison in Centre street are regularly visited by them, and they instruct the inmates in their moral and religious duties.

In addition to the above Institution, the Sisters of Mercy have recently established St. Joseph's Industrial School, under the same corporate officers. It is situated on Eighty-first street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, and is intended for the protection and education of young girls and female children whose circumstances may render them suitable subjects for such an institution, and, in a special manner, for the children of deceased or disabled soldiers. The number admitted up to the present date is 170. None but children of unblemished morals are admissible, and there is no distinction as to creed or country.

The children receive a good, plain education and the fullest religious instruction, while great pains is taken to give them habits of industry, and to teach them trades that will hereafter enable them to earn a respectable livelihood.

In their constant visits to the haunts of poverty and sickness, the Sisters of Mercy meet many an innocent child whom they are glad to shelter in the ample halls of St. Joseph's Industrial School.



ST LUKE'S HOME FOR INDIGENT CHRISTIAN FEMALES.

ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR INDIGENT CHRISTIAN FEMALES.

NO. 487 HUDSON STREET.

This general Institution of the Church, founded for the humane object of providing a home for our aged and needy sisters in Christ, has outgrown its accommodations next to St. Luke's Church, and purchased seven lots of ground, corner of Madison avenue and Eighty-ninth street. On four of these lots it is proposed to erect a suitable, well-built, and tasteful edifice; and on the three adjoining lots it is hoped a church will eventually be erected, where these aged women and the neighboring community may regularly attend.

The erection of the Home buildings is now the special object of its friends and managers. For the lots and erection of the edifice, $50,000 will be needed beyond the present means.

But, to increase more than three-fold the present accommodations—to meet somewhat the demands of the churches in this city for cases that we shrink from disposing of through the Alms House—to be able to offer a home to those worthy communicants who have outlived their friends, or have met with reverses in life—these will surely be recognized as a pressing and worthy charity.

The Managers in charge of this Institution look confidently to the charitable for co-operation in providing the funds for the erection of the proposed commodious building of eighty feet on Madison avenue and seventy-five feet on Eighty-ninth street. The plans of the building are prepared, and it is expected to break ground immediately, that the new Home may be ready for occupancy next spring.

St. Luke's Home has been established for eighteen years. It has grown from two hired floors in a single house to a double house, with an extension; and yet its accommodation would better befit a single parish than the Church of the city of New York.

Is it not well that the Church should shelter in their declining years those who have seen better days, whom death or misfortune has deprived of support? While it was yet day they did what they could; but the night is coming, and they can only stand and wait.

In the Home each one does what she is capable of doing, and no more. If able, she keeps her own room in order; she makes and mends her own clothes; in turn she dusts the parlor and helps wash the breakfast things. If sick or ailing, her meals are taken to her; she is carefully and tenderly watched and nursed. They have a library of pleasant books, and visitors read to those who desire it. They have their own Benevolent Society, in which it is their delight to fashion simple garments (from materials provided by friends), chiefly for the little children of the Sheltering Arms. A kind friend will occasionally treat them to a drive in Central Park, or some other little excursion.

The Institution is always open for inspection, except on Sunday; but on the Feast of St. Luke, friends are especially invited to show their interest by attending the anniversary.

Visitors' List.—1869.

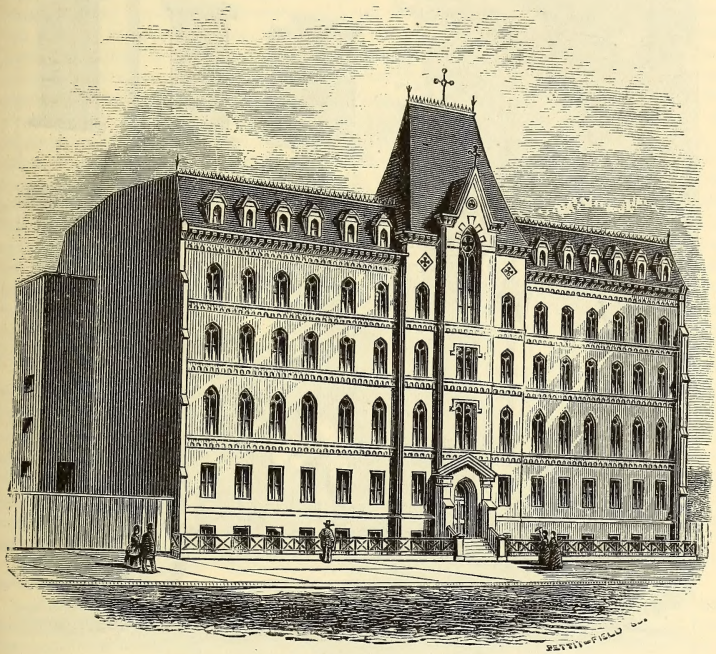
Miss Julia Low,
Mrs. J. M. Martin,
" S. B. Ruggles,
" D. Colden,
Miss E. Low,
" Holt,
" Faber,
" Benson,
Mrs. William Habirshaw,
" Forbes,
Miss Ludlow,
Miss Jay,
" Beutner,
Mrs. Wells,
" Van Wagenen,
" Pell,
" Morrison,
Miss Jones,
" Dennis,
Mrs. Easton,
" Wisner,
" Hubert,

Miss Bloodgood.

RESERVE.

Mrs. Stephenson,
Miss Cooke,
Mrs. Fargo,
" Carmichael,
" Millett,
" Lot Jones,
" Koues,
Miss Callender,
Mrs. Calvin,
Miss Barnes,
Mrs. Lord,
" Kerr,
" Timpson,
" Lee,
Miss Lee,
Mrs. Cushman,
" Dunbar,
Miss Beach.

At each meeting of the Board the names of the visitors for the ensuing month will be read by the Secretary, who will notify such as may be absent; and it will be the duty of any visitor who cannot take her appointed time, to arrange for a substitute.



ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

EAST EIGHTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR MADISON AVENUE.

Founded September 8, 1869.

This house belongs to the Institution of Mercy, Houston street, and is governed by the same officers.

It is situated on Eighty-first street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, and is intended for the protection and education of young girls and female children whose circumstances render them suitable subjects for such an institution, and in a special manner for the children of deceased or disabled soldiers. The number admitted up to the present time is 170. None but children of unblemished morals are admissible, and there is no distinction of creed or country.

The children receive a good plain education, and the fullest religious instruction; are made to acquire habits of industry and taught trades that will enable them hereafter to earn a respectable livelihood.

In their daily visits to the haunts of poverty and sickness, the Sisters of Mercy meet many an innocent child whom they are glad to shelter in the ample halls of St. Joseph's Industrial School.

THE B'NAI JESHURUN LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

THE B'NAI JESHURUN LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF INDIGENT FEMALES.

Instituted on the 25th of the month Chesvan, 5609; corresponding with the 21st November, 1848.
Incorporated 13th March, 1866.

OFFICERS.

Mrs. Henry Leo, *President.*
" H. B. Herts, *Vice-President.*
" Zion Bernstein, *Treasurer*

DIRECTRESSES.

Mrs. Henry Leo,	Mrs. Jacob L. Phillips,	Mrs. Leo Bamberger,†
" Henry B. Herts,	" A. Litthauer,	" Leo Wise,
" Zion Bernstein,	" Harris Aronson,*	" Mrs. S. Woolf.

Simeon N. Leo, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

Simeon N. Leo, M.D., *Resident Physician and Surgeon.* Office, No. 228 West 21st street, from six to seven P.M.

Mrs. M. Meyer, *Nurse*, 414 Seventh avenue.

* Mrs. G. M. Jacobs to act in her place. † Mrs. P. J. Joachimsen to act in her absence.

Rooms of the Society, Thirty-fourth street. Synagogue, between Seventh avenue and Broadway. The Ladies meet every Wednesday, from 11 o'clock A.M. to 1 o'clock P.M., to sew for the poor, to furnish relief, and receive applications for assistance, during the months of December, January, February, and March, after which all communications should be addressed to the President, No. 228 West Twenty-first street, or any member of the Board of Directresses.

On a cold day during the early part of November, in the year 1848, a poor widow woman, with some four helpless little children, one of whom was very sick, sat in her room, without food or means, starving for bread, and suffering from all the concomitant misery which usually attends poverty, when suddenly her ailing infant grew worse and died; some poor but kind-hearted neighbors, attracted by the woman's pitiable story, which was confirmed by ocular observation, soon noised the case about till it reached the ears of a few most philanthropic Hebrew ladies, members of the Synagogue then located in Elm street, who at once visited the scene of distress, and finding the poor woman shortly expected to be confined, made such arrangements as were necessary to secure the unfortunate family from a like visitation of suffering. Prominent among these ladies were the five who afterwards became founders of the Society, and the Rev. Ansel Leo, then Minister of the congregation, who ably seconded their laudable efforts. The five ladies often met together, being stanch friends, and speaking of the little charges who were so strangely thrown on their care and support, resolved to form a Society, where all Hebrew women of the city could apply for relief in a similar emergency. Since that time not less than twenty-five thousand dollars has been distributed among indigent females, besides furnishing medical attendance, groceries, meat, clothing, fuel, nurse, and everything that might be needed or is at all necessary. Much of the success of the Society is due to the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. Henry Leo, the President, whose labors in the cause of charity and benevolence are well known in the Hebrew community of this city. The scope of the Society has been considerably (enlarged, and) increased of late years. The Society is managed exclusively by Hebrew ladies, and to them belongs the sole credit of having been the first to establish a Home for Aged Hebrews in this State.

Mrs. Zion Bernstein, an old and venerable lady of some eighty-five years, has been the only Treasurer the Society ever had, and she well merits their confidence and respect. The first President of the Society was Mrs. A. H. Lissak, who made an exeellent officer, serving some five or six terms. Mrs. David Samson, since deceased, was the next, and held office till her death: she was noted for her kind disposition, goodness of heart, and interest which she evinced in the welfare of the Society. Mrs. Henry Leo, the present incumbent, and who for the last fifteen years has watched over the interests of the Institution, has been the principal cause of its success and prosperity, until it now looms up as one of the most important of our Jewish charities, ranking with the Hospital and Orphan Asylum.

The Hebrew public have, with their accustomed liberality, supported and forwarded contributions to the treasury.

The number of poor women confined and attended by the Society's doctor averages from three to four hundred, yearly. Many poor and deserving girls and women are furnished with work from the Industrial School; while the Home, 215 West Seventeenth street, furnishes a haven and resting-place to many poor yet deserving people worn out in the storm of life's adversity.

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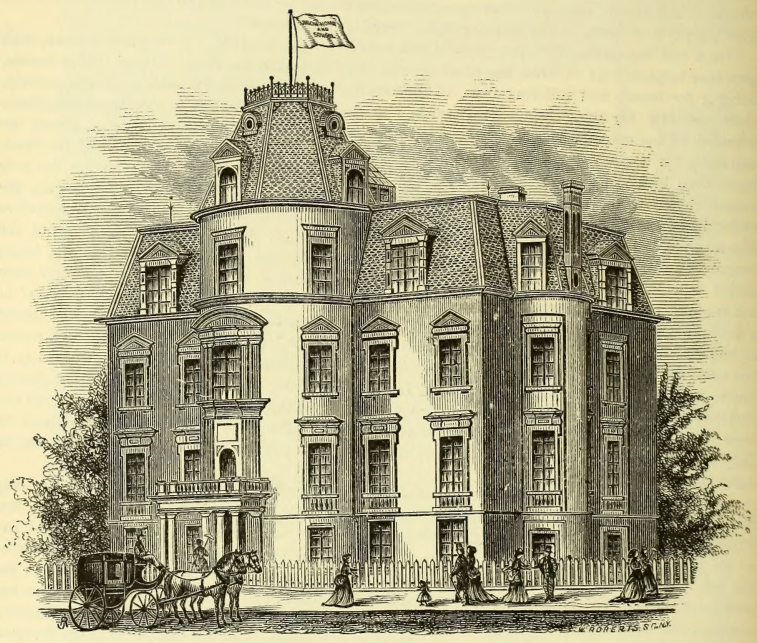

SOLDIER'S ORPHAN HOME

THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL,

FOR THE EDUCATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CHILDREN OF OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO MAY BE LEFT UNPROVIDED FOR.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST STREET AND ELEVENTH AVENUE.

Organized May 22, 1861; State Charter dated April 22, 1862; Amended Charter dated March 30, 1866.

Officers.

Mrs. General U. S. Grant, *Honorary President.*
" Charles P. Daly, *President*, 84 Clinton place.
" Admiral D. G. Farragut, *First Vice-President*, 113 East 36th street.
" General J. C. Fremont, *Second Vice-President*, Tarrytown.
" David Hoyt, *Secretary*, 168 Henry street.
" E. Clifford Wadsworth, *Secretary*, 52 South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D.
" General D. Butterfield, *Corresponding Secretary*, 77 West 36th st.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Robt. Forster, 364 West 43d street.
" Lydig, 34 Laight street.
" H. E. Davies, 12 West 10th street.
" W. H. Webb, 450 Fifth avenue.
" G. Hoyt, 177 Carleton av., Brooklyn.
" W. Germond, 226 Henry street.
" Clarence Seward, 143 Fifth avenue.
" J. R. Brady, 51st West 33d street.
" J. H. White, 32 West 35th street.
Miss Kate Warner, 326 East 15th street.
Mrs. Purdy B. Hoyt, 97 President street, Brooklyn.
" R. Johnson, 58 South 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.
" Gen. W. S. Hillyer, 169 West 49th st.
" J. W. Gillies, 51 West 42d street.
Miss Mary Suydam, 51 West 22d st.
Mrs. Nelson Place, Jr., 307 East Broadway.
" J. J. Van Dalsem, Gates avenue, near Lewis, Brooklyn.
Mrs. H. E. Williams, 132 East 18th st.

Mrs. C. B. Hull, *Matron.* | Miss M. E. Cullen, *Principal.*

Mr. Frank Pierce, *Preceptor Boys' Department.*
Miss C. T. McCord, *Preceptress Primary Department.*
Bronson, M.D., *Physician*, Carmansville.
E. C. Wadsworth, *Dentist*, 52 South 8th street, Brooklyn, E. D.

COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Admiral D. G. Farragut,
" J. R. Brady,
" Robert Forster,
" H. E. Williams,
Mrs. J. W. Gillies,
" Charles P. Daly,
" John H. White,
" David Hoyt.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Farragut,
" J. W. Gillies,
Mrs. Gen. D. Butterfield,
" David Hoyt.
Mrs. W. Germond.

PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. David Hoyt, | Mrs. J. W. Gillies,
Mrs. W. Germond.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. G. Hoyt,
Miss Kate Warner,
Mrs. W. H. Webb,
Mrs. J. W. Gillies,
" J. J. Van Dalsem,
Miss Mary Suydam.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Clarence Seward,
" Gen. D. Butterfield,
" J. H. White,
" Admiral D. G. Farragut,
" Purdy B. Hoyt,
Mrs. Charles P. Daly,
" R. Johnson,
" Gen. W. S. Hillyer,
" Robert Forster,
" Williams.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Hon. Henry E. Davies, *Chairman.*

Hon. Charles P. Daly,	Manton Marble,
Major-Gen. Van Vleit, U. S. A.,	George H. Purser,
" F. C. Barlow,	Thomas Boese,
Gen. P. M. Wetmore,	Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.,
" William Hall,	John H. White,
Andrew Warner,	Robert Forster,
William Orton,	Isaac Bernheimer,
Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford,	Harlow M. Hoyt,
Cephas Brainerd,	J. J. Van Dalsem.

Until the year 1867, this Institution was carried on by the aid of contributions from charitable and patriotic persons, occasional fairs, and occasional aid from the State, in a hired building capable of accommodating not more than eighty children, and very inconvenient, as it was out of repair and had none of the modern conveniences. In 1867, from the proceeds of a festival, the Institution was put in possession of a sum of $98,998.40. This enabled them to pay off the outstanding debts of 1866, as presented by the Superintendent, a large amount (as they had been allowed by the Treasurer, from sickness and other causes, to run on for six months); to pay off the mortgage on the six lots and the house they occupied in Fifty-eighth street, bought the previous year for $28,000; also to buy two additional lots for $10,060, adjoining, as they intended to build an addition. These last lots were bought conditionally. Did they not build, they were to be returned, the owner paying back the principal with seven per cent. interest.

Upon taking counsel, however, with their Advisory Committee, the property was considered too valuable for a charitable institution; building materials were very high, and they were advised to purchase a place in the country, where land was cheap, and keep the old building for a time as a reception house.

The Institution accordingly returned the two lots last bought, as agreed upon, and with the $10,700 received, purchased a large frame building, formerly known as *Laurel Hill Seminary*, at Deposit, Delaware county; this, as they put it in repair, cost them over $16,000.

The Institution, however, did not prosper there; the house proved cold, the water arrangements unsatisfactory, they were not well supported, and the children began to suffer from sore eyes, caused by the climate and the want of the constant oversight which, whilst they were near New York City, the Managers could easily keep over the employés; and the Board decided to look for another site and abandon the Deposit property, which, as they had purchased very cheaply, they thought could be easily sold. In the spring of 1868, the Field mansion, in One Hundred and Fifty-first street, on the Eleventh avenue Boulevard, was offered them, with ten lots of ground, for $32,000, and they concluded to purchase it.

In order to make the necessary payments, the Institution was obliged first to borrow money upon, and afterwards to sell the property in Fifty-eighth street. This has been completed during the past year. To borrow this money, they were last winter obliged to pay taxes and assessments to the amount of $4,085.75, which they could not get remitted to them by the last legislature.

To alter the house, and put it in decent repair for occupation, cost $11,140.03. It was uncertain how soon they might have to remove the house, which encroaches some twenty-five feet upon the Boulevard, and they were careful not to go to any expense which would be lost if they had to move it; they concluded, in anticipation of such an event, to retain the place at Deposit. Being notified by the Commissioners of the Central Park that they desired the house removed by April next, they made every arrangement to do so, and remove the children to Deposit; and they were about to do this, when the building at Deposit unfortunately took fire and burned to the ground, and the ladies in despair had to look around for some place large enough for a temporary shelter for their little charges. They fortunately found a large old-fashioned country house in One Hundred and Thirty-second street, near Harlem Bridge, vacant; this they hired for five months, removed the children thither, and are now busily engaged in the removal of the building in One Hundred and Fifty-first street. It is about seventy feet long by eighty feet wide, three stories high, and built of brick, with stone facings. When moved back, it will have the roof raised and two stories added; and these repairs will cost, when entirely finished, about $25,000. The Institution will then be able to accommodate all who apply, from the city and the State. They have now children from every part of the State. The following

June they expect to be able to occupy it again, and the ladies point to this beautiful and commodious building and the enclosed plot of ground as their final investment of the last portion remaining of the Festival Fund. By examining the report of the Finance Committee, it will be seen how God has blessed the use of the moneys intrusted to them.

With the exception of some $25,000 received during 1867, 1868, and 1869, as donation to them from the city and the State, this $98,998.40 paid the back debts of 1866, and other moneys advanced to the Treasurer, not yet audited, as she declines giving her original vouchers to the Finance Committee (which, since 1867, by a change in the Constitution, takes the place of the Treasurer), although repeatedly and formally called upon to do so by the Board. This obliges them to have for the present only a general statement of the money paid out for this purpose; but so soon as the committee of gentlemen appointed to get these receipts accomplish it, the result will be incorporated into the report. Besides these debts—a large sum, as they extended over a period of at least six months—it paid off the mortgage on the six lots and the building in Fifty-eighth street, and for the past three years has carried on an institution with an average family of two hundred and twenty persons. During 1867 and part of 1868, two houses were supported, one at Deposit, with over two hundred children, and the house in Fifty-eighth street, with about fifty, with matron and servants. During the past year three hundred and thirteen children have been received. We have had no sickness, and but few cases, as will be seen by the physician's report, of sore eyes. This physician, living in the neighborhood, kindly rendered his services gratuitously to the Institution, and we gratefully acknowledge his kindness, as it was too far from the city for us to expect our former doctor to visit, without such a compensation as we were too much straitened in funds to be able to pay. We have an admirable *nurse* in our present matron, and have never been so free from the diseases incident to children as during the past year. We regret to mention that the Rev. Hervey Camp, who has been our faithful Superintendent and Collector almost from the first establishment of the Institution, has been obliged by age and infirmity to resign. It will be long before we shall again find so devoted a follower of Christ, so conscientious and self-devoted a friend of the orphan and the widow, and so frugal and economical a provider. We have not yet supplied his place. With the portion received back for the two lots in Fifty-eighth street, $10,700, and by calling in such loans as they had at seven per cent., the place at Deposit was bought and repaired at a total cost, as before stated, of about $16,000. The building was insured for $12,500, and the insurance has been promptly paid by the different insurance companies. We still own the land, which we value at $1,500.

The repairs and first payments, the year's interest on the mortgage, and the assessments and taxes have been paid upon the property in One Hundred and Fifty-first street, and we hope to have sufficient to pay the bills for removing the building. With the exception of a small balance, this will entirely exhaust their resources, which the increase of the value of the Fifty-eighth street property has alone enabled us to do so much with.

General Grant, on the occasion of his visit to the city just before his election as President, visited the Institution, and expressed himself much gratified. He said he felt inexpressibly touched by the sight of so many whose fathers had doubtless many of them served under him. He praised their drill and manner, and the appearance of the house, and promised to visit it again, and likewise has promised to their best scholar a cadetship at West Point.*

In June last the elder portion, some seventy in number, in company with the different Lodges of the Grand Army of the Republic, visited and adorned the graves of the soldiers with garlands—made and gathered by themselves—and excited much interest and sympathy. The Institution is constantly receiving children made orphans by the death of soldiers, who, after lingering a few years, die either of old wounds or of disease contracted during their service in the field; whilst, in many cases, the soldiers' widows, who at first bore bravely up under their loss, beneath the pressure of the stern requirements of incessant labor and anxiety—often of toils to which they had never been accustomed—die, and their children are left to the Home. There has been a great increase of such orphans during the past year, and we have a great number of applicants on our books, which we cannot receive until we remove to the building in One Hundred and Fifty-first street.

In January last an arrangement was made with the Grand Army of the Republic, by which that Association give their aid and influence to the Union Home and School.

The passage of a law was secured last winter, by which the Institution receives support from the City and County, greatly enabling them to provide for the children under their care.

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* Cadetship given to Thomas F. Davis, who is to report next spring.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

SEVENTY-THIRD STREET, EAST OF MADISON AVENUE.

Organized April, 1866.—Incorporated December 7, 1866.

Officers.

Mrs. Sheafe, *First Directress*, 55 Fifth avenue.
" Parish, *Second Directress*, 2 East 16th street.
Miss Maria E. Halsted, *Treasurer*, 110 East 37th street.
Mrs. H. M. Taber, *Secretary*, 42 West 12th street.
Miss Rachel L. Kennedy, *Financial Secretary*, 41 Fifth avenue.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Lenox,
" R. L. Stewart,
" R. L. Kennedy,
Mr. H. M. Taber,
" James L. Graham,
" A. R. Wetmore.

J. C. Beales, M.D., *Consulting Physician.*

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

James L. Banks, M.D.,
Frederick A. Burrall, M.D.,
Arthur Duberceau, M.D.

MANAGERS.

First Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. James X. McLanahan, 149 W. 11th st. | Mrs. Edward S. Jaffray, 147 Second avenue.
Mrs. George Hamilton, 32 West 21st street.

University Place Church.

Mrs. James L. Graham, 20 Washingt'n sq. | Mrs. Lanier, 16 West 10th street.

Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Hawley, 47 Fifth avenue. | Mrs. J. J. Bacon, 26 East 21st street.
" R. L. Stuart, 154 Fifth avenue. | " Richard Irvin, 21 West 21st street.
Mrs. James M. Halsted, 18 West 17th street.

Brick Church.

Mrs. James O. Murray, 258 Lexington ave. | Mrs. Perkins, 121 West 44th street.
" Holden, 15 West 12th street. | Miss Parish, 2 East 16th street.
Miss Ely, 117 East 37th street.

Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Williamson.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, West Thirty-fourth street.

Mrs. James Stuart, 27 East 37th street. | Mrs. Hubbie.

Madison Square Church.

Mrs. Howland, 15 Washington square. | Mrs. George C. Wetmore, 145 W. 11th st.

Rutgers Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Joseph R. Skidmore, 32 East 38th st. | Mrs. W. K. Hinman, 13 West 31st street.

West Presbyterian Church, West Forty-second street.

Mrs. Selleck, 42 West 47th street. | Mrs. Joseph T. Marsh.

Mercer Street Church.

Mrs. C. P. Hartt, 17 Lafayette place.

Church of the Covenant.

Miss Butler, 13 East 14th street. | Miss Louisa Nevins, 13 West 12th street.

Reformed Church.

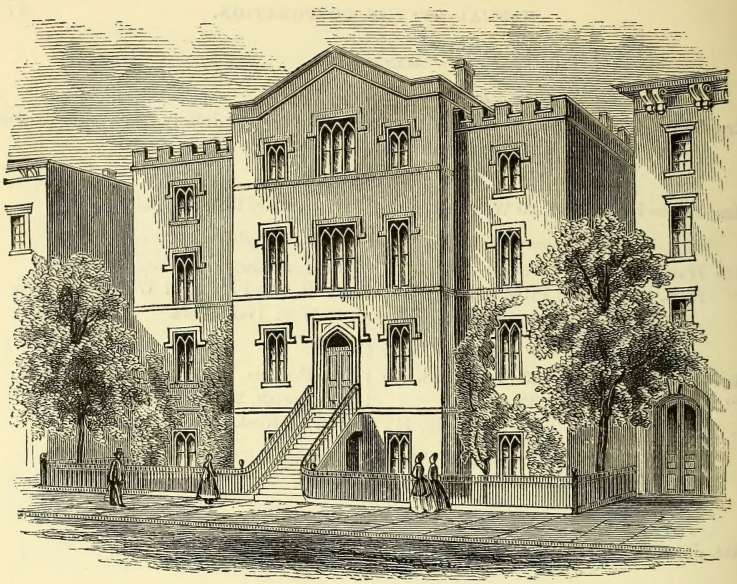
Mrs. Doremus, 47 East 21st street. | Miss Varick, 129 East 23d street.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, West Fourteenth street.

Mrs. John E. Parsons, 68 West 35th street. | Miss Walsh, 80 Clinton place.

This Institution was commenced about four years ago, and originated from its being ascertained that there were many pious aged females, members of the Presbyterian churches, who, by adversity or the death of relations and friends, had been left in a state of lonely dependence. The asylums then in existence for this class of persons were overcrowded, and it was found impossible to procure for them in respectable boarding-houses, at a moderate rate, such accommodations as suited their age and infirmities.

A few ladies interested in these persons determined to appeal to the churches for aid to enable them to make provision for the support and comfort of those whom God in his providence had cast upon their care and sympathy. Encouraged by the assurances given them, a house was rented and furnished, and for three years many worthy Christian women found in it not only a shelter, but a home. Satisfied that the undertaking was no longer an experiment, but should be placed on a more permanent basis, the Managers determined to proceed to the erection of a building adapted to their necessities, and this design, through the gift of four lots on Seventy-third street, near Madison avenue, and the donations of kind friends, they have been enabled to effect. The building was opened and dedicated in the month of May, 1870, and is now in successful operation.



THE LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY.

THE LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS.

INSTITUTION, FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR EIGHTH AVENUE.

Officers.

Mrs. R. H. Tittle, *First Directress*, 135 West 13th street.
" S. R. Spelman, *Second Directress*, 313 East 20th street.
" Richard Kelly, *Treasurer*, 124 Lexington avenue.
" John D. Adams, *Recording Secretary*, 255 West 42d street.
" Lemuel Bangs, *Corresponding Secretary*, 8 West Washington place.

Managers.

John Street Church.

Mrs. John A. Currier, 144 Fulton street. | Mrs. C. H. Applegate, 36 Dominick street.
Mrs. Henry Roberts, 344 East 4th street.

Duane Church.

Mrs. William B. Corning. | Mrs. H. R. Havens, 186 Hudson street.

Central Church.

Mrs. R. H. Tittle, 135 West 13th street. | Mrs. John A. Kennedy, 135 West 22d st.
" W. J. Cunningham, 79 Barrow street. | Miss A. E. Oakley, 214 West 24th street.
" George F. Merklee, 46 Barrow street. | " Carrie Romer, 12 St. Luke's place.
Miss E. Kennedy, 135 West 22d street.

Greene Street Church.

Mrs. Noah Worrall, 67 McDougal street. | Mrs. Tuttle Culver, Jersey City.
Mrs. William M. Taylor, 131 Varick street.

St. Paul's Church.

Mrs. Samuel G. Smith. | Mrs. Wesley Smith, 54 St. Mark's place.
" Lemuel Bangs, 8 W. Washington pl. | " J. M. Fuller, Mamaroneck.
" Samuel R. Spelman, 313 East 20th st. | " George Forrester, 115 Lexington ave.

Bedford Street Church.

Mrs. Peter E. Coon, Mount Vernon. | Mrs. Charles Hall, 25 Abingdon square.
" Rev. N. Bigelow, 13 Commerce street. | " Samuel Keeler, 228 S. 4th st., J. C.
" S. W. Baker, West Troy. | " James Haydock, 99 Barrow street.

Washington Square Church.

Mrs. Peter Smith, 6 Pagoda place, Harlem. | Mrs. John Crouch, 112 McDougal street.
Mrs. J. H. Thompson, 211 Bleecker street.

Jane Street Church.

Mrs. J. L. Van Boskerck, 632 Hudson st. | Mrs. Samuel Holden, 255 West 17th street.
Mrs. John Corson, 733 Greenwich street.

Eighteenth Street Church.

Mrs. John D. Adams, 255 West 42d street. | Miss M. Hammond.
" T. C. Newton, 362 West 22d street. | Mrs. George Bell, 222 West 22d street.

Thirtieth Street Church.

Mrs. S. B. Wickens, 222 West 25th street. | Miss E. Burling, 372 West 32d street.
" H. W. Deems, 406 Sixth avenue. | Mrs. J. W. Nicholson, 331 West 27th st.

Trinity Church.

Mrs. John W. Oliver, Yonkers. | Miss Helen F. Smith, 243 West 38th street.
Mrs. James H. Covel, 364 West 32d street.

Fortieth Street German Church.

Mrs. Rev. C. Blinn, 925 Sixth avenue.

Forty-third Street Church.

Mrs. John Marshall, 247 West 48th street. | Mrs. David Grinstead, 349 West 48th st.
Mrs. E. H. Munson, 155 West 48th street.

Alanson Church.

Mrs. Thomas Gallagher, 279 Madison st. | Mrs. E. Terry, 81 Orchard street.

Forsyth Street Church.

Mrs. W. H. Clussman, 79 Madison street. | Mrs. John H. Ockershausen, 148 Henry st.

Allen Street Church.

Mrs. Schureman Halstead, Mamaroneck. | Mrs. William Shears, 335 East 9th street.
" John Pease, 73 Rivington street. | Miss Louisa Dustakotter, 131 Orchard st.

Willet Street Church.

Mrs. Mary Atwood.
Miss Almira Losee, 339 East 15th street.
Mrs. A. C. Vallotten, 7 Willet street.
" Frederick Holsten, 148 Delancey st.

Second Street Church.

Mrs. John Sudlow, 266 Seventh street.
Mrs. James Little, 245 Seventh street

Second Street German Church.

Mrs. James Wissing, 510 Seventh street.

Seventh Street Church.

Mrs. B. F. Howe, Staten Island.
" William Ludlam, 49 Third street.
Miss Laura B. Chamberlain, 69 Second av.
Mrs. Josiah King, 373 Bowery.

Seventeenth Street Church.

Mrs. J. C. Harriott, 156 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.
" William J. Lyons, 240 East 13th st.
Mrs. Ezra M. Stratton, 325 East 18th st.
" James Foster, 119 East 17th street.
" M. B. Treadwell, 140 Second avenue.

Twenty-seventh Street Church.

Mrs. John Stephenson, 47 East 27th street.
" Richard Kelly, 124 Lexington avenue.
Mrs. Sidney Nichols, 150 East 27th street.
" Nicholas Badeau, 149 East 51st street.
Mrs. Leander M. Delamater.

Thirty-seventh Street Church.

Mrs. Thomas P. Way, 249 Lexington ave.
Mrs. G. J. Hamilton, 325 Lexington ave.

Twenty-fourth Street Church.

Mrs. John M. Dawson, 198 Tenth avenue.
Mrs. John L. Rowe, 409 Ninth avenue.

St. John's Church.

Mrs. Wilber F. Martin, 223 West 49th st.
Mrs. James S. Conover, 239 West 53d st.

Harlem Church.

Mrs. James Stephens, 129th st., n. 4th av.
Mrs. William Graham, 127th street.
Mrs. William Leonard, 127th street, between 4th and 5th avenues.

West Harlem Church.

Mrs. E. H. Brown, 125th st., near 7th ave.
Miss Mary Brown, 125th st., near 7th ave.

Harlem Second Avenue Church.

Mrs. Dr. Wm. Miller, 118th st., n. Ave. A.
Mrs. R. Dudgeon, 315 East Broadway.
Mrs. Thomas Jackson, 2d avenue, corner 124th street.

Beekman Hill Church.

Mrs. Chauncey Shaffer, 420 East 51st st.
Mrs. George Allen, 937 Second avenue.

Yorkville Church.

Mrs. James King, 4th ave., bet. 88th and 89th streets.
Mrs. Joseph Longking, East 77th street.
" William A. Owen, 97 East 87th street.

Forty-fourth Street Church.

Mrs. Charles E. Hartshorn, 440 W. 43d st. | Mrs. James L. Warren, 441 West 44th st.

Lexington Avenue Church.

Miss S. Lounsberry, 345 Lexington avenue. | Mrs. David Morgan, 139 East 53d street.

Sixty-first Street Church.

Mrs. Margaret Roberts, 98 East 60th street.

Perry Street Church.

Mrs. Stephen Merritt, Jr., 307 West 17th street.

Forty-first Street Church.

Mrs. Frank A. Jayne, 28 West 45th street.

Washington Heights Church.

Mrs. D. William Diggs, Fort Washington.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. R. H. Tittle,
" S. R. Spelman,
" R. Kelly,
" J. D. Adams,
Mrs. J. Sudlow,
Miss E. Kennedy,
Mrs. C. Hall,
" Rev. N. Bigelow,
Mrs. W. J. Cunningham.

PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. R. H. Tittle,
" T. C. Newton,
Mrs. S. R. Spelman,
" G. Bell.

CHURCH COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Rev. N. Bigelow,
" P. E. Coon,
" G. Allen,
" W. Ludlam,
" M. Roberts,
" H. Roberts,
Mrs. H. W. Deems,
" S. Holden,
" J. M. Dawson,
" Dr. W. Miller,
Miss M. Hammond,
Mrs. J. L. Van Boskerck.

COMMITTEE FOR THE SICK.

Mrs. Rev. N. Bigelow,
" J. Crouch,
Miss A. E. Oakley,
Mrs. S. B. Wickens,
Mrs. N. Worrall,
" J. D. Adams,
" S. Merritt, Jr.,
" S. Halsted.

READING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Frank A. Jayne,
" M. B. Treadwell,
Miss Carrie Romer,
Miss Mary Brown,
Mrs. D. A. Diggs,
Miss Helen Smith,
Miss L. B. Chamberlain.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Bishop E. S. Janes,
W. B. Thompson,
J. M. Fuller,
John McClain,
George Crouch,
John B. Cornell,
C. C. North,
Dr. Wm. Miller,
James Little,
Henry W. Deems,
Samuel Halsted,
John Romer,
S. R. Spelman,
C. C. Leigh,
S. W. Baker,
Isaac Ostrander,
C. H. Applegate,
John A. Currier,
Peter Valentine,
Jacob L. Dodge,
George Bell,
William H. Dikeman,
Wesley Smith,
G. L. Hamilton,
J. M. Howe,
David W. Price,
R. C. Wandell,
Joel Sammis,
B. F. Howe,
Richard Kelly,
J. H. Ockershausen,
J. Stephenson.

Among the numerous benevolent institutions in the City of New York, none was found for many years fully adequate to the wants of one class of the community—namely, the destitute, aged, and infirm members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Early in the year 1850, a few Christian women engaged in temporary benevolent societies, found the necessities of many of this class were such as to compel them to seek shelter in some public charitable institution, where, unavoidably, they must mingle with society altogether uncongenial and repulsive. Under a sense of this great want, it was thought that some means might be adopted which would relieve without degrading them. Accordingly a meeting was called to devise a plan by which the condition of this portion of the "Household of faith" might be essentially and permanently benefited.

Several ministers and laymen were present by invitation. The proposition was made, and met with favor, to organize a society, the object of which should be to provide an institution in which the aged and infirm members of the church (both male and female, who need such aid) may find a comfortable home, temporal support, and all the benevolent Christian attentions which their circumstances require, and where they may pass the remnant of their days in the enjoyment of all the means of grace peculiar to the church of their choice, and under its fostering care. Several preliminary meetings were held, the result of which was the organization of the Society, June 8th, 1850, known as the "Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of New York." The act of incorporation was passed June 19th, 1851. Venturing upon an experiment which had no precedent, without funds, and having no promise but that of a good cause, a house was hired at No. 16 Horatio street, and occupied for six and a half years, which accommodated an average of twenty-five beneficiaries. Meantime, by the untiring energy and persevering industry of the Board of Managers and the liberality of friends, a spacious building was erected in 1857, on three lots on Forty-second street, near Eighth avenue, two of which were donated by Mr. William Seaman.

The design of the Society so fully commended itself to the benevolent as to secure their confidence, and open the way for a still further extension of its usefulness. In 1868 an adjoining house was purchased and is now in use, for the better convenience of a larger number of applicants. The Society, having been very prosperous, holds its property free from encumbrance, and since its early struggles has met the current expenses without especial embarrassment.

The Board of Managers is composed of ladies, members of the M. E. churches in the city, each church being represented. An Advisory Committee of gentlemen is associated with them, whose judgment and counsels are of very great importance to the Society.

Within the period of its existence, 191 beneficiaries have been received in the Institution: 87 have died, 22 have been otherwise provided for, and 82 remain in the enjoyment of a comfortable home.

This number may appear small, but it must be borne in mind that the beneficiaries are received and provided for for life, and some of those now in the Institution have been there since its first organization, twenty years ago.

MAGDALEN BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

NEW YORK MAGDALEN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Officers

* ——— ———, *First Directress.*
Mrs. J. O. Pond, *Second Directress*, 327 West 23d street.
" William Cripps, *Third Directress*, Brooklyn.
" Charles Fanning, *Treasurer*, 134 East 44th street.
" A. Merwin, *Secretary*, 69 Willoughby street.
" A. A. Redfield, *Recording Secretary*, 68 West 48th street.
Rev. Charles C. Darling, *Chaplain*, 111 East 24th street.

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* In consequence of the resignation of Mrs. Thomas Hastings, as First Directress, her place will remain vacant till the Autumn meeting of the Board.

Managers.

Mrs. A. G. Allen, 83 State st., Brooklyn....	Church of the Pilgrims.
" J. W. Baker, 163 West 11th street....	Reformed Church, Washington square.
" G. P. Bradford, Broadway Hotel.....	Broadway Tabernacle.
" A. Baxter, 11 Pierrepont street.....	Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn.
" H. Brooks.....	Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church.
" C. J. Boggs, Rahway, N. J.....	First Baptist Church, N. Y.
" William Couch, 34 East 37th street....	Presbyterian Church, 37th st. and 5th ave
" L. W. Curtis, 84 Second place	Baptist Church, Pierrepont street.
" C. C. Dodge, 119 Madison avenue.....	Presbyterian Church, Madison ave., N. Y.
" D. Stewart Dodge.....	Beirut, Syria.
" S. Derrickson, 17 W. Washington pl..	Presbyterian Church, 13th street, N. Y.
" Z. S. Ely, 26 West 26th street	Presbyterian Church, Madison ave., N. Y.
" W. Edwards, 110 East 29th street.....	Presbyterian Church, 4th avenue, N. Y.
" Charles Fellows, 497 Fifth avenue.....	Episcopal Church, Madison ave. and 28th st.
" A. M. Fellows, 55 West 25th street....	Collegiate Church, 29th street and 5th ave.
" A. Gillett, 314 East 19th street	St. George's Episcopal Church.
" A. Greenleaf, 257 Washington avenue.	Cong. Church, Clinton avenue, Brooklyn.
" D. Goodrich, 222 East 21st street.....	Trinity Baptist Church, N. Y.
" J. M. Halsted, 18 West 17th street....	Presbyterian Church, 5th ave. and 19th st
" J. W. Hayes.....	Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.
" C. Hoffman, 31 Madison avenue.....	Reformed Church, 23d street, N. Y.
" William Housel, Elm place.....	Church on the Heights, Brooklyn.
" H. B. Jackson, 297 Adelphi street	Rev. Dr. Cuyler's Church, Brooklyn.
" L. Nash, 16 East 22d street.....	Presbyterian Church, 5th ave. and 19th st.
" M. Nicholson, 75 State street.....	St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn.
" J. H. Partridge, Cranford, N. J.....	Broadway Tabernacle.
" E. L. Trowbridge, 39 West 25th st....	Calvary Church, Fourth avenue.
" William Topping, 11 West 21st street.	St. Thomas's Church.

Mrs. R. S. Ireland, *Matron*, 88th street, near 5th avenue.
Miss Fullerton, *Assistant Matron*, 88th street, near 5th avenue.
Miss Bame, *Assistant Matron*, 88th street, near 5th avenue.

Standing Committees.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.

Mrs. A. Merwin, | Mrs. J. H. Partridge,
Miss A. M. Fellows.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Z. S. Ely, | Mrs. A. A. Redfield.

GARDEN COMMITTEE.

Miss Fellows, | Mrs. Pond.

SEWING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. E. L. Trowbridge, | Mrs. J. M. Halsted,
Miss A. M. Fellows.

COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS.

Mrs. A. Merwin, | Miss A. M. Fellows.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Mrs. G. P. Bradford, | Mrs. E. L. Trowbridge,
Mrs. J. H. Partridge.

ADVISORY AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A. Merwin, | J. W. Hayes,
Charles Fanning, | F. Robinson,
James M. Halsted, | J. H. Partridge,
Walter Edwards, Jr.

The New York Magdalen Institution, located on Eighty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, for the last thirty-five years has been under the supervision and direction of a Board of Lady Managers, and from its organization to the present time has been in successful operation.

The object of this Society is to provide a temporary home, protection, and useful occupation for fallen youthful females, who desire to forsake their sinful way of life and return to virtue and respectability.

In the Asylum the inmates receive moral and religious instruction, and are carefully trained for useful employments; and as they give evidence of reformation and ability, they either return to their relatives or are introduced into respectable and remunerative situations.

The records of the Society present numerous instances of reformation, and certificates from families who have employed the objects of its charity, of a most satisfactory and encouraging character.

The sources from whence the Institution is supplied are our criminal and humane institutions, from widowed mothers who are unsuccessful in restraining their wayward daughters, and from personal application from those who are but novices in crime, and seeing the error of their ways, desire the sympathy, the protection, and the aid of the virtuous and the good.

The number of inmates on the first of September was forty-four. The Institution is not sectarian. It is open freely to foreigners and to those born in this country. Protestants and Papists alike participate in its advantages.

The inmates are clothed, fed, and instructed gratuitously; and the funds are supplied chiefly by the contributions of a benevolent and Christian community. The edifice is the property of the Society, without encumbrance, and capable of accommodating one hundred individuals.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

THE AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

NO. 32 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUES.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

Mrs. Charles C. North, *President.*
" C. W. Hawkins, *Honorary President.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. Dr. A. S. Ball, New York.
" William Osborne, Hackensack, N. J.
" Douglass Putnam, Marietta, Ohio.
" H. E. Brown, New York.
" Rev. J. Dowling, Newark, N. J.
" D. Thurston, Winthrop, Me.
" S. J. Goodenough, Wilbraham, Mass.
" Austin Kelly, Brooklyn, N. Y.
" Rev. Dr. Osgood, Springfield, Mass.
" Rev. H. T. Sedgwick, Spencerport, New York.
Mrs. Rev. Marcus Smith, Collamer, N. Y.
" Olivia Devereaux, Preston Hollow, New York.
" W. C. Gildersleeve, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
" Dr. Duffield, Philadelphia, Pa.
" J. Willard, Troy, New York.
" Henry Mather, Binghamton, N. Y.
" Henry Rose, New York.
" E. I. Newbery, Dorchester, Mass.
" A. Wight, Portchester, New York.
" Benjamin Lord, New York.

Mrs. J. M. Hubbard, *Corresponding Secretary.*
" Harris Wilson, *Recording Secretary.*
" S. A. Stone, *Treasurer.*

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" Elias Starr,
" H. L. Meginley,
" G. P. Brush,
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" E. C. Benedict,
" E. W. Chester,
" R. M. Buchanan,
" J. W. Baker,
" G. H. Irwin,
" Dr. S. Smith,
" E. S. West,
" J. R. Willis,
" John Adriance,
" J. Holmes Maghee,
" H. C. Crehore,
" C. I. Boggs,
" S. M. Ambler,
" William T. Runk,
" Dr. E. W. Ranney,
" Thomas Veitch,
" T. Ketchum,
" Eugene Chauvet,
" Dr. Barlow,

Miss Eleanor Burling,
Mrs. J. Journeay,
" S. B. Wickens,
" A. P. Strout,
" J. F. Joy,
" George Peck,
" W. J. Hutchinson,
" Peter Donald,
" H. M. Harris,
" George Day,
" William Hays,
Miss A. Hatfield,
Mrs. J. E. Brown,
" Rev. H. D. Northrup,
" William Dunning,
" Rev. W. S. Mikels,
" Bartholomew Brown,
" Rev. A. Thompson,
" Dr. McCready,
" Stephen Cutter,
" Dr. H. C. Houghton,
" William H. Wilson,
" O. A. Roorbach,
" E. Olin Burling,
" Rima S. Clark.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. C. C. North,
" S. R. I. Bennett,
" S. A. Stone,
" E. W. Chester,
" R. M. Buchanan,

Mrs. S. M. Ambler,
" Harris Wilson,
" James Bayles,
" J. F. Joy,
" E. S. West,

Mrs. H. E. Brown.

Mrs. N. K. Lefevre, *Solicitor.*

AUDITORS.

A. Merwin,

Alfred Edwards.

BOARD OF COUNSELLORS.

Rev. S. H. Tyng, D.D.,
" J. Dowling, D.D.,
" Bishop Ed. Janes,
" G. B. Cheever, D.D.,
C. C. North,

Adon Smith,
Francis P. Schoals,
James O. Bennett,
Albon P. Man,
J. A. H. Bell.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Home School.

Mrs. H. Wilson, 91 Livington st., B'klyn.
" E. Starr, 114 Congress st., Brooklyn.

Mrs. B. W. McCready, 43 East 23d street
" H. E. Brown, 239 East 57th street.

Industrial School No. 1.

Mrs. R. M. Buchanan, Orange, N. J.
" J. Bayles, 34 West 36th street.
" E. W. Chester, 42 West 32d street.
" H. C. Crehore, 136 East 38th street.
Mrs. E. Chauvet, Dobb's Ferry.
" G. Day, 33 West 50th street.
" T. Ketchum, 34 West 26th street
" W. T. Runk, 44 Seventh avenue.
Mrs. B. W. McCready, 43 East 23d street.

Industrial School No. 2.

Mrs. E. S. West, Washington Heights.
" Dr. E. W. Ranney, 440 West 23d st.
" G. H. Irwin, 150 Perry street.
" B. Brown, 29 West 18th street.
" L. J. Hutchinson, 345 West 18th st.
Mrs. S. B. Wickens, 222 West 25th street.
" T. Veitch, 36 West 10th street.
" R. S. Clark, 18 West 25th street.
" Dr. S. Smith, 29 West 42d street.
" Dr. Barlow, 55 East 21st street.
Miss E. Burling, 372 West 32d street.

Industrial School No. 3.

Mrs. J. E. Brown, 232 East 62d street.
" H. A. Scovell, 309 West 26th street.
Mrs. Rev. H. D. Northrup, 165 W. 23d st.
" E. O. Burling, Bergen.
Mrs. H. Zabriskie, 131 West 21st street.

Industrial School No. 4.

Mrs. S. M. Ambler, 5 Sixty-ninth street, West of 10th avenue.
" C. J. Boggs, Rahway, N. J.
" A. P. Strout, 126 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.
Mrs. Wm. H. Hays, 13 East 40th street.
" George Peck, Inwood.
" Stephen Cutter, 228 East 12th street.
" Dr. H. C. Houghton, 3 East 33d st.
" W. H. Wilson, 81 Orchard street.

Industrial School No. 5.

Mrs. P. Donald, 35 West 46th street.
Miss J. Penfold, 87 Fifth avenue.
" M. E. K. Richardson, 16 East 23d st.
" M. Montgomery, 56 West 48th street.
Miss A. Hatfield, 149 West 34th street.
" C. Suydam, 18 West 37th street.
Mrs. Corwin, 110 East 26th street.
" R. Gould, 22 West 28th street.

Industrial School No. 6.

Mrs. H. M. Harris, 50 West 32d street.
" J. Holmes Maghee, 16 East 54th st.
" J. Journeay, 306 East 15th street.
Mrs. J. F. Joy, Englewood, N. J.
" J. Adriance, 51 East 25th street.
" J. R. Willis, 39 East 29th street.

Industrial School No. 7.

Mrs. E. W. Chester, 42 West 32d street.
" Rev. A. Thompson, 320 W. 30th st.
Mrs. H. C. Crehore, 136 East 38th street.
" J. Bayles, 34 West 36th street.
Mrs. G. B. Watts, 24 West 45th street.

Industrial School No. 8.

Mrs. G. P. Brush, 79 Greenwich avenue.
" Rev. W. S. Mikels, 244 West 17th st.
" J. W. Baker, 163 West 11th street.
Mrs. W. H. Dunning, 154 West 16th st.
" I. Humphrey, 364 West 15th street.
" F. Wiley, 345 Eighteenth street.

Industrial School No. 9.

Mrs. O. A. Roorbach, 413 East 50th street.
" S. R. I. Bennett, 233 East 57th st.
Mrs. E. C. Benedict, 10 West 10th street.
" J. E. Brown, 232 East 62d street.
Miss F. I. Hubbard, 233 East 57th street.

Finance and Office.

Mrs. C. C. North, Scarboro.
" S. A. Stone, 36 West 10th street.
Mrs. M. I. Hubbard, 233 East 57th street
" S. M. Ambler, 5 Sixty-ninth street.

Nurseries.

Mrs. Dr. E. W. Ranney, 440 West 23d st.
" J. Bayles, 34 West 36th street.
Mrs. E. W. Chester, 42 West 32d street.
" E. S. West, Washington Heights.

Collections.

Mrs. E. Starr, 114 Congress street, B'klyn. | Mrs. R. M. Buchanan, Orange, N. J.
Mrs. T. Veitch, Inwood.

Locating Children.

Mrs. S. R. I. Bennett, 233 East 57th street. | Mrs. M. I. Hubbard, 233 East 57th street.

Publishing and Printing.

Mrs. S. R. I. Bennett, 233 East 57th street. | Mrs. M. I. Hubbard, 233 East 57th street.
Mrs. H. E. Brown, 239 East 57th street.

Housekeeping and Repairs.

Mrs. S. A. Stone, 36 West 10th street. | Mrs. E. W. Chester, 42 West 32d street.
Mrs. G. P. Brush, 79 Greenwich avenue.

Dorcas Committee.

Mrs. S. A. Stone, 36 West 10th street.
" J R. Willis, 39 East 29th street.
Mrs. J. W. Baker, 163 West 11th street.
" G. P. Brush, 79 Greenwich avenue.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

June.

Mrs. Dr. Barlow, | Mrs. E. C. Benedict,
Mrs. R. S. Clark.

July.

Mrs. G. P. Brush, | Mrs. B. W. McCready,
Mrs. W. S. Mikels.

August.

Mrs. J. C. Angell, | Mrs. S. A. Stone,
Mrs. E. O. Burling.

September.

Mrs. E. Chauvet, | Mrs. J. Bayles,
Mrs. William H. Wilson.

October.

Mrs. L. J. Hutchinson, | Mrs. W. H. Hayes,
Mrs. W. H. Dunning.

November.

Mrs. C. I. Boggs, | Mrs. J. Journeay,
Mrs. H. C. Houghton.

December.

Miss E. Burling, | Mrs. J. W. Baker,
Mrs. T. Ketchum.

January.

Mrs. William T. Runk, | Mrs. G. W. Irwin,
Mrs. S. Cutter.

February.

Mrs. S. B. Wickens, | Mrs. A. P. Strout,
Mrs. B. Brown.

March.

Mrs. J. Adriance, | Mrs. P. Donald,
Miss A. Hatfield.

April.

Mrs. H. M. Harris, | Mrs. J. H. Maghee,
Mrs. A. Thompson.

May.

Mrs. Dr. E. W. Ranney, | Mrs. G. Day,
Mrs. J. F. Joy.

Young females of good moral character, destitute of funds, friends, or home, shall be received into this Institution by order of a Manager, or at the discretion of the Matron, until their cases can be examined, after which, if approved as worthy applicants, they shall be boarded and employed till suitable places can be found for them; with the understanding that in all cases they shall conform strictly to the rules of the house, accept cheerfully such situations or service-places as may be deemed suitable, and endeavor to acquit themselves creditably. Adults applying for admission after having been once provided with a good situation, will be required to pay fifty cents per week for board, unless it be specially remitted by the House Committee. Invalids may not be admitted.

Friendless and destitute girls, under the age of fourteen and over three years of age, and boys under ten and over three years old, either orphans or abandoned by their parents, may be received and provided for until permanent homes in Christian families can be secured for them, by adoption or otherwise. It is requested that those making application in behalf of children, present a written statement embracing such particulars as may be known of their history, viz.: age, name, birth-place, name of parents, occupation, religion, country, &c.; that a correct record may be entered on the Home Register. Also, that a line may be obtained from some regular physician, certifying that the child is in good health. Children for whom admission to the Home is desired, should have a permit signed by a member of the Committee or Board. They may then be placed in charge of the Matron until their cases shall have been considered and acted on officially.

All inmates of the Institution, of sufficient age, shall be expected, after putting their own clothing in order, to appropriate a suitable portion of their time to manual labor while they remain, and to be under the control and direction of the Matron. They must at no time leave the House without her permission, until regularly dismissed. They will be expected to rise and retire at the hours specified, keep their rooms well arranged, be neat and tidy in dress and person, industrious during working

hours, and listen attentively to such advice as shall be given by the Managers, Matron, or Visitors. They will also be expected to endeavor, here and elsewhere, to learn and perform faithfully the duties belonging to their several spheres in life, that they may thus become a blessing to themselves and others.

The discipline of the Institution shall be strictly parental in its character. Unquestioning obedience is required of the children, and the order and decorum of a well-regulated Christian family shall be carefully observed.

Those applying for children or adults, must in all cases furnish satisfactory reference. In cases of children where adoption or apprenticeship is proposed, final action on the application must be referred to the Executive Committee, or a Sub-Committee duly appointed.

A stated correspondence shall be held with all persons to whom the children may be given or apprenticed. The Managers of the Institution shall act as the guardians of such children as are committed to their care, not only when under their direct supervision, but also in the case of death of foster-parents, or of the unfaithfulness of any who may have them in their charge.

Application may be made at the Home—Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 2 to 5 o'clock, P.M.

A donation to the Society of $20 entitles the donor to a Life-Membership, and to a copy of *The Advocate* for life.

Suggestions relative to Applications for Children as Assistants, or Members of the Family Circle.

In a majority of cases these applications are made either by those, or through those who, being subscribers to our paper, are acquainted with the principles of our Society, and actuated by the pure desire to benefit those whom they would receive into their families. But this is not always the case. Occasionally we receive applications from persons with whom the benefit of the child is quite a minor consideration. This kind of application has of late seemed to be on the increase, and perhaps it may not be inappropriate again to state what are the views of the Board on this point.

1st. They desire to secure for those whom they transfer to the guardianship of others, good religious, moral, and domestic influences.

2d. A kind, firm, judicious, and uniform treatment.

3d. Suitable instruction in the various departments of housewifery; on which account they greatly prefer to place such young girls as are not adopted, with ladies who keep few or no domestics, and themselves take an active part in their own family arrangements.

4th. For the same class they desire such school advantages "as are needful for persons in the ordinary ranks of life."

5th. Persons applying for children must bring testimonials as to character, circumstances, etc.; and here the Board would respectfully suggest the importance of procuring such testimonials—not from a man's mere business acquaintance, but from persons whose knowledge extends to his wife and family circle, and his social characteristics. These are main points of inquiry; and it is hoped those who recommend persons as fit to be intrusted with our children, will consider the serious responsibility which such a recommendation involves.

6th. Persons applying for children by letter, will save both parties much time and trouble by at once stating particulars: the number and circumstances of their family; their proximity to church and Sabbath-schools; the intellectual, moral, and social characteristics preferred in a child; the kind of work likely to be required; the amount of schooling likely to be received, etc.

7th. In families where apprentices or young men are employed, a more vigilant oversight will be expected.

8th. Guardians and children will be allowed three months' trial, at the expiration of which the child may be either indentured or returned to the Home.

9th. The Board will, in all cases, expect to hear respecting a child's welfare and conduct, within six weeks after its transfer to a Guardian's family. The non-compliance with this requirement causes them much anxiety, and the Secretary much unnecessary labor.

10th. For children under nine years of age, the Board would gladly accept good homes in either city or country; but those over nine they seldom place in any but a country home.

The Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth street, New York, was erected in 1848, by the American Female Guardian Society. Its charter was granted, and its Board of Counsellors appointed, by the Legislature, in 1849. It was chartered as an American Society, because it receives beneficiaries from every section of the country and of all nationalities.

The whole number of beneficiaries received into the Institution has been over 16,000. Hundreds

of those once children have now attained their majority and assumed honorable positions in life. Many, both adults and children, have given a living and dying testimony of gratitude to their benefactors, which, together with their well-doing, has been an ample reward for all the toil and expense incurred in their behalf.

Nine Home Industrial Schools are connected with the Institution, composed of hundreds of mendicant girls and boys—beneath the level of the public schools—who are gathered from the streets, and receive instruction and protection that may save them from the influence and the doom of the lost.

The Society has published a periodical, known as *The Advocate and Guardian*, since 1835. Its present circulation is over 28,000 semi-monthly, It has ever exerted a healthful and saving influence, by disseminating correct principles and inciting to well-doing. As the organ of the Society it also aids materially in procuring supplies for the Home, and introducing the children of want and sorrow to permanent foster-homes, where they are trained for usefulness. This department is entirely self-sustaining.

Besides the 16,000 beneficiaries who have been received and aided, as above stated, many similar institutions, the out-growth of this work, have been established in various sections since the New York Home was chartered. Could the aggregate of good thus achieved be fully presented, it would require no further proof to show that far larger benefits have accrued to the community through these agencies than the outlay required to sustain them.

The Home has no endowment, consequently it is dependent upon the charities of the benevolent for means to continue its good work.

Aims of the American Female Guardian Society.

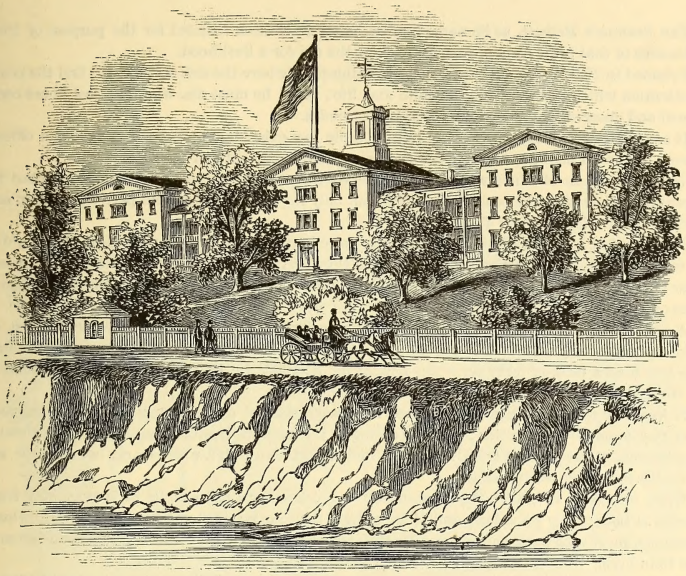
1st. The Society aims to rescue from degradation, physical and moral, the children of want, homelessness, and sorrow, wherever found, who may be committed to the Society in accordance with its charter; and after a suitable probation in their Institution, to learn to what they are best adapted, etc., to secure for them permanent country homes in Christian families.

2d. To reach as many as possible of this same exposed class of children, who, though prevented by surrounding circumstances from becoming Home beneficiaries as inmates, may, nevertheless, be withdrawn from the education of the city street, taught habits of industry and propriety of conduct, the knowledge of the Bible, etc., and surrounded by influences that may be protective and saving.

(Several hundred of this class receive food, raiment, instruction, and watch-care through the agency of the Society.)

3d. To afford a place and means of protection for destitute, respectable young women, without employment, friends, or home, and within the age and circumstances of temptation.

4th. To aid and encourage destitute American widows with small children, to avoid a separation as long as practicable, by furnishing apparel, bedding, etc., at discretion; securing remunerative employment, as far as it may be obtained, and also to admonish the unwary of the moral pitfalls that often abound in the pathway of the lowly.



SEAMEN'S RETREAT.

SEAMEN'S FUND AND RETREAT.

STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK.

Board of Trustees.

Clarkson Crolius, *President.*

Hon. A. Oakey Hall,	John B. Spafford,
John M. Carnochan,	Lemuel H. Hopkins,
George F. Thomas,	Abraham H. Wood,
John M. Ferrier,	Daniel L. Clawson,
Jeremiah Briggs,	James R. Robinson.

Finance Committee.

Daniel L. Clawson, *Chairman.*

John M. Ferrier, | Abraham H. Wood.

Officers of the Institution.

Dr. Charles H. King, *Physician-in-Chief.*
" Oscar T. Sherman, *House Physician.*
" D. H. Johnson, *Second Assistant-Physician and Apothecary.*
Rev. R. T. Howard, *Chaplain.*
David A. Edgar, Jr., *Superintendent.*
Joseph Perkins, *Secretary.*
Alexander W. McIntyre, *Office Clerk and Collector.*

The Seamen's Retreat, as its name implies, is an institution founded for the purpose of treating the diseases of that large class of men that follow the sea for a livelihood.

Founded in 1831, it has ever since been a resting-place where the sick sailor could find the comforts and attention which restored him to health and life; or, if he must die, where his last hours could be softened and cheered by the sympathies of his comrades.

It seems that, previous to the year 1831, a State law existed, allowing the Quarantine officers to impose a tax on all persons, whether passengers or sailors, who entered the port.

The money thus obtained was partly employed to support the Marine Hospital attached to the Quarantine, where all alike could be treated—but only for four months—and partly to sustain several charitable institutions in New York.

The manifest injustice of compelling sailors to relinquish even a small portion of their hard earnings towards supporting institutions from which they derived no benefit, was so keenly felt by several of our citizens, some of whom belonged to the Nautical and Marine Societies, that they united their efforts and succeeded in effecting a change.

A law was passed by the Legislature appointing a Board of Trustees of the Seamen's Fund, and a portion of the money then in the hands of the Quarantine Commissioners was passed to the former. From this fund a farm of forty acres was bought for $10,000, the buildings then on the ground being used for the accommodation of patients.

It was soon necessary, however, to erect a more substantial edifice to meet the increasing requirements put upon the Institution; and, accordingly, the present Hospital was built. It is situated on rising ground, about 200 feet from the shore, and 25 feet above high water-mark, between the second and third landings on Staten Island.

Every necessary to furnish the storm-tossed and sick sailor a home while he is recovering from his ailments is bountifully provided; and it is certain that no hospital exists in our country where the seaman can meet with better appliances for the treatment of his diseases, or where he can feel more at home than here.

The location of the Hospital is unsurpassed, being in close proximity to the sea, whose invigorating breezes assist in restoring the sons of Neptune to their wonted strength.

The blow inflicted on American commerce by the war made itself felt in the affairs of the Retreat in the latter years of the strife and ever since. In addition, a great many refuse to pay the tax which supports the Institution. These causes have combined to place it in a precarious condition.

Efforts have been made at various times to have the United States Government send those here who have paid the United States tax on seamen; but other interests more powerful have hitherto defeated the endeavor. It is to be hoped such an arrangement may be concluded, and thus help to save from increasing danger the perpetuity of the Institution.

Among those who have devoted their labors to the welfare of the Retreat, may be mentioned the names of Captains C. H. Marshall, J. Whetton, J. M. Ferrier, and other members of the Marine Society; Pelatiah Perit, Esq., Hon. C. Crolius, Judge D. L. Clawson, and very many others.

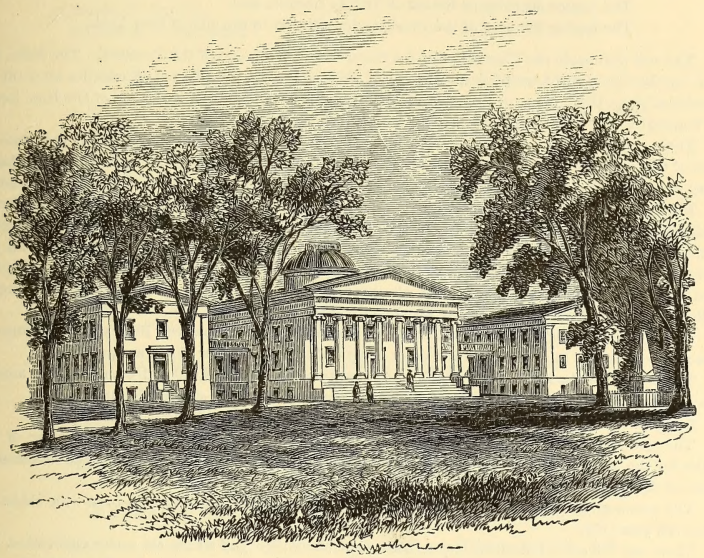
In order to set forth more clearly the beneficent work performed by the Retreat, it may be stated that since the origin of the Institution there have been within its walls, under treatment as patients, a total of 57,454, of which there were

Cured	46,433
Relieved, and by request	8,271
Died	750
Total	57,454

The daily average number of patients through the year is about 110.

The average duration of treatment of all admitted is about 25 days.

All kinds of disease are presented in those coming here—the results of the sailor's dissolute habits while on shore, and also of his toilsome labors on ship-board.



THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR.

THE SAILOR'S SNUG HARBOR.

STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK.

An Institution located on the north part of Staten Island, within view of the bay and city of New York, is one of the most valuable institutions for which it was designed, viz., for aged, decrepit, and worn-out seamen, in our country—perhaps we might justly say, in the world.

The Sailors' Snug Harbor was endowed by Robert Richard Randall, by will bearing date June 1, 1801; incorporated February 6, 1806.

The property left by Mr. Randall for the Sailors' Snug Harbor consisted of about twenty-one acres lying in the Fifteenth Ward of the city of New York, together with two or three lots in the First Ward. It was the intention of the donor to have the Hospital built upon a part of the ground in the Fifteenth Ward; but, in consequence of the rapid growth of the city and the great rise in the value of property within its limits, and also, perhaps, considering the habits and character of seamen, the Trustees became fully convinced that the benevolent design of the testator would be more extensively carried into effect by reserving the whole of the ground in their possession as a source of revenue for the support of the Institution, and very wisely concluded to address a memorial requesting permission to improve and lease out their ground in the city, and locate the Institution somewhere in the vicinity.

In April, 1828, the Legislature granted their request, and passed an act authorizing the change.

In pursuance thereof, the Trustees, in May, 1831, purchased the land on which the Hospital is now located. Captain Randall's will was for a long time contested by individuals claiming to be his heirs. After passing through the usual courts in the State of New York, it was finally, in March, 1830, settled forever by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The will of Captain Randall is very carefully drawn, and the gentlemen named are, by virtue of the office they hold, Trustees, viz.:—

The Mayor and Recorder of the city of New York.
The President of the Chamber of Commerce in the city of New York.
The President and Vice-President of the Marine Society of the city of New York.
The Senior Minister or Rector of Trinity Church, and
The Senior Minister of the Presbyterian Church in the city of New York.

The will also made the Chancellor of the State of New York one of the Trustees. The State, however, by the Constitution adopted in November, 1846, abolished the office of Chancellor after the first Monday of July, 1847; consequently, the Trustees were deprived of the valuable aid of the Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, and whoever might have succeeded that gentleman.

These gentlemen, and their successors in office, were declared a body corporate by the name and style of the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor in the city of New York, and authority given them to make such rules and regulations for the government of the corporation as they should deem proper.

Here the men of the sea, when worn out and unfit for sea-service, may find a truly comfortable resting-place for their remaining years, where everything is provided for them. They are comfortably clothed, and furnished with good, substantial food and abundance of vegetables, and have all their necessary wants supplied. The inmates have very little to occupy them; they, however, employ their time mostly in making baskets and mats, the proceeds of which, in the course of a year, amount to, at the least calculation, $20,000, all of which is for their own benefit.

Their religious instruction is attended to, conceding to all, however, liberty of conscience. A library for their use, and several of the daily papers of the city of New York, are provided.

The income of the Institution, which amounted to a trifle over $4,000 in 1806, now (1870) amounts to a little over $100,000, a sum barely sufficient to maintain between 400 and 500 men.

Large and extensive buildings have been erected on the property.

The gentlemen who have from time to time acted as Trustees, are surely deserving of high praise for the able manner in which they have fulfilled the trust committed to them and increased the funds of the Institution.

The number of men at the present date is about 400, one-half being foreign-born—the oldest man being 102 years old.

There are 150 acres belonging to the Institution, about eighty of which are under cultivation, from which all the vegetables, milk, and eggs used in the Institution are procured. Very much has been accomplished within the last two years towards improving the land and beautifying the grounds attached to the Institution by the present Governor, and much more will be done as soon as the income will warrant.

The following persons have been acting Trustees since the incorporation of the Board:—

As Chancellors.

John Lansing, Jr.,
James Kent,
Nathan Sanford,
Samuel Jones,
Reuben H. Walworth.

As Mayors of the City of New York.

De Witt Clinton,
Marinus Willet,
John Ferguson,
Jacob Radcliff,
Cadwallader D. Colden,
Stephen Allen,
William Paulding,
Philip Hone,
Walter Bowne,
Gideon Lee,
Cornelius W. Lawrence,
Aaron Clark,
Isaac L. Varian,
Robert H. Morris,
James Harper,
William F. Havemeyer,
Andrew H. Mickle,
William V. Brady,
Caleb S. Woodhull,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,
Jacob A. Westervelt,
Daniel F. Tieman,
Fernando Wood,
George Opdyke,
John T. Hoffman,
A. Oakey Hall.

As Recorders of the City of New York.

Pierre C. Van Wyck,
Josiah Ogden Hoffman,
Richard Riker,
Peter A. Jay,
Robert H. Morris,
Frederick A. Talmadge,
John B. Scott,
Francis R. Tillou,
James M. Smith,
George D. Barnard,
John T. Hoffman,
John K. Hackett.

As Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce.

John Murray,
Cornelius Ray,
William Bayard,
Robert Lenox,
Isaac Carow,
James De Peyster Ogden,
James G. King,
Moses H. Grinnell,
Elias Hicks,
Peletiah Perit,
William E. Dodge.

As Presidents of the Marine Society.

James Farquhar,
John Whetton,
Charles H. Marshall,
John M. Ferrier.

As Vice-Presidents of the Marine Society.

Thomas Farrar,
William Whitlock,
James Lovitt,
Thomas H. Merry,
William Thompson,
Jeremiah Dickerson,
Thomas Dunham,
Ambrose Snow.

As Senior Minister and Rector of Trinity Church.

Benjamin Moore, D.D.,
John H. Hobart, D.D.,
William Berrian, D.D.,
Morgan Dix, D.D.

As Senior Minister of the Presbyterian Church in New York.

John Rodgers, D.D.,
Philip Melancthon Whelpley,
William W. Phillips, D.D.,
William M. Paxton, D.D.

Officers of the Institution—1870.

Thomas Melville, *Governor.*
Charles J. Jones, *Chaplain.*
S. V. R. Bogert, *Physician.*
Joseph Greenleaf, *Treasurer.*
Thomas Greenleaf, *Assist. Treasurer.*
Samuel Cobb, *Agent.*

THE COLORED HOME.

THE COLORED HOME.

SIXTY-FIFTH STREET, BELOW FIRST AVENUE.

Advisers.

Mr. John Jay,
" Stephen Cambreleng,
" Archibald Russell,
" David Hoadley,
" R. M. Blatchford,
James D. Fitch, M.D.,
Mr. James B. Colgate,
Dr. Whitall,
Mr. William E. Dodge,
" Richard Hunt.

Rev. Mr. Horton, *Chaplain.*
Peter Neil, *Steward.*
Mrs. Elizabeth Hagar, *Matron.*

Medical Department.

Samuel Whitall, M.D., *Resident Physician.*
Amos W. Abbott, M.D., *House Physician.*
Forster J. Maynard, M.D., *Assistant House Physician.*

MEDICAL COUNCIL.

James D. Fitch, M.D.,
J. S. Thebaud, M.D.,
F. J. Bumstead, M.D.,
J. B. Reynolds, M.D.,
L. Voss, M.D.,
Erskine Mason, M.D.

OFFICERS.

Miss C. L. Westerlo, *First Directress*, 109½ East 40th street.
Mrs. F. F. Randolph, *Second Directress*, 297 Fifth avenue.
" James B. Colgate, *Treasurer*, Yonkers, New York.
" James Robertson, *Corresponding Secretary*, 54 West 36th street.
Miss M. W. Booth, *Recording Secretary*, 33 East 9th street.

HONORARY OFFICERS.

Mrs. M. A. Wells,
Mrs. S. J. Beebe.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. F. S. Winston, 18 West 31st street.
" B. B. Atterbury, Park avenue, N.E. cor. 31st street.
" William E. Dodge, 225 Madison ave.
" James G. Belknap, 465 W. 22d street.
" J. C. Hull, 61st street, East River.
" Anson G. Phelps, 12 E. 14th street.
" John J. Phelps, 219 Madison avenue.
" Richard Hunt, 49 West 35th street.
" J. Van Buren, 88 East 10th street.
Mrs. Charles E. Dodge.
" A. G. P. Stokes, 231 Madison avenue.
" C. R. Roberts, 12 East 40th street.
" Jos. Low, 20 East 22d street.
Miss S. S. Phelps, 231 Madison avenue.
" Palmer, 332 East 50th street.
" Van Buren, 88 East 10th street.
" Monell, 43 Fifth avenue.
" Stuart, 11 East 36th street.
" Blakeman, 28 West 37th street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Hull,
" Winston,
" Randolph,
Miss Westerlo,
Mrs. Belknap,
" Dodge,
" Hunt,
" John J. Phelps.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

comprises the entire Board of Officers and Managers, two of whom serve each month in turn.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES AND REPAIRS.

Miss Westerlo,
Mrs. Randolph,
Mrs. Darrah,
" Dodge,
Mrs. Hull.

HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Van Buren,
" Atterbury,
Mrs. Hull,
" Belknap.

READING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Low,
" Charles Dodge,
" Darrah,
" Randolph,
" Dodge,
" Winston,
" Belknap,
" Phelps,

Mrs. Van Buren,
" Robertson,
Miss Westerlo,
" S. S. Phelps,
" Blakeman,
" Palmer,
" M. W. Booth,
" Mellick.

CLOTHING COMMITTEE.

Miss Westerlo, | Mrs. F. F. Randolph,
Mrs. Hull.

SHATZEL FUND COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Winston, | Mrs. Randolph,
" Mrs. Belknap, | " Hull.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Mr. James Robertson, | Miss M. W. Booth.

The Society began its work in 1839, with 12 pensioners; now 800, more or less, are cared for annually in the Institution. The average number in the "Home" is 215, fluctuating from 150 in the summer to 300 during the winter. The "Home" consists of four distinct departments—Hospital, Home for the Aged and Indigent, Nursery, and Lying-in Department. The number of admissions to the "Hospital" is greater than to the other three divisions combined.

In the "Home" are many who have been inmates for a number of years; one, especially, has been in the Institution nearly twenty-four years.

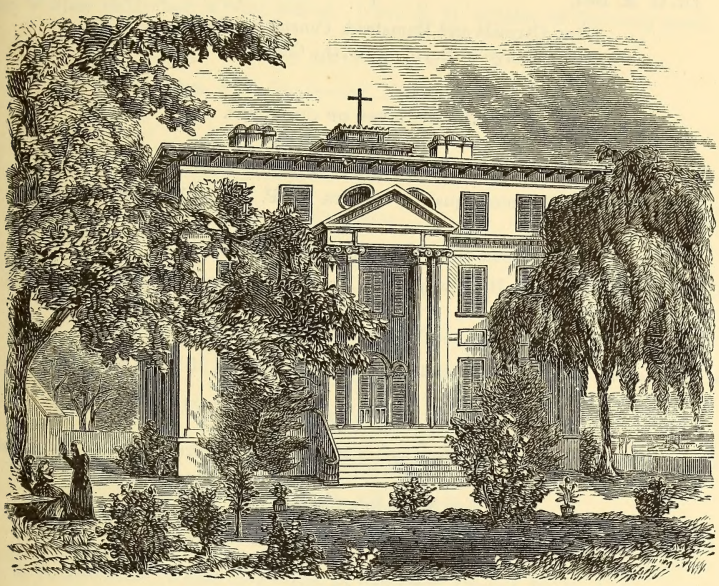
The "Lying-in Department" has admitted to it, annually, fifty females, who leave when able—some for places of service among respectable and Christian people; others, it is feared, for their old haunts of misery and vice.

The "Nursery" consists of children over three years of age who cannot be admitted into the Colored Orphan Asylum. The average number in this department is about twenty. While all is doubtless done for these children, in the way of mental and religious culture, that could be expected in an Institution of this kind, they have not all the advantages that could be desired.

The charity is designed for the colored poor of the city and county of New York. These are received on application to the Superintendent of the Out-Door Poor, George Kellock, corner of Third avenue and Eleventh street. All others must apply to the Resident Physician at the Home, and pay a stipulated price in advance, as agreed upon at the time of admission. Under these regulations, all who apply are admitted, provided they be needy, and willing to comply with the rules of the Institution.

The number of colored people admitted to the "Home" during the past year has been 531, of whom 391 were hospital patients; thus, including those who were inmates at the beginning of the year, the Institution has benefited, relieved, and given protection to 771 since the last report.

Applications for admission may be made to Dr. Samuel Whitall, at the Home.



THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

THE HOUSE OF MERCY, NEW YORK.

FOOT OF EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET, NORTH RIVER.

Founded in 1854, by Mrs. William Richmond.

TRUSTEES.

Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., 38 E. 22d st.
Charles Ely, Gramercy Park House.
Henry Chauncey, 25 Washington square.
Charles W. Sandford, 462 West 22d street.
William Kemble, 52 West 25th street.
John Pyne, 14 Wall street.
Clarence G. Mitchell, 92 Broadway.
Thomas P. Cummings, 50 Howard street.
Hon. Edward Haight, 15 Nassau street.
Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, D.D., Gen. Theo. Seminary, West 20th street.
" C. E. Swope, D.D., 23 East 24th st.
" Morgan Dix, S.T.D., 7 Church street.
William H. Guion, 71 Wall street.
William C. Gilman, 19 West 31st street.
Allan Campbell, 122 Lexington avenue.

MANAGERS.

Rev. George F. Seymour, | Charles Ely,
Hon. Edward Haight.

C. G. Mitchell, *Secretary.* | Hon. Edward Haight, *Treasurer.*

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. C. M. Bell, | Dr. Stuyvesant Morris.

Drs. Carmalt and Bumstead, *Consulting Surgeons.*
Rev. George F. Seymour, D.D., *Chaplain.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHURCHES.

St. Michael's.

Mrs. A. V. Williams, 39 Union square. | Mrs. W. P. Dixon, 104th st., Broadway.

Intercession.

Mrs. C. H. Wilmerding, 64 Broadway. | Mrs. Aug. F. Smith, 47 West 22d street.

Trinity Church.

Mrs. T. Egleston, Jr., 10 Fifth avenue. | Miss J. McCrea, 15 West 24th street.

St. Paul's Chapel.

Mrs. Gerard Stuyvesant, 191 Madison ave. | Miss Alice Sandford, 462 West 22d street

St. John's Chapel.

Miss C. A. Butler, 241 West 14th street.

Trinity Chapel.

Miss Ellen Kemble, *Assistant Teacher*, 52 West 25th street.

St. Luke's Church.

Miss Mary Lasher, 235 West 51st street.

Incarnation.

Miss M. E. Hyer, 88 Madison avenue.

Calvary.

Miss H. S. Hall, 107 West 16th street.

St. Clement's.

Mrs. John Buckley, Jr., 124 West 22d street.

Transfiguration.

Mrs. William H. Guion, 56 West 46th st. | Miss A. Stevenson, 12 Fifth avenue.

Christ Church.

Mrs. William Kain, 257 West 34th street.

Ascension.

Mrs. Theodore Timpson, 124 Fifth avenue.

St. Thomas.

Mrs. William Habirshaw, 6 West 48th st. | Mrs. E. M. Willett, 13 Gramercy park.

St. Bartholomew's.

Mrs. A. J. Vanderpoel, 1 West 16th street.

Holy Communion.

Mrs. E. Guyon, 51 East 20th street.

St. Ann's.

Miss H. E. Crolius, 310 West 26th street.

Zion.

Miss Bushnell, 385 Fifth avenue.

St. Peter's.

Mrs. J. N. Wells, 414 West 22d street.

Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Mrs. J. Tuttle Smith, 156 Madison avenue.

Grace Chapel.

Mrs. H. E. Lawrence, 56 East 25th street. | Mrs. S. H. Cornell, 313 East 13th street.

Heavenly Rest.

Miss M. E. Hall, 339 West 34th street.

St. Timothy's.

Miss M. Bloodgood, 263 West 52d street.

Holy Apostles.

Mrs. M. M. Caleb, 356 West 28th street.

Mrs. James Bettner, *Representative at Large*, 23 West 16th street.

The House of Mercy, an Institution for the reformation of girls between the ages of twelve and twenty, is situated at the foot of West Eighty-sixth street, on the Hudson river. It was founded in 1854, by Mrs. William Richmond.

In 1863 she resigned its management into the hands of the Sisters of St. Mary. During the year 1869 and the present year, the old building has been thoroughly repaired, and a new building erected adjoining the old, with a chapel attached, and containing an infirmary, with beds for twenty patients, dormitory, laundry, etc. At the present time the Institution has accommodations for one hundred persons.

The great want which the House of Mercy has unceasingly felt from the beginning is soon to be supplied, when the new building which is now in process of erection is completed. It will probably be ready for occupancy in the course of next spring. The corner-stone was laid by the Bishop of New York on Saturday, the 16th day of October last, in the presence of Bishops Southgate, Lay, and Quintard, a large number of the clergy and laity of the city and vicinity, and the trustees and friends of the Institution. The occasion was one of great interest. The reminiscences of the past, as related in the address of the Rev. Dr. Peters, were listened to with deep attention. He paid a just and beautiful tribute to the memory of Mrs. Richmond, who began the work and gave to it the closing years of her life.

Mrs. Richmond's successors, the Sisterhood of St. Mary, who include the care of the House of Mercy among their labors, received well-deserved commendation.

Woman's work in the Church of God had a most touching and satisfactory illustration on that day in the spacious old hall of the house. There were the Sisters, reluctantly present, because they shrink from observation save when their active services are in demand; there were the fruits of their six years' labor and devotion in a well-ordered establishment, admirable in its arrangements and appointments for neatness and taste and the adaptation of means to ends; and there the object of all their thought, and care, and toil, the household of nearly fifty members rescued from destruction, "clothed and in their right mind," fallen women, being reclaimed by the power of the Holy Spirit through the ministry of woman; there were the lady associates, who have ever been zealous and busy, and successful in their outside labors in behalf of the Institution; and there were the bishops, rejoiced to see before them a happy instance of what they had so strongly endorsed and commended in their last pastoral letter, the associated work of women in the varied fields of labor for Christ. The event of the day, the laying of the corner-stone of a second building of the House of Mercy, was prophetic of a bright future for the Institution, and made all the assembled guests buoyant with encouragement and hope for its ultimate and permanent success. The addition of this second building, when completed, will mark an era in the history of the House of Mercy; the amount of room will be more than doubled. A spacious chapel, specially constructed and adapted for the sacred purposes of worship, will be secured; the appliances and conveniences necessary for the proper and comfortable management and conduct of so large an establishment will be greatly increased. Henceforth it will be possible to separate and classify the inmates, to seclude the reformed and such as are yielding to the blessed influences of the Gospel from the demoralizing effect of intimate association with those who come or are sent to the Institution fresh from scenes of dissipation and vice. It would be difficult adequately to convey to those who are practically unacquainted with the nature and details of the work the relief which this arrangement of separation and classification will give, and the promise which it holds out of more abundant success for the future in the recovery of the fallen.

The new building of the House of Mercy, New York, will occupy a beautiful site overhanging the Hudson river, and fronting on Eighty-sixth street and the New Riverside Boulevard. It is being built of sandstone and red brick, relieved with dressings of Ohio stone. On entering the principal door access is to be had to a spacious hall; opening out of this are offices, and beyond a broad staircase of iron ascending to the upper stories. On the floor above is a corridor ninety feet in length, lighted by windows taken from the old oratory, and connecting the present building with the chapel, dining-hall, and the school-rooms. The chapel is about fifty feet in length, terminating at the eastern end in a circular apse; the altar and reredos will be of carved stone, supported by pillars of polished marble, the sanctuary being laid with encaustic tiles. At the west end on each side of the door are stalls for the Sisters, and above these, behind an open arcade, are two concealed galleries, one for visitors, the other for the sick. The roof of the chapel is open-timbered, ceiled with yellow pine, the wall-posts resting on carved stone corbels; the stained glass will be imported from England. In the second story are placed the infirmary, a Sisters' room, bath-room, and a mortuary; over these will be a long dormitory divided into little rooms by a low wainscot partition, having curtained doors, and at the extreme end two bed-rooms for the Sisters in charge. In the basement are laundries, the kitchen, pantries, and store-rooms. The roof of the chapel will be surmounted by a slender bell-turret rising to the height of eighty-eight feet. It is proposed eventually to remove the present frame mansion and to complete a large quadrangle, enclosing the property of the Institution with permanent buildings in the style of that now erecting.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The history of the establishment of the House of Industry at the Five Points is so well known, that it is unnecessary to recur to it in detail. The Five Points of New York has unfortunately acquired a most notorious distinction. Originally it was a low, swampy pond, which was gradually filled up, and as it became susceptible of occupation, was the resort of the poor, dissolute population, which always exists in a large town. The locality, however, by degrees became so notoriously disorderly that it was not considered safe for a respectable man to pass through it. It was common for persons from the country to request the protection of the police that they might visit the scenes of crime and dissipation rampant there at all times. There were underground passages connecting blocks of houses on different streets, and the well-known names of Cow Bay and Murderer's Alley were too sadly characteristic. It was a God-forsaken place, where neither education nor religion was permitted to enter, and the respectable inhabitants of New York, though then living not far from the scene, were callous of and indifferent to the fearful degradation which there existed. Certainly, as no spot of ground on this continent had the reputation of having been the witness of more crime, so no spot had such repulsive features, or where want and woe were more apparent. Every house was a brothel, the resort of persons of every age, sex, and color; every store a dram-shop, where from morning till morning the thieves and abandoned characters of the town whetted their depraved tastes and concocted future crimes and villanies.

It is to the credit of the Methodist Episcopal Church that it was the first Christian denomination to attempt to ameliorate the condition of the poor, to instruct the ignorant, and reform the vicious at the Five Points. In the spring of 1850, the Rev. Lewis Morris Pease was appointed by the New York Annual Conference to establish a mission in the neighborhood of the Five Points. The Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church were fortunate in the selection of the agent to carry on the work. He entered upon the task before him with energy, but unfortunately soon became alienated from the parties who originated the enterprise, as he found his views of the

principles upon which it should be carried on were not sustained by them. After an unfortunate controversy, Mr. Pease severed his connection with the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, and determined to prosecute the work according to his own views, relying on the support of the religious public. No longer connected with any religious organization, Mr. Pease, with his devoted wife, committed themselves to increased work with characteristic energy. On his own responsibility he hired two houses at the Five Points, at a rent of seven hundred dollars a year, and with the aid of the police clearing them of their abandoned inmates, removed with his family into them. At this juncture, oppressed with the weight of responsibility, Mr. Pease urged some gentlemen associated with him to obtain a charter and assume, as trustees, the control and management of the Institution.

In 1854 it became an incorporated institution, governed by a Board of Trustees elected annually by the incorporators, and is not sectarian.

It is devoted mainly to the preservation of children from suffering and crime. It is a receptacle for all who have nowhere else to go. The orphan, the deserted, the children of parents separated by convictions for crime, the offspring of those totally unable to support their children—all find here a home until they can be properly placed and cared for.

They are cleansed, clothed, fed, taught, and furnished with labor as early as practicable, or sent to homes in the country.

Assistance is also rendered to adults as far as it can be without encouraging a dependence upon charity, and efforts are made to reform and procure labor for such as are willing to work.

Urgent cases of suffering among out-door poor are temporarily relieved until some other provision can be made for such. In short, this Institution stands between wretchedness and crime, with open gates for all.

It was the first institution of its kind established in this country, and is supported almost entirely by voluntary contributions.

The statistics of the fifteen years since its incorporation show that its receipts have been $558,522, and its expenditures $576,989; that it has furnished 3,458,742 meals; that 20,409 children have been enrolled in its day-school; that of the 14,755 total inmates, 7,976 have been sent to situations, 2,774 have been returned to friends, 164 have gone to house-keeping, 2,018 left voluntarily, while 385 were expelled.

Through the winter large numbers of adults are fed by the Institution.

TRUSTEES

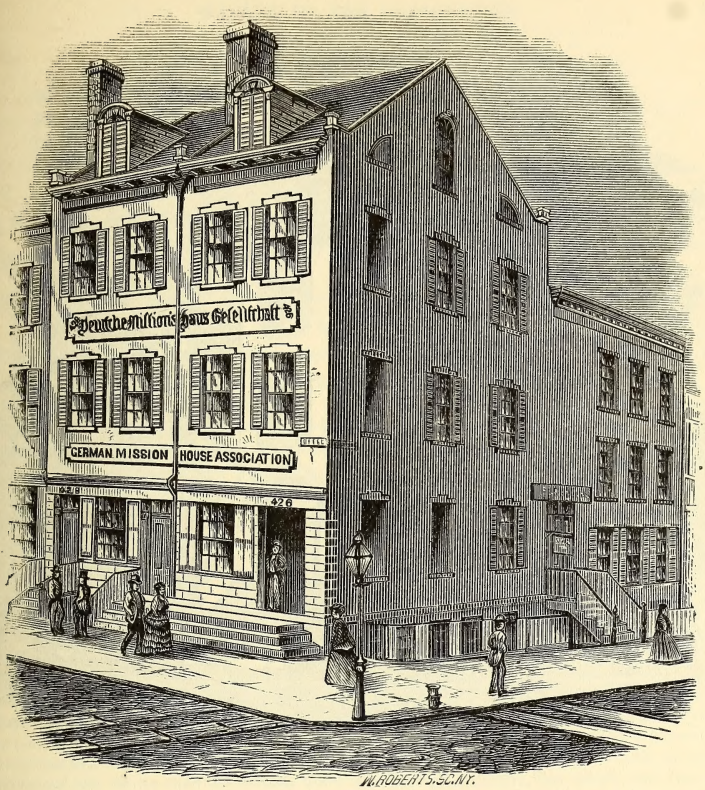
(Who are also incorporators).

Archibald Russell, *President.*
Hugh N. Camp, *Treasurer.*
George F. Betts, *Secretary.*
Charles Ely,
Marshall Lefferts,
Frederick G. Foster,
Morris K. Jesup,
D. Lydig Suydam,
C. H. Dabney.

INCORPORATORS.

Hiram Barney,
William T. Booth,
T. B. Bronson,
William Smith Brown,
W. E. Caldwell,
W. W. Cornell,
R. B. Lockwood,
James Donaldson,
J. H. Earle,
D. Willis James,
J. S. Leverett,
L. M. Pease,
H. R. Remson,
Daniel S. Schanck,
C. H. Shipman,
John Slade,
J. R. Spaulding,
C. B. Tatham,
W. R. Vermilye,
Richard Warren,
R. A. Witthaus.

W. F. Barnard, *Superintendent.*



GERMAN MISSION HOUSE.

GERMAN MISSION HOUSE ASSOCIATION OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The object of this Association is to afford to German emigrants, seamen, and others speaking the German language, shelter, protection, board, religious instruction, care and advice, as well as facilities for obtaining employment, general information, and news.

2,677 persons have been boarded in the Mission House, corner of Pearl and Madison streets, during the year ending March 28, 1870. Most of these have remained but a day or two, and then left for different parts of the country. Others have remained for weeks, and even months. This is especially the case with young men, who find work in the city and continue to board in the Mission House, where they are preserved from the numberless temptations to which they might be exposed, and where a good religious influence is brought to bear upon them. In several cases this Institution has been instrumental in recovering considerable sums of money to persons who had fallen into the hands of swindlers. The religious services held in the Mission House continue to be attended not only by those boarding in the Institution, but also by a number of the Germans residing in its vicinity. Family worship is regularly attended to in the Mission Hall.

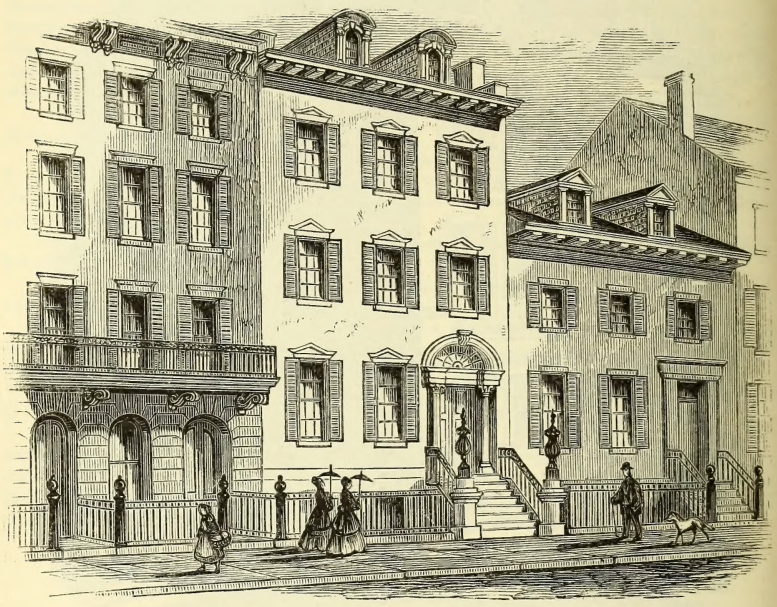
OFFICERS.

J. H. Ockershausen, *President.* | Louis Wallon, *Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

J. Wissing.	H. Hauschild,	G. R. Hahn,	H. Scherff,
C. Wohltmann,	H. Wesemann,	F. H. Lammers,	C. Sonn,
F. Boese,	F. K. Keller,	G. Offenheiser,	C. Jost,

H. Kastendieck.



THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.

NO. 55 AMITY STREET.

OFFICERS.

Wolcott Richards, M.D., *President*, 8 Leroy place.
Daniel Huntington, *Vice-President*, 49 East 20th street.
Robert S. Holt, *Secretary*, 57 Water street.
Pliny F. Smith, *Treasurer*, 26 Nassau street.

National Bank of Commerce in New York, *Bankers.*

INCORPORATORS.

Wolcott Richards, M.D.,
William Alexander Smith,
John Bowne,
John T. Hoag,
Daniel Huntington,
J. W. Elliot, M.D.,
T. M. Rodman,
Thomas P. Cummings,
Pliny F. Smith,
Robert S. Holt,
Thomas W. Ogden.

Trustees.

Wolcott Richards, M.D.,	J. W. Elliot, M.D.,
Pliny F. Smith,	John T. Hoag,
Daniel Huntington,	John Bowne,
Robert S. Holt,	Thomas P. Cummings.

Rev. T. M. Peters, D.D., *Chaplain.*

R. W. Taylor, M.D., *House Physician.* | William S. Turner, *Financial Agent.*

Mrs. M. Liddell, *Lady in Charge*, assisted by Mrs. Mary Foster.

Membership.

Rev. S. H. Hilliard.

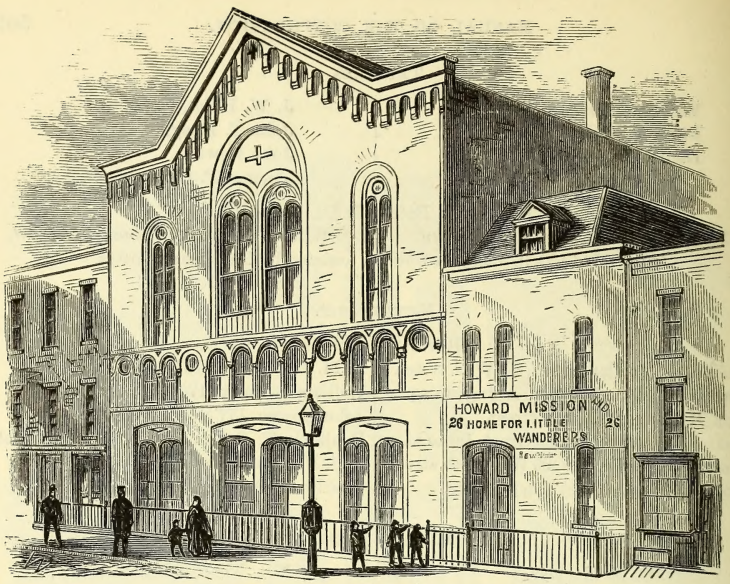
William Alexander Smith, 63 Wall street.	T. M. Rodman, 696 Broadway.
James W. Elliot, M.D., 11 Abingdon sq.	William Leconey, 176 Broadway.
John T. Hoag, 32 Reade street.	John Bowne, 177 Second avenue.
Charles W. Van Ness, 19 Great Jones st.	Benjamin T. Rogers, 352 West 20th street.
Thomas P. Cummings, 20 West 48th street.	J. S. Fountain, 858 Broadway.
Charles Ely, Gramercy Park House.	Charles D. Adams, 54 William street.

Ladies' Committee.

Mrs. O. E. Hosmer,	Mrs. Thomas Egleston, Jr.,
" C. A. Peabody,	" B. T. Rogers,
" Peter Morris,	" E. W. Fitzgerald.

The present Mission House will accommodate but twenty inmates, besides those in charge of the house. For many months past the house has been almost constantly full, and the Managers have been reluctantly compelled to reject many who, disgusted with their life of shame, voluntarily sought refuge under its roof. Is it not a painful necessity which constrains them to shut the door against any poor soul struggling (even though it be but a momentary, convulsive struggle) to overcome its corruptions, and escape from the snares which entangle it? Surely, if the public could be made to understand and realize their necessities, there are benevolent hearts that would pour into their treasury costly gifts—gifts that would involve some self-sacrifice, in order that none desiring to reform need lack opportunity.

The Managers ought, indeed, to own a suitable building, so constructed that each inmate should have a room to herself, in order that the serious might be separated from the frivolous; that the penitent might (unmolested by scoffing companions) have opportunity for meditation and prayer. It is to be hoped they will, at no distant day, have such a building as they desire. In the mean time, a call is made upon the pious and benevolent to sustain more liberally the present work.



HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.

NO. 40 NEW BOWERY, NEW YORK.

Board of Managers.

A. S. Hatch, *President*, 5 Nassau street.

Charles Callender, *Vice-President*, Newark, N. J.
J. S. Howell, *Secretary*, 362 Broadway.
Wm. Phelps, *Treasurer*, 264 & 266 Canal st.
Watson Sanford, 239 and 241 Water street.
James R. Thompson, 33 West 26th street.
W. H. Sutton, Jersey City, N. J.
Caleb B. Knevals, 93 Wall street.

Standing Committees of the Board.—1870.

FINANCE.

Howell, | Hatch, | Callender.

MISSION WORK AND SCHOOLS.

Hatch, | Sutton, | Knevals.

HOMELESS CHILDREN.

Phelps, | Sutton, | Sanford.

PUBLICATION.

Hatch, | Sutton.

WARDROBE.

Phelps, | Sutton, | Thompson.

REPAIRS AND HOUSE EXPENDITURES.

Sanford, | Howell, | Thompson.

Officers, Teachers, etc.

Rev. W. C. Van Meter, *Superintendent*, 40 New Bowery.
" H. H. McFarland, *Acting Superintendent*, 40 New Bowery.
Mr. J. D. Foote, *Missionary*, 40 New Bowery.
Rev. J. B. Morse, *Missionary*, 40 New Bowery.
Miss S. B. Oliffe, *Missionary*, 40 New Bowery.
" A. W. Anderson, *Matron*, 40 New Bowery.
" E. V. A. Marsh, *Superintendent of Wardrobe*, 40 New Bowery.
Mr. Joseph Hague, *Collector*, 40 New Bowery.
Mrs. E. F. Erving, *Principal of Upper Day School*, 81st street, near 3d avenue.
Miss L. T. Lewis, *Principal of Infant Day School*, 440 West 44th street.
Mrs. C. M. Rossiter, *Teacher of Upper Day School*, 98 S. 8th st., B'klyn, E. D.
Miss L. A. Caruthers, *Teacher of Upper Day School*, 47 Bond street.
" Agnes Lewis, *Assistant in Infant Day School*, 36 Orchard street.
Mr. Theodore E. Perkins, *Musical Instructor*, 76 East 9th street.
" W. H. Sutton, *Superintendent of Sabbath School*, Jersey City, New Jersey.
W. F. Thoms, M.D., *Physician and Surgeon*, 92 Madison street.
R. D. Perry, *Dentist*, 24 West 29th street.

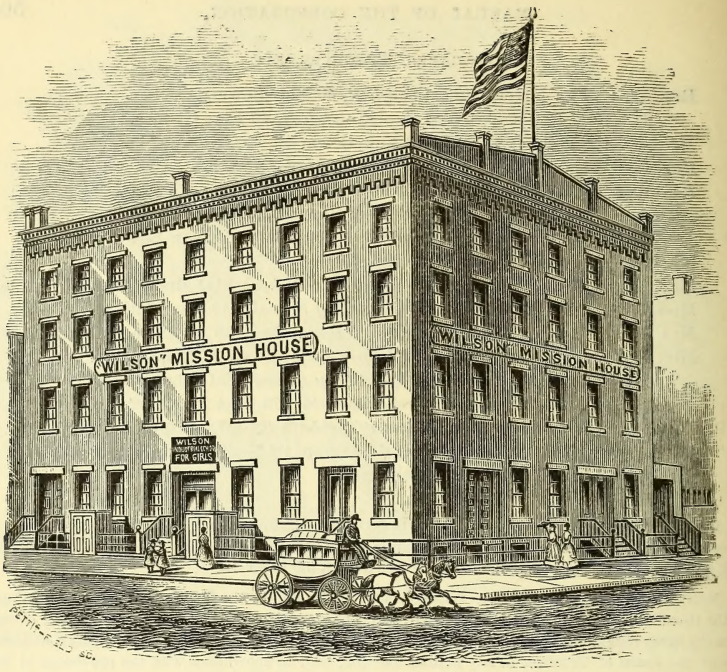
Object.—To aid and comfort the sick, to furnish food, shelter, and clothes to the destitute, to procure homes for homeless and destitute children—work for the unemployed, and to impart intellectual, moral, and religious instruction to those who are willing to receive it.

Management.—A Board of nine Trustees, chosen from and by the Society at its annual meetings, on the third Wednesday in December in each year, not more than one-third of whom shall be chosen from the same religious denomination. The members of the Society itself are elected by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees, at any regular meeting, held in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Hours, Exercises, Services, etc.

Office hours (Sundays excepted), from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.
(Entrance on New Bowery.)
Day School (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.
(Entrance for pupils on Roosevelt street.)
Doors open at 8½ A.M. Regular exercise in music at 11¼ A.M. Children's dinner from 11½ to 1 P.M.
Prayer Meeting—Tuesday, 7½ P.M., in chapel.
(Entrance on New Bowery.)
Women's Bible Class—Thursday, 7½ P.M., in small school-rooms.
(Entrance on New Bowery.)
Sabbath Evening Service—7½ P.M., in chapel.
(Entrance on New Bowery.)
Sabbath-School Teachers' Meeting—Friday, 7½ P.M. (except that preceding first Sabbath of each month), in parlor of Mission.
(Entrance through gate on New Bowery.)
Sabbath-School Teachers' Meeting—Sundays, at 2 P.M., in office.
Sabbath-School—2½ P.M., in chapel.
(Entrance, at 2 P.M., on New Bowery.)
Family worship, in Mission Parlor, at 6¾ A.M. and 6½ P.M.

Visitors are welcomed and the working of the Mission gladly exhibited at any time.



WILSON'S MISSION HOUSE.

"WILSON" INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND MISSION.

NOS. 127 AND 129 AVENUE A.

Board of Managers.

Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, *First Directress*, 5 East 14th street.
" Luther C. Clark, *Second Directress*, 18 Gramercy Park.
" Wm. Ransom, *Treasurer*, 137 East 15th street.
Miss Grace Field, *Secretary*, 123 Gramercy Park.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. John L. Mason,
" E. Bayard,
" T. B. Shelton,
" R. R. Booth,
" T. M. Lewis,
" J. S. Bennett,
" J. Van Vechten,
" H. A. Hurlbut,
" Le Grand Lockwood,
" Brayton Ives,
Mrs. J. H. Thompson,
" Paul Spofford,
" J. G. Vose,
" J. H. Dunham,
" Leslie Irving,
" James Cooke,
" A. G. Jerome,
" G. R. Lockwood,
Miss C. W. Booth,
" C. V. B. Nash,
Miss M. Collins.

Rev. Livingston Willard, *Missionary.*

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Rev. T. S. Hastings, D.D., | Rev. H. D. Ganse,
" J. O. Murray, D.D., | " J. P. Thompson, D.D.,
Rev. Wm. T. Sabine.

This Institution was organized in the month of February, 1853, and incorporated, under the name of "'Wilson' Industrial School for Girls," in the month of May, 1854, and has since had under its care 7,600 girls.

The special objects of this Institution are—

1st. The gratuitous care of girls varying in age from six to twenty years, without regard to nationality or creed.

2d. To assist the destitute to *support themselves*, by procuring for them employment, protection, and direction.

To accomplish the first there is a Day School, open from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M., to teach the pupils the rudimental English branches in the morning, and sewing in the afternoon while making their own clothing, which they *earn* by a system of credit-marks.

Also Industrial Classes, open from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., to teach the older girls the trade of dress-making, family sewing, and use of sewing-machines.

Also Housework Classes, to teach them household duties, and prepare them for service in families.

A daily dinner is given to all girls attending the Institution.

To accomplish the second, the influence of the Missionary and of the different committees of the Board is exerted in counselling and directing the ignorant and destitute, and procuring employment for them, thus encouraging them to *help* themselves and thereby discouraging pauperism.

In addition, the Mission Church, organized in 1867, on the Union plan, and under the care of the Managers, supplies a link (long needed) in the elevating influence which comes through the teachings of Christianity. It has its Sabbath-School, Bible Classes, and Mothers' Meetings, all in successful operation.

The steady expansion of the work required removal to more commodious quarters, and accordingly in March, 1869, the present building (54x90 ft.) was purchased, and altered to meet present needs.

A Night Refuge for Homeless Girls was immediately opened, and has proved a valuable adjunct; constant applications are received from parents that their children, too young to be received into the School, may be cared for while they are out at daily service; in the course of a few months it is hoped that a room can be devoted to that purpose, thereby removing some excuses of inability to work. The whole influence of the Mission is to discourage pauperism and encourage self-reliance.

This Institution relies wholly on voluntary contributions for support, receiving no aid from State, City, or School Fund. It is under the care of a Board of Managers representing different denominations, and is in no wise sectarian.

School open daily, Saturdays excepted, from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Sabbath services at 10½ A.M. and 7½ P.M.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening, 7½ o'clock.
Mothers' Meetings, Wednesday, 2 P.M.
Meetings of Managers, Fridays, at 12 M.

BUILDING OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

NO. 19 EAST FOURTH STREET.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

William A. Booth, *President.* | J. Earl Williams, *Treasurer.*
Charles L. Brace, *Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

Term of Office to expire in 1870.

Benjamin J. Howland, 80 Wall street. | Horatio Allen, 25 Clinton place.
Howard Potter, 59 Wall street. | Theodore Roosevelt, 94 Maiden lane.
A. Van Rensselaer, 59 Pine street.

Term of Office to expire in 1871.

Mahlon T. Hewit, 6 State street. | Charles E. Whitehead, 59 Wall street.
J. E. Williams, Metropolitan Nat. Bank. | David R. Jaques, 115 Nassau street.
Charles P. Kirkland, 21 Nassau street.

Term of Office to expire in 1872.

William A. Booth, 19 East 14th street. | Robert J. Livingston, 184 Fifth avenue
G. Cabot Ward, 52 Wall street. | D. Willis James, 13 Cliff street.
Charles L. Brace, 19 East 4th street.

J. Macy, *Assistant Secretary.*

AGENTS FOR COUNTRY.

C. C. Tracy, | J. P. Brace, | C. R. Fry.

J. W. Skinner, *Superintendent of Schools.*
Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Connor, *Superintendent and Matron of Newsboys' Lodging-House.*
Mr. and Mrs. E. Trott, *Superintendent and Matron of Girls' Lodging-House.*
Mr. and Mrs. John Gourley, *Superintendent and Matron of Eighteenth Street Lodging-House.*
Richard J. Cullen, *Watchman of Eleventh Ward Lodging-House for Boys.*
G. Calder, *Superintendent of Phelps Lodging-House.*

VISITORS.

M. Dupuy, | L. W. Holste.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Cottage Place School, 204 Bleecker street.
East River School, 206 East 40th street.
Hudson River School, 350 West 27th st.
Avenue B School, 607 East 14th street.
German School, 272 Second street.
Italian School, 44 Franklin street.
Lord School, 207 Greenwich street.
Graham School, 340 West 53d street.
Park School, 68th street, near Broadway.
Lorimer School, 52d street, near 11th ave.
Phelps School, 338 East 34th street.
Newsboys' School, 49 Park place.
Girls' School, 120 West 16th street.
Fourth Ward School, 52 Market street.
Fifth Ward School, 141 Hudson street.
Eighth Ward School, 185 Spring street.
Eleventh Ward School, 709 East 11th st.
Thirteenth Ward School, 327 Rivington st.
Fourteenth Ward School, 116 Elizabeth st.
Sixteenth Ward School, 211 West 18th st.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

German Night School, 272 Second street.
Italian Night School, 44 Franklin street.
Park Night School, 68th st., n. Broadway.
Lorimer Night School, 52d st., n. 11th av.
Newsboys' Night School, 49 Park place.
Eleventh St. Night School, 709 E. 11th st.
Rivington St. Night School, 327 Riv'gt'n st.
Eighteenth St. Night School, 211 W. 18th st.

FREE READING-ROOMS FOR YOUNG MEN.

No. 211 West 18th street.
No. 204 Bleecker street.
No. 327 Rivington street.
No. 207 Greenwich street.
No. 338 East 34th street.

The Children's Aid Society began its work in 1853. It has called into its field of work some of the most earnest men and women in the city, who have devoted much time and means to its benevolent objects. During these seventeen years, it has removed to country homes and employment about 20,100 persons, the greater part of whom have been poor and homeless children; it has founded and still supports five lodging-houses for homeless and street-wandering boys and girls, five free reading-rooms for boys and young men, and twenty industrial schools for children too poor, ragged, and undisciplined for the public schools.

The following table shows the growth of emigration, and the number sent each year, since 1854, including nine months in 1869:—

Sent up to February 1, 1854	207	Sent up to February 1, 1864	1,034
" February 1, 1855	863	" February 1, 1865	1,235
" February 1, 1856	936	" February 1, 1866	1,450
" February 1, 1857	742	" February 1, 1867	1,664
" February 1, 1858	733	" February 1, 1868	1,943
" February 1, 1859	779	" February 1, 1869	2,263
" February 1, 1860	814	" November 1, 1869 (nine months)	1,930
" February 1, 1861	804		
" February 1, 1862	884	Total	19,072
" February 1, 1863	791		

The last nine months show a gain equal to the average increase for each of the last three years, namely, at the rate of about 300 a year. The total number provided for now swells to 19,072!

THE FOLLOWING IS A TABLE OF THE WORK AT THE LODGING-HOUSES FOR NINE MONTHS.

NAMES.	No. of Lodgers.	No. of Lodgings.	No. of Meals.
Girls' Lodging-house	956	10,178	25,041
Newsboys' Lodging-house	649	39,077	33,207
Eighteenth Street Lodging-house	563	15,506	15,429
Phelps Lodging-house	531	16,512	9,888
Eleventh Ward Lodging-house	454	10,460	10,589
Total	3,153	91,733	93,154

THE FOLLOWING IS A TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR SIXTEEN YEARS AND NINE MONTHS TO NOVEMBER 1, 1869.

	Received.	Paid.	Balance.
From March 2, 1853, to February 1, 1854	$4,732 77	$4,191 55	$541 22
From February 1, 1854, to February 1, 1855	10,399 86	9,939 88	459 98
From February 1, 1855, to February 1, 1856	10,524 06	10,027 09	496 97
From February 1, 1856, to February 1, 1857	12,148 67	11,532 75	615 92
From February 1, 1857, to February 1, 1858	15,662 39	15,566 42	95 07
From February 1, 1858, to February 1, 1859	17,399 29	17,072 40	326 89
From February 1, 1859, to February 1, 1860	12,634 92	12,210 11	435 81
From February 1, 1860, to February 1, 1861	20,241 17	19,762 92	478 25
From February 1, 1861, to February 1, 1862	17,186 00	16,613 98	572 02
From February 1, 1862, to February 1, 1863	22,926 69	22,803 88	684 93
From February 1, 1863, to February 1, 1864	38,982 65	38,743 90	933 68
From February 1, 1864, to February 1, 1865	54,935 72	53,682 46	1,253 26
From February 1, 1865, to February 1, 1866	74,249 73	72,043 65	2,206 08
From February 1, 1866, to February 1, 1867	93,577 07	92,408 37	1,168 70
From February 1, 1867, to February 1, 1868	115,017 48	113,643 99	1,373 49
From February 1, 1868, to February 1, 1869	162,963 56	159,793 21	3,170 35
From February 1, 1869, to November 1, 1869	98,084 54	96,978 59	1,105 95
Total amount for sixteen years and nine months	.....	$767,015 15	.....

The work of the Society is mainly confined to those uttermost victims of human misfortune—the orphans and deserted children and little outcasts who have no home or friend or helper. It stands between the unbefriended orphan and the want and temptation that dog his footsteps; it throws a sheltering roof over the young outcast who has been exposed to frost, wet, and storm; it offers bread earned by industry to the hungry child, and tries to oppose a barrier, in lessons of morals and religion, to the torrent of evil which is continually sweeping these poor children away to ruin; it offers education, work, and a home to the youthful victims of others' sins and misfortunes.

The statistics show that it is accomplishing a great and good work.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.

THE NEW YORK LADIES' HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF THE LADIES' HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEW YORK.

OFFICERS.

Mrs. Joseph A. Wright, *First Directress*, 452 Lexington avenue.
" John A. Kennedy, *Second Directress*, 135 West 22d street.
" Thomas A. Lankford, *Third Directress*, Haverstraw.
" William Ryer, *Fourth Directress*, 125 East 31st street.
" William B. Skidmore, *Treasurer*, 36 Clinton place.
" Dr. Olin, *Corresponding Secretary*, 128 East 38th street.
Miss Ellen Burling, *Recording Secretary*, 372 West 32d street.

MANAGERS.

John street.

Mrs. Weed, 578 Broome street. | Mrs. C. H. Applegate, 36 Dominick street.

St. Paul's.

Mrs. Dr. Purdy, 45 West 23d street. | Mrs. C. C. Colgate, 302 Madison avenue.
" George Elliott, 302 East 15th street. | " J. N. Shaffer, 61 Park street.
Miss Amelia Truslow, 121 East 36th street.

Central.

Mrs. W. B. Skidmore, 36 Clinton place. | Miss Helen Miles, 48 West 14th street.
" C. R. Disosway, 5 Beekman street. | Mrs. Kane, 44 Jane street.

Forsyth street.

Mrs. Roche, Parsonage. | Mrs. F. Clussman, 79 Madison street.

Seventh street.

Mrs. Dr. Palmer, 23 St. Mark's place. | Mrs. Backman, Parsonage.

Willet street.

Mrs. F. Holsten, 94 Suffolk street. | Mrs. A. C. Vallotton, 7 Willett street.
Thomas Brown, 218 Henry street.

Allen street.

Mrs. F. G. Smith, 61 St. Mark's place. | Mrs. Duff, 138 S. 5th st., Williamsburgh.
Miss O. McAllister, 128 Allen street. | Miss Carrie McAllister, Parsonage.

Bedford street.

Miss Mary Cookman, 47 Morton street. | Mrs. William K. Moore, 80 Grove street.
Mrs. Ryer, 21 Barrow street.

Trinity.

Mrs. P. H. Williams, 152 West 34th street. | Mrs. C. R. Smith, 243 West 38th street.

Thirtieth street.

Mrs. J. Nicholson, 8 Lamartine place. | Mrs. H. W. Deems, 406 Sixth avenue.

Washington square.

Mrs. J. Crouch, 112 Macdougal street. | Mrs. G. Myers, 55 Bank street.
Mrs. P. Smith, 18 One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, near 5th avenue.

Second street.

Mrs. J. M. Rybert, 354 Eighth street.

St. Luke's.

Mrs. J. B. Cornell, 530 Fifth avenue. | Mrs. Charles Hyatt, West 47th street.
" Frank A. Jayne, 28 West 45th street. | " Theodore Stout, East 41st street.
Mrs. A. H. Mead, 73 West 36th street.

Jane street.

Mrs. Van Buskirk, 682 Hudson street. | Miss Amanda Holden, 255 West 17th st.

Greene street.

Mrs. A. K. Sanford, 57 Greene street. | Mrs. N. Worrall, 67 St. Clement's place.
Mrs. W. O. Stevenson, 131 East 27th street.

Twenty-fourth street.

Mrs. H. H. Dawson, 193 Tenth avenue. | Mrs. J. T. Farrington, 115 West 16th st.

Twenty-seventh street.

Mrs. J. Pullman, 123 East 24th street. | Mrs. William Ryer, 125 East 31st street.

Forty-third street.

Mrs. Marshall, 175 West 48th street. | Miss R. A. Day, 30th street, 8th avenue.

Norfolk street (Alanson Church).

Mrs. H. McCormick, 190 East Broadway. | Mrs. John King, 27 Twelfth street.

Perry street.

Mrs. Stephen Merritt, 307 West 17th street.

Thirty-seventh street.

Mrs. G. Fielding, 134 East 41st street. | Mrs. S. Cooper, 203 East 35th street.

Eighteenth street.

Miss C. H. Roome, 362 West 22d street. | Miss Hammond, 308 West 18th street.
Miss Crawford, Parsonage, 18th street.

Seventeenth street.

Mrs. Willis, 17th-street Parsonage. | Mrs. M. H. Treadwell, Second avenue.

Duane Church.

Mrs. Havens, Hudson street.

Beekman Hill, Fiftieth street.

Miss P. Pell, 324 East 58th street. | Miss Boole, 50th street, Parsonage.

Lexington avenue.

Mrs. C. Vandeveer,1044 Second avenue. | Mrs. H. Myers, 221 East 52d street.
Miss Julia Barker.

Yorkville.

Mrs. J. Neafie, 241 Eighty-second street. | Mrs. King.

Harlem.

Mrs. Bertine. | Mrs. W. H. Goddard.

Sing Sing.

Mrs. Henry J. Baker. | Mrs. Charles C. North.

Brooklyn.

Mrs. William Collins, 229 Cumberland street, Brooklyn.

Bergen, N. J.

Mrs. Hughston.

Rev. James N. Shaffer, *Missionary*, 61 Park street.

COMMITTEES.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. J. A. Wright, | Miss Ellen Burling,
" W. B. Skidmore, | Mrs. Dr. Purdy,
" J. A. Kennedy, | " Dr. Olin,
Mrs. William Ryer.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Skidmore, | Mrs. Olin,
Miss Burling.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. J. A. Wright, | Mrs. William Ryer,
" W. B. Skidmore, | " J. A. Kennedy,
" Dr. Olin, | " T. A. Lankford,
Miss Ellen Burling.

WARDROBE COMMITTEE.

BOYS.	GIRLS.
Mrs. W. B. Skidmore,	Mrs. J. A. Wright,
Miss H. Miles,	Miss Amelia Truslow,
Mrs. Kane,	Mrs. A. H. Mead,
" Ryer,	Miss Julia Barker,
" William Ryer.	Mrs. Frank Jayne,

Mrs. M. H. Treadwell.

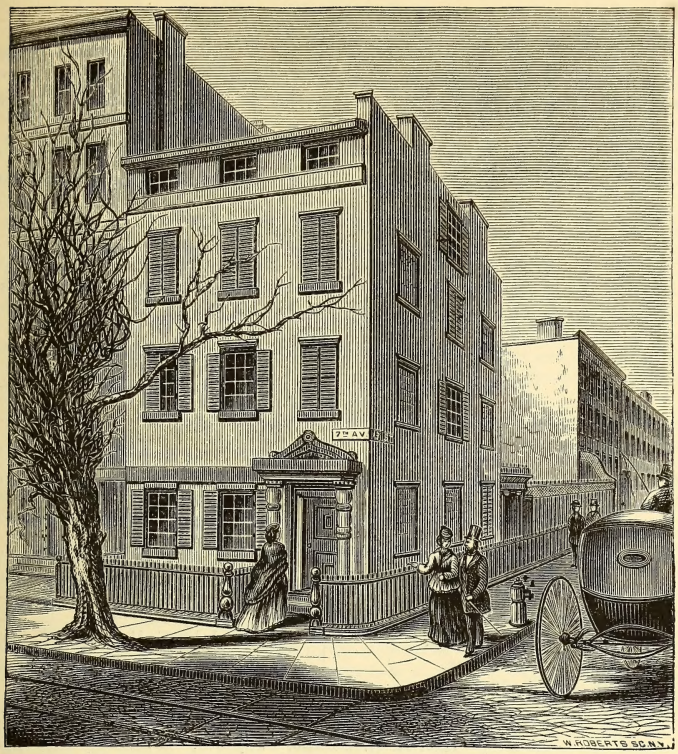
AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Charles W. Bond, | Miss Helen Miles.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Rev. Bishop Janes,
W. B. Skidmore, Esq.,
L. Kirby, Esq.,
J. B. Cornell, Esq.,
Daniel Drew, Esq.,
C. C. North, Esq.,
J. B. Stevenson, Esq.,
Dr. W. C. Palmer,
John. A. Falconer, Esq.,
O. D. McClain, Esq.,
N. Worrall, Esq.,
O. Hoyt, Esq.,
R. A. Reading, Esq.,
J. B. Dickenson, Esq.

Twenty years ago the Five Points was a spot where was concentrated more of crime, filth, and corruption, than on any other on the continent. Its dark rooms and underground passages harbored thieves and murderers, and enabled them to defy conviction and arrest. Vice polluted the night, and crime stalked unblushingly through the day. Children brought up in this school of iniquity were graduated accomplished burglars and criminals. In 1848 the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, organized in 1844, resolved to establish a mission here, and to employ a missionary who would avail himself of every providential opening for usefulness. A committee of gentlemen reported that no suitable place could be found; but, in the spring of 1850, the Ladies' Board applied to the Bishop for a missionary, who was accordingly appointed. A room was procured at the corner of Cross and Little Water streets, and opened with seventy dirty, ragged, unruly scholars; a strong contrast to the beautiful school of four hundred children, neat and orderly, with their bright faces and their sweet songs, now to be seen in the large school-room of the new Mission House. Religious services were held on Sunday and throughout the week. Temperance-meetings attracted great numbers, one thousand of whom took the pledge the first year, and employment was furnished to the poor. The Mission-room became too crowded, and the Ladies were enabled to buy the Old Brewery for $16,000. This wretched old building had been the resort of the vilest criminals, and the scene of fearful crime. Its walls could have told many a tale of horror, and its demolition was a public benefit. Fifty cart-loads of dirt were taken from its floors when the Society took possession of it. On its site rose the Mission House, at a cost of $36,000—a five-story brick building, containing a chapel, parsonage, school-rooms, and twenty tenements, of three rooms each, for deserving destitute families. As the exigencies and growth of the Mission required expansion, school-rooms were erected on the rear of the lot, at a cost of $8,297. A bequest of $22,000, with additional donations of $3,000, enabled the Board to purchase the adjoining lot, and erect, at an expense of $25,000, a three-story building, giving ample room for the office of the Mission, the Managers' room, and rooms for the making and distribution of the clothing for the four hundred children of the Mission. It also enabled the Board to open a reading-room, furnished with a thousand books, as many pamphlets, the daily papers, and the religious and pictorial weeklies. From twenty to sixty young men may be found here of an evening, and fourteen or more attend regularly. Some idea of the aims and objects of the Mission may be obtained from a few figures, which do not, however, extend through all the years of its work. Preaching at the Chapel has been accompanied with bread from the Mission House, and the motto of the Society has been, "The greater the destitution the more imperative the claim." Through the generosity of the public, the Mission has been enabled to distribute 522,000 rations of food, thus furnishing more than a half-million of meals to feed the hungry. This includes the daily piece of bread for lunch to the school children. Besides this, about $7,000 has been expended for food in times of great scarcity. Upwards of 153,000 garments have been given to clothe the naked. More than 2,000 children and adults have been provided with places, some of them adopted into comfortable homes; and more than 14,000 children have been taught in the schools. During the summer there is open-air preaching in front of the Mission House for those who will not enter its doors. Besides the two sessions of the Sunday-school, which more than fills the large school-room, there are two services on Sunday in the chapel; and every week a class-meeting, temperance-meeting, and prayer-meeting. Through these means, aided by personal visitation, the intemperate have been reclaimed, and hundreds have been added to the Church. Some of these, removed to a purer neighborhood, have become useful members of society; others have died tranquil, happy deaths. Children trained in the Mission School are now leading industrious lives; some of them are members of highly respectable families, and several of them are doing good service in the ministry.



HOME OF THE WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

THE WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

SEVENTH AVENUE, CORNER WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.

OFFICERS.

Mrs. William Walker, *Directress*, 117 East 21st street.
" James Stuart, *Secretary*, 27 East 37th street.
" J. H. Mortimer, *Treasurer*, 10 West 32d street.

MANAGERS.

Brick Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. S. A. Church, 78 East 14th street. | Mrs. Rev. Dr. J. O. Murray, 258 Lex. ave.
Mrs. T. P. Lathrop, 220 West 38th street.

Chelsea Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Dr. J. O. Pond, 327 West 23d street.

Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. William Walker, 117 East 21st street. | Mrs. J. M. Halsted, 18 West 17th street.
" H. W. Barnes, 106 East 17th street. | " J. H. Mortimer, 10 West 32d street.
" Wm. E. Bunker, 16 West 33d street. | " Parker Handy, 22 West 10th street.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. John Lowery. | Mrs. Charles Tiffany, 255 Madison avenue.

S. Reformed Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street.

Mrs. Rev. Dr. Rogers, 40 W. 27th street. | Mrs. E. N. Kent, 237 West 14th street.

Washington Square Reformed Church.

Mrs. J. W. Baker, 163 West 11th street. | Mrs. Henry W. Johnson, 33 W. 18th st.

West Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Daniel S. Schanck, 215 Madison Avenue.

University Place Church.

Mrs. E. Beadleston, 137 West 14th street.

First Baptist Church.

Mrs. J. C. Angell, 410 Fourth avenue.

Thirty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. James Stuart, 27 East 37th street.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF GENTLEMEN.

Mr. Edward S. Jaffray,
" Parker Handy,
" Thomas C. M. Paton,
" John H. Mortimer,
" Thomas L. Thornell,
Mr. Latimer Bailey,
" Harvey Fisk,
" John E. Parsons,
Dr. Stephen Smith,
Mr. Henry W. Johnson,

Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D.

Rev. R. N. Bourne, *Chaplain.*
Mrs. Bourne, *Matron.*

Lewis Tice, M.D., *Attending Physician*, 161 East 86th street.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

Stephen Smith, M.D., 55 W. 34th street. | Benjamin Howard, M.D., 45 W. 31st st.

The object of this Society is to provide a temporary home for young women leaving the Hospital and Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, and for those who are destitute and friendless, and exposed to the temptations of a large city.

Experience has only served to deepen conviction of the importance of the efforts to protect that numerous class of young females thrown upon our city, many from the rural districts, and others from abroad, so peculiarly exposed, by reason of poverty and inexperience, to the fearful snares and dangers of city life.

Those familiar with, or who have visited the lower or business part of our city in the early morning or evening hours, must often have been seriously impressed with the fact that a very large proportion of the females employed in the stores and workshops are of a very tender age, altogether too young to be thus exposed to the rude buffetings and selfish exactions of the cold, crafty, and designing, always on the look-out for such as bid fair to become an easy prey to their cupidity. Many of these are poor orphan girls, with none to guide and guard them, far away from the blessed influences of their childhood homes, and still worse, but what is very commonly the case, lodging and boarding in tenement houses or back slums, as such places are not inaptly termed, with not only filthy, but vicious surroundings. Is it any marvel that such are successfully tempted to the cheap, low, demoralizing places of amusement, or from thence to vile saloons, where vice is the rule and virtue the exception?

"How have you supported yourself?" was asked of a fair-faced girl of fifteen years. "By vest-

making." "How much can you earn?" "From three to four dollars weekly, and sometimes more, when work is plenty." "How much do you pay for board and lodging?" "Three dollars per week." This poor child's father died before she could remember him, and when only three years old she lost her mother, that sorest of all earthly losses. Was subsequently adopted, well cared for, and educated until eleven years old, when her kind adopted parents also died, leaving her totally unprovided for, to support herself as she best could, alone in this wide, cold world. And yet not alone, the Father of the fatherless having safely kept her under the shadow of His wings. A few weeks since she was taken sick, and when asked how she managed then, her reply was, "The neighbors were all very kind; but when all my money was gone—and it was very little—I was compelled to leave, and hearing of this home, I thought it best to apply for admission."

This case, with slight variations, presents a fair type of a multitude of poor, but deserving girls in our midst, who are struggling heroically to earn an honest and respectable living. Toward such, the deepest, warmest sympathies of the Managers of this Institution have been called forth, as also for others found in their missionary walks through the hospitals and various institutions of our city. To help those who are earnestly, and with the most persistent industry, striving to help themselves, is a great and good work. Who does not feel that pre-eminently in such cases, prevention is better than cure; that to protect such is sweeter charity than even to rescue?

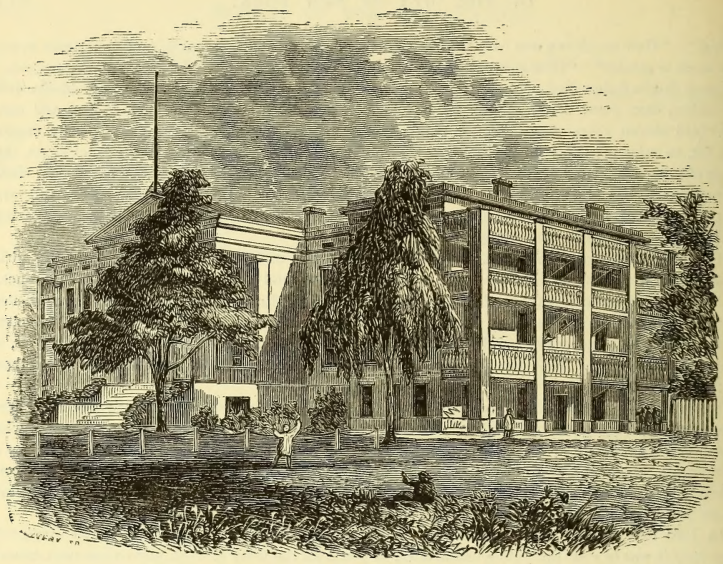
To do this work efficiently, a large and suitable building is needed, conveniently located, where these exposed young girls may find not only shelter, but also whole, warm-hearted sympathy, wise counsel, and appropriate provision for both body and mind, together with such attractive features as a reading-room and library, such as shall more than counterbalance the alluring fascinations of corrupting, vicious associations — in a word, a cheerful, pleasant home, all pervaded and surrounded with an atmosphere of Christian love.

In 1865 this Society was organized as an evangelical mission. A missionary was employed whose duty it was to visit the public institutions, to proclaim the word of God, and to use such means as might be thought best for the reclamation of the fallen, and the protection of poor and helpless girls and young women. It soon became evident to the Christian ladies in charge, that there was in the city a large class of girls whose wants were not met and provided for by any kindred organization. To meet this want, a Home was provided for the reception of such poor and friendless females between the ages of fourteen and twenty-five, not fallen from the paths of virtue, as might need protection. It was thought wrong to consign such persons to the care of any Magdalen Home, however excellent its management, or worthy the motive of its managers. The two classes should be kept separate.

In the Home the inmates are taught to labor, and are under religious instruction. They are kept at least one month, and are then provided with permanent homes in Christian families. The result has been gratifying in the highest degree. About 1,000 persons have been cared for by the Society, while at least half that number have been placed in good homes, and been surrounded by home and Christian influences, and many have openly professed Christ and been received into the visible Church.

But far greater numbers have been reached than can be judged of by these figures. The Chaplain has been a missionary, and he has gone out sowing the seed of the Word in all directions. The former chaplain, Rev. Cyrus Offer, labored long and faithfully in the institutions on Blackwell's Island, and the present Chaplain labors constantly as a missionary in the city. Thus thousands are reached who never enter the Home.

The Institution is supported entirely by private contributions, and the expenditures have always been light in view of the amount of work done. In the Chapel at the Home there is morning and evening worship, and preaching and Bible-class on the Sabbath. Evangelization is still the primary object, from which the necessity for the Home results.



LEAKE AND WATTS ORPHAN HOME.

LEAKE AND WATTS ORPHAN HOME.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH STREETS, BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH AVENUES.

Board of Trustees.

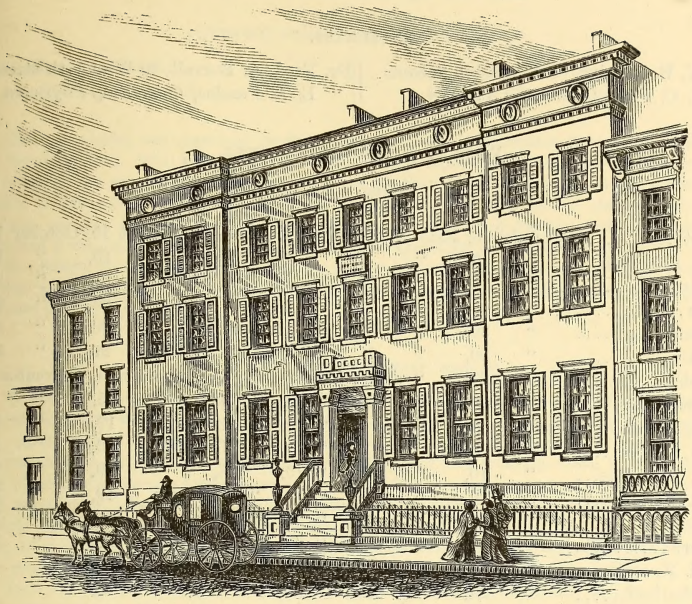
Hon. A. Oakey Hall, *Mayor of New York City.*
Hon. John K. Hackett, *Recorder of New York City.*
Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., *Rector of Trinity Church.*
William E. Dunscomb, Esq., *Warden of Trinity Church.*
George P. Strong, *Warden of Trinity Church.*
Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D., *Eldest Minister of Reformed Dutch Church.*
Rev. William M. Paxton, D.D., *Eldest Minister Presbyterian Church.*
Frederick De Peyster, Esq., *Clerk.*
John M. Knox, Esq., *Treasurer.*
William Wood, M.D., *Physician.*

Officers Residing in the House.

William H. Guest, *Superintendent.*
Henry F. Guest, *Assistant Superintendent.*
Anna Guest, *Matron.*
Mary A. Ballantyne, *Assistant Matron.*
Kate T. Fowler, *Principal Male School.*
Cornelia Van Wyck, *Assistant Principal Male School.*
Charlotte G. McLeod, *Assistant Principal Male School.*
Rachel W. Tompkins, *Principal Female School.*
Anna F. Guest, *Assistant Principal Female School.*

This institution is for the benefit of children deprived of both parents, and destitute. They must be mentally and physically sound.

Applications for admission and discharge to be made to Superintendent.



THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE, AGED, INDIGENT FEMALES.

(Incorporated in New York, February 7, 1814.)

ASYLUM, 226 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES.

Board of Management for the Ensuing Year.

Mrs. A. Gillett, *First Directress*, 214 East 19th street.
" W. M. Vermilye, *Second Directress*, 39 West 31st street.
" W. E. Vermilye, *Secretary*, 33 West 50th street.
" E. S. James, *Treasurer*, 46 East 26th street.
" Mrs. A. T. Anderson, *Assistant Treasurer*, Stamford, Ct.
" S. M. Beckley, *Registrar*, 132 East 24th street.
Miss Stuchfield, *Matron.*

Mrs. R. Barfe, 34 West 46th street.
" R. Goldsmith, 224 Tenth street.
" John D. Campbell, 48 West Washington place.
" John Lowery, 251 Fifth avenue.
" Warren Carter, 278 Fourth avenue.
" Samuel A. Church, 10 East 32d st.
Mrs. E. D. Morgan, 411 Fifth avenue.
" S. W. Anderson, Westchester.
Miss M. G. Brinckerhoff, 59 Second avenue.
" C. B. Hicks, 279 Fifth avenue.
Mrs. James Suydam, 18 West 39th street.
" Chas. Minton, Sr., 204 West 14th st.
Miss A. A. Rockwood, 50 East 49th street.
Mrs. E. S. Innes, 46 East 26th street.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. W, B. Bibbins, 53 Lexington avenue.
" A. C. Post, *Consulting Surgeon.*
Dr. Fred. A. Burrall, 26 West 11th street.
" E. A. Peaslee, *Consulting Physician.*

WEEKLY VISITING COMMITTEE.

(From December 6, 1869, to November 28, 1870.)

Gillett	December 6,	February 7,	April 11,	June 13,	August 15,	October 17.
A. T. Anderson	" 6,	" 7,	" 11,	" 13,	" 15,	" 17.
Minton	" 13,	" 14,	" 18,	" 20,	" 22,	" 24.
Hicks	" 13,	" 14,	" 18,	" 20,	" 22,	" 24.
Goldsmith	" 20,	" 21,	" 25,	" 27,	" 29,	" 31.
Beckley	" 20,	" 21,	" 25,	" 27,	" 29,	" 31.
Campbell	" 27,	" 28,	May 2,	July 4,	September 5,	November 7.
Rockwood	" 27,	" 28,	" 2,	" 4,	" 5,	" 7.
Carter	January 3,	March 7,	" 9,	" 11,	" 12,	" 14.
Innes	" 3,	" 7,	" 9,	" 11,	" 12,	" 14.
S. W. Anderson	" 10,	" 14,	" 16,	" 18,	" 19,	" 21.
W. E. Vermilye	" 10,	" 14,	" 16,	" 18,	" 19,	" 21.
Church	" 17,	" 21,	" 23,	" 25,	" 26,	" 28.
Lowery	" 17,	" 21,	" 23,	" 25,	" 26,	" 28.
W. M. Vermilye	" 24,	" 28,	" 30,	August 1,	October 3.	
Brinckerhoff	" 24,	" 28,	" 30,	" 1,	" 3.	
Barfe	" 31,	"April 4,	June 6,	" 8,	" 10.	
Suydam	" 31,	" " 4,	" 6,	" 8,	" 10.	

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR.

Mrs. Church, *Purchasing Committee.*

COMMITTEE FOR RECEIVING APPLICATIONS.

Gillett,	Lowery,	W. M. Vermilye,
Goldsmith,	Carter,	Beckley,
Church,	W. E. Vermilye,	Morgan.

CHAPEL COMMITTEE.

December, W. E. Vermilye,	*June*, Morgan,
January, Lowery,	*July*, Innis,
February, Minton,	*August*, Gillett,
March, Innis,	*September*, Barfe,
April, Brinckerhoff,	*October*, Rockwood,
May, Carter,	*November*, Suydam.

CLOTHING COMMITTEE.

Gillett, | A. T. Anderson.

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Gillett, A. T. Anderson, Innes, Minton.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF GENTLEMEN.

Mr. E. S. Innes,	Mr. William Venvil,
" F. J. Dominick,	" V. P. Trowbridge.

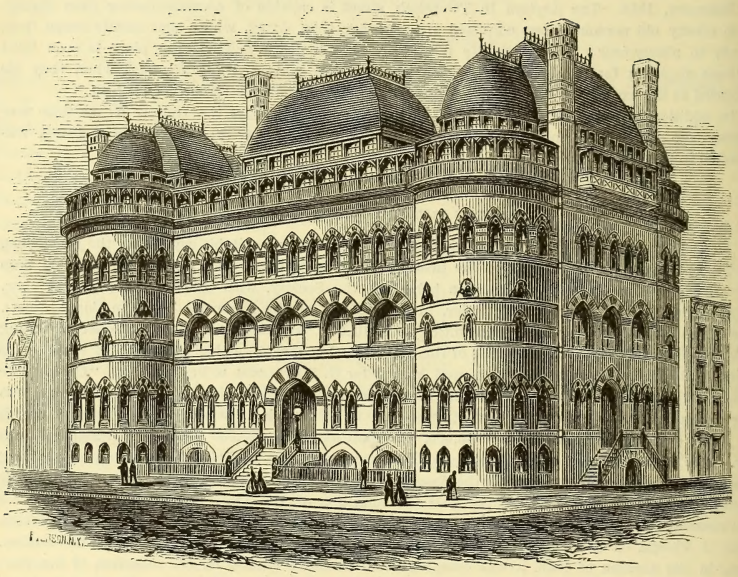
This Association was organized in the autumn of 1813; incorporated by act of Legislature 7th February, 1814. The Asylum in Twentieth street is capable of accommodating from eighty-six to ninety old persons (none admitted at a less age than sixty), whose ages mostly range from seventy to ninety-four; it is constantly filled, for when a death happens the place is soon filled by those applying for admission, and those admitted are supported for life, and when they die are buried at the expense of the Society, except in cases when their relatives wish to do so.

In addition to those supported in the Asylum they have a class they relieve as out-door pensioners, who have from one to two dollars per month; last year $1,625, besides clothing, was expended in that way.

FROM THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

In 1833 the project of erecting a building which should be a suitable asylum for the pensioners, was first proposed to the friends of the institution. The want of such a building had long been felt. In the winter of 1834 a sermon in behalf of the Society, with this special object in view, was preached by the Rev. Dr. Schroeder, in the Church of the Ascension (then in Canal street), after which a collection was made, amounting to $310.20. So eloquent was the preacher in setting forth the claims of this particular class of the poor, that his appeal touched the hearts of some of his hearers. On their return from church, said Mrs. Peter G. Stuyvesant to her husband, "Couldn't we afford to give them a little land?" The suggestion was complied with, and three lots were soon after presented to the Society by Mr. Stuyvesant. A subscription list was at once opened, which Mr. John Jacob Astor headed with $5,000, on condition that $20,000 should be raised within a year. The Managers now awoke to new zeal, and became earnest in their endeavors to promote their object. They presented the claims of the Association to many of the merchants of our city; and their appeals were not in vain. Within the year the condition of Mr. Astor was complied with, but, for good reasons, the building was not begun until 1837. A committee of gentlemen, composed of Messrs. Anson G. Phelps, G. C. Goddard, George Nixon, and Nathaniel Littlefield, superintended its erection, when, in the autumn of 1838, it was completed and its doors opened for the reception of inmates; and now the Asylum stands not only as a retreat for the aged, infirm, and destitute female, but also as a monument to the munificent charity of the merchants of New York.

The necessity for a separate apartment to be used as an infirmary for the sick, soon became apparent to the Board. Their plan was laid before Mr. Astor, who gave it his sanction, and pledged himself for $3,000 towards the erection of a building. Other lesser sums were contributed, until the management felt authorized in pushing forward their undertaking. In 1845 the lot adjoining the Asylum was purchased, and a building begun upon it, which was completed and occupied the following spring.



INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED.

THE NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED.

CORNER OF LEXINGTON AVENUE AND FORTY-SECOND STREET.

(Incorporated April 13, 1863; and privileges increased by the Legislature, April, 1867.)

Officers, Managers, and Consulting Surgeons.—1870.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

John C. Green, *President.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

James Lenox, | John David Wolfe,
George Griswold, | Stewart Brown,
A. R. Wetmore.

Jonathan Sturges, *Treasurer.*
Robert M. Hartley, *Corresponding Secretary.*
Otis D. Swan, *Recording Secretary.*

H. K. Corning,
Robert Colgate,
Thomas Denny,
William C. Gilman,
George Griswold,
Robert M. Hartley,
Edward S. Jaffray,
William H. Macy,
W. H. Osborn,
William W. Phelps,
Robert L. Stuart,
Henry S. Terbell,
Samuel Willets.

James Knight, M.D., *Resident Physician and Surgeon.*
H. E. Handerson, M.D., *Assistant.*

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

Willard Parker, M.D., *Professor of Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons.*
William H. Van Buren, M.D., *Professor of Principles of Surgery, Bellevue Hospital.*
Frank H. Hamilton, M.D., *Professor of Military Surgery, Bellevue Hospital.*
Gurdon Buck, M.D., *Surgeon to the New York Hospital.*

An impression of the necessity for such an institution was made during the winter of 1842, as in that year public cliniques were first held in the medical colleges of this city—much to the benefit of the afflicted and to the advantage of medical students, as well as making an exposé of the wants of unfortunate cripples.

It farther appears that the real inception of the Society ante-dates many years its organization; for the intelligent visitor of the poor who sees with his own eyes, and not at the angle of another man's vision, could not overlook the fact that thousands in this city, of both sexes and all ages, were suffering from torturing ailments, for whom no available remedial provision existed. To meet this necessity, in 1846 and subsequently, District Physicians were appointed and paid by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to remove or mitigate these evils, so far as practicable, wherever they pressed most heavily. These provisions were not without benefit, but being found inadequate to the vastness of the field and the number of the sufferers, a more efficient system of broader scope became an object of absorbing interest and pursuit on the part of that Association.

Many of the afflicted meanwhile made application to the cliniques, when a deficiency of surgico-mechanical appliances was one of the obstacles to much success in the treatment of their ailments. Numerous surgical operations were performed that would have cured or relieved, when they proved failures for want of the proper surgical appliances, which the parents or friends of the patients were unable to purchase; and when, by extreme efforts, surgical apparatus was obtained, the patients yet failed in obtaining relief, because their poverty precluded the possibility of keeping the instruments in repair. This deplorable condition of the afflicted indigent applied not only to crippled children, but to adults laboring under ruptures and ulcerated limbs (the sequence of enlarged veins), the result of arduous labor, and determined from reliable data that one-fourth of those dependent upon their daily labor for subsistence are thus afflicted, and if not relieved, many from necessity become paupers, and, with large families, a charge upon the public.

At this time, the venerable Dr. Valentine Mott, Professor of Surgery in the University Medical College, held in the Stuyvesant Institute, on Broadway, invited Dr. James Knight, who had previously devoted much attention to the construction of surgical apparatus and the treatment of deformity in children, to render assistance in devising and obtaining the required appliances for patients treated at his clinique, and thus afford some of the most deplorably-afflicted patients relief; but, owing to the expense, they were only supplied to a very limited extent. This circumstance led to a continued application of those afflicted people to Dr. Knight for assistance; and so largely did their numbers

increase in after years, that it impressed him with a desire for their relief. Hence, an effort was made by him to organize a Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, by issuing circulars to that effect. Failing in this, he sought the co-operation of the medical profession; but failing again to effect an organization, he solicited the co-operation of Robert M. Hartley, Corresponding Secretary and Agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which was responded to with decided success.

Mr. Hartley having long seen the need of such an institution, and that the difficulties to be surmounted required a special organization for the purpose, immediately interested the Association he represented in its behalf.

On the 10th day of April, 1862, the following gentlemen were convened at the Bible House, Room 39:—Stewart Brown, Robert B. Minturn, John C. Green, Dr. William B. Bibbins, Joseph B. Collins, Apollos R. Wetmore, and Robert M. Hartley; when the latter-named gentleman introduced Dr. James Knight. The deliberations resulted in the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for a permanent organization.

On June 9, 1862, a meeting was held and the following resolution passed:—

Resolved—That it is expedient to form a Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled in the city of New York, and that such a society be now organized under the General Act of Incorporation.

The organization, however, was not completed before March 27, 1863, when the following gentlemen were made, by the Act of Incorporation, the

First Board of Managers.

Robert B. Minturn,	John David Wolfe,
John C. Green,	Enoch L. Fancher,
Stewart Brown,	James Knight,
A. R. Wetmore,	Thomas Denny,
William A. Booth,	Luther R. Marsh,
Robert M. Hartley,	Charles N. Talbot,
Joseph B. Collins,	J. F. Sheafe,
Jonathan Sturges,	Henry S. Terbell,
James W. Beekman,	Nathan Bishop,
George Griswold,	John W. Quincy,

James Lenox.

Dr. James Knight, being appointed Resident Physician and Surgeon, was authorized to obtain and open a house for the reception and treatment of in and out-patients, and to supply them with all necessary surgical bandages for their relief—to the poor gratis, and to others at a moderate charge. After an ineffectual effort to obtain a house suitable for the purpose, Dr. Knight offered to lease his dwelling with capacity for twenty-eight in-patients, No. 97 Second avenue, to the Society for three years, with the privilege of purchasing the same, which was accepted; and the premises were subsequently bought by the institution for $15,000.

The applicants for treatment having largely increased, and the accommodation being inadequate to the demand, it was subsequently determined to build a hospital of suitable dimensions. For this purpose five lots were purchased on the northwest corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-second street. The following liberal contributions were made as a building fund, exclusive of the amount for current expenses:—

John C. Baldwin	$32,000 00
Chauncey Rose	95,000 00
John C. Green, President of the Society	61,000 00
Jonathan Sturges, Treasurer of the Society	13,000 00

and other sums by interested persons, of $5,000 down to $1,000 and less. The house and lot purchased from Dr. Knight sold for $20,000, and $25,000 had been appropriated, by act of the Legislature, from the county of New York. The whole amount of expenditure in completing the Hospital was $250,000, of which amount $225,000 was contributed by less than one hundred persons.

The Hospital was occupied May 1, 1870, seven years after the commencement of the labors of the Society. Up to that period, 11,764 patients had received treatment, more than two-thirds of whom were supplied with expensive surgical appliances, and less than two per cent. paid for appliances and treatment. The current expenses during this period amounted to $75,000.

The Hospital is built in a substantial manner, the sanitary arrangements being upon the most approved modern designs. It will contain 200 beds, a dispensary-hall of sufficient dimensions to receive the out-patients for treatment, and an extensive manufacturing department of sufficient capacity for workmen to supply 3,000 patients annually with surgical bandages. The entire upper story is appropriated to a gymnasium, or hall for calisthenic exercises as treatment of the in-patients.

Children from four to fourteen years of age are received as in-patients, and supplied with surgical treatment, including appliances, and tuition during detention; and to the very indigent, clothing. Adults, as out-patients, receive also surgical treatment and bandages. Both in and out-patients, as before stated, "to the poor gratis, to others at a moderate charge." The support of the Institution is obtained by voluntary contribution.

Description of the Hospital Building.

The structure occupies a lot of ground 125 by 100 feet, on the northwest corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-second street. The ground-plan consists of a central parallelogram of 115 by 45 feet, to which are attached semi-circular wings of 22 feet radius at three angles of the central portion—two facing the south on Forty-second street, and one at the northeast angle on Lexington avenue. On the northwest angle is a rectangular wing, 32 by 22 feet. In the central portion, rear of the building, is a space of equal dimensions to the northwest wing.

It has been the object of the architect to secure as much light and air as possible. The plan, as before stated, is a simple parallelogram. Each ward occupies an entire floor, and has ample windows on all sides. The necessary adjuncts, such as nurses' rooms, bathing-rooms, etc., are confined to four small wing-like projections at the angles of the building, which are so rounded as not to cut off the sunshine from the windows of the wards.

A broad, easy, fire-proof staircase, communicating with every floor, is placed in a tower on the north side of the building. In the same tower is an ample "lift" or elevator, by which the patients can be carried up to the wards, and from the wards to a garden or play-room, formed on the top of the building.

This garden is so constructed as to be open in summer, inclosed in winter, open to the sun on all sides, and yet shaded from it overhead. It is always dry, of an even temperature, airy and cheerful, and affords a beneficial change from the confinement of the lower wards. It is claimed that in this respect, and in the airiness of the wards, this Hospital is an advance upon any other building for such uses existing.

The structure is of brick, with hollow walls, which aid in heating and ventilation. It is warmed by steam throughout, has four ample fire-places in each ward, and all the modern improvements and conveniences.

The basement has a reception-room for patients, retiring-room, etc., besides kitchen, bakery, laundry, store-rooms, heaters, a steam-engine, used for working the elevator, and for various other domestic purposes.

The first floor affords suitable rooms for private patients, and apartments for a resident physician. The second and third floors are occupied by wards, which have accommodations for 200 patients, and the fourth by the garden or play-room before described.

The building is in the "pointed style" of architecture. The alternate *voussoirs* in the arches of the windows and doors are of a light olive-colored Ohio free-stone and of Connecticut brown-stone. The walls are also banded with string-courses of stone. A light balcony, with an ornamental iron railing, is carried all around the building, on the level of the winter garden which crowns it. The garden is furnished with domical roofs, above a clear story, for the purpose of thorough ventilation, and is decorated with ornamental iron cresting.

Rules.

The Hospital will be open every week-day for the treatment of out-door patients, from 9 A.M. to 12 M., and every Wednesday evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Applications for in-door patients will be received every day (Sundays excepted), from 2 to 5 o'clock P.M. Days for visiting in-door patients, Mondays and Saturdays, from 3 to 5 P.M.

The Society will furnish medical treatment and bandages for every curable variety of deformity, viz. :—Spinal diseases tending to hump-back, etc., club feet, deformed limbs, and loss of power to use them. Also, trusses for adults and infants, supporters for women, laced stockings for enlarged veins and ulcerated limbs, and every variety of bandages for this class of sufferers.

CONDITIONS.—To the poor, unable to pay, gratis; to others at a moderate charge.

NOTE.—The Society is entirely dependent for support on its receipts for services, and the contributions of the benevolent.

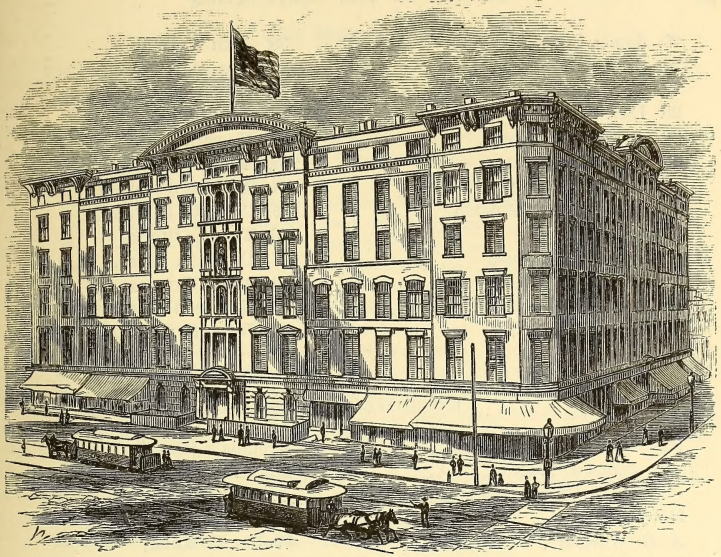
Contributions are solicited, and will be received by Dr. Knight, at the Hospital, and by any of the Officers or Managers.

Each contributor of $5 and upward is entitled to recommend out-door patients.

Contributors recommending patients should give their own name and residence, and the following form of card to the patient:—

I recommend the bearer.. .....
living at No.....street,
to the treatment of the Hospital, if found a proper subject for relief.
..... Contributor.
Residence,.....

Subscriptions to the funds, which confer the privilege of recommending patients, are respectfully solicited. They may be sent to the Treasurer, Jonathan Sturges, 125 Front street: to Robert M. Hartley, Corresponding Secretary, 59 Bible House; to Dr. James Knight, at the Institution, corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-second street; or to any officer of the Society or member of the Board of Managers.



BIBLE HOUSE.

THE NEW YORK CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY.

OFFICE, 30 BIBLE HOUSE.

(Instituted 1827. Reorganized and Incorporated 1866.)

OFFICERS.

Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D., *President.*
A. R. Wetmore, *Vice-President.*
Morris K. Jesup, *Treasurer.*
Lewis E. Jackson, *Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.*
David D. Terry, *Recording Secretary.*
Rev. George J. Mingins, *Superintendent of Missions.*

DIRECTORS.

1. George W. Abbe,
2. Austin Abbott,
3. Richard Amerman,
4. William L. Andrews,
5. Benjamin B. Atterbury,
6. Josiah W. Baker,
7. George W. Beale,
8. Nathan Bishop,
9. Riley A. Brick,
10. William A. Cauldwell,
11. Charles C. Colgate,
12. ——
13. John B. Cornell,
14. Hiram A. Crane,
15. Stephen Cutter,
16. Henry Day,
17. William E. Dodge, Jr.,
18. David S. Egleston,
19. Ambrose K. Ely,
20. Zebulon S. Ely,
21. James W. Gillies,
22. Lewis Hallock, M.D.,
23. A. S. Hatch,
24. Robert G. Hatfield,

25. James C. Holden,
26. Samuel Holmes,
27. Benjamin Howard, M.D.,
28. David Irwin,
29. Joseph C. Jackson,
30. Thomas Jeremiah,
31. Morris K. Jesup,
32. John Taylor Johnston,
33. Joseph F. Joy,
34. Caleb B. Knevals,
35. Charles Lanier,
36. Joseph B. Lockwood,
37. Benjamin Lord,
38. John R. Ludlow,
39. John S. McLean,
40. Walter T. Miller,
41. John E. Parsons,
42. Howard Potter,
43. Alfred A. Post,
44. Archibald Russell,
45. Gamaliel G. Smith,
46. Thomas Storm,
47. David D. Terry,
48. A. R. Wetmore,
49. Horace Winans,
50. Jacob F. Wyckoff.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D.,
" James O'Murray, D.D.,
" H. D. Ganse,
Howard Potter,
A. R. Wetmore,
Nathan Bishop,
William E. Dodge, Jr.,
John Taylor Johnston,
Archibald Russell,
Morris K. Jesup,
A. S. Hatch,
Gamaliel G. Smith,
Walter T. Miller,
Ambrose K. Ely,
Rev. George J. Mingins,
Lewis E. Jackson.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Morris K. Jesup,
John Taylor Johnston,
Howard Potter,
Ambrose K. Ely,
Gamaliel G. Smith.

MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

Rev. James O'Murray, D.D.,
" Howard Crosby, D.D.,
Rev. H. D. Ganse,
A. R. Wetmore.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A. R. Wetmore,
Morris K. Jesup,
William E. Dodge, Jr.,
Archibald Russell,
A. S. Hatch.

AUDITORS.

Archibald Russell,
Walter T. Miller.

The Corresponding Secretary and the Superintendent of Missions are members *ex-officio*, of all the standing committees.

City Missionaries.

1. Rev. George J. Mingins, *Superintendent*, 30 Bible House.
2. Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, *Secretary*, 30 Bible House.
3. Rev. George Hatt, First and Second Wards, 150 Nassau street.
4. Mr. James Farrow, First and Second Wards, 27 Greenwich street.
5. " John Love, Third and Fifth Wards, 15 Renwick street.
6. Rev. Joseph H. Bradley, Fourth and Sixth Wards, 153 Worth street.
7. Mr. Jason L. Burdick, Fourth and Sixth Wards, 153 Worth street.
8. " Jona. B. Horton, Seventh Ward, 347 Cherry street.
9. " John B. Elmore, Seventh Ward, 347 Cherry street.
10. Rev. John P. Betker, Eighth and Fifteenth Wards, 185 Spring street.
11. Mr. William C. Smith, Eighth and Fifteenth Wards, 185 Spring street.
12. Rev. Richard Parker, Ninth Ward, 648 Hudson street.
13. " Edwin F. Jones, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, 116 Elizabeth street.
14. " J. H. Meteer, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, 70 Columbia street.
15. Mr. C. S. Newcomb, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, 70 Columbia street.
16. Rev. Marinus Willett, Twelfth Ward, Washington Heights.
17. Mr. Charles Craft, Twelfth Ward, East One Hundred and Ninth street, near Third ave.
18. " John Ruston, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards, 114 East Twenty-second street.
19. Rev. M. N. Hutchinson, Seventeenth Ward, 63 Second street.
20. Mr. P. A. Spencer, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards, 226 East Forty-ninth street.
21. The Missionary of Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards, 30 Bible House.
22. Rev. F. F. Hagen, Germans, 97 Seventh street.
23. Mr. Conrad Doench, Germans, 258 Rivington street.
24. " G. R. Lederer, Jews, 73 West Fourth street.
25. Rev. A. Gory, French, 128 East Seventy-eighth street.
26. Miss Fraser, Fifth Ward, 353 West Eleventh street.
27. Mrs. Doolittle, Sixth Ward, 153 Worth street.
28. " Pride, Sixth Ward, 153 Worth street.
29. " Elmore, Seventh Ward, 347 Cherry street.
30. " Lewis, Eighth Ward, 437 Canal street.
31. " Howell, Tenth Ward, 118 Sheriff street.
32. " Mix, Fourteenth Ward, 295 Rivington street.
33. Mrs. Rogers, Fifteenth Ward, 63 Downing street.
34. " Longmore, Sixteenth Ward, 265 Eighth avenue.
35. Miss Vantine, Sixteenth Ward, 420 West Nineteenth street.
36. Mrs. Wheeler, Seventeenth Ward, 10 Minetta street.
37. " Parker, Seventeenth Ward, 63 Second street.
38. " Harrison, Eighteenth Ward, 313 East Forty-first street.
39. Miss Harrison, Eighteenth Ward, 313 East Forty-first street.
40. Mrs. Fanning, Twentieth Ward, 209 West Thirty-fifth street.
41. Miss Kerr, Twenty-first Ward, 152 East Forty-fourth street.

City Mission Chapels.

1.—Greenwich Street Chapel, No. 27 Greenwich Street.

Rev. George Hatt, *Missionary Pastor.* | Mr. James Farrow, *Missionary Assistant.*

2.—Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth Street.

Rev. J. H. Bradley, *Missionary Pastor.* | Mrs. Doolittle, *Missionary Visitor.*
Mr. J. L. Burdick, *Missionary Assistant.* | " Pride, *Missionary Visitor.*

3.—Spring Street Chapel, No. 185 Spring Street.

Rev. John P. Betker, *Missionary Pastor.* | Mr. William C. Smith, *Missionary Assistant.*
Mrs. Lewis, *Missionary Visitor.*

4.—LEBANON CHAPEL, NO. 70 COLUMBIA STREET.

Rev. J. H. Meteer, *Missionary Pastor.* | Mr. C. S. Newcomb, *Missionary Assistant.*
Mrs. Howell, *Missionary Visitor.*

5.—CARMEL CHAPEL, NO. 116 ELIZABETH STREET.

Rev. E. F. Jones, *Missionary Pastor.* | Mrs. Mix, *Missionary Visitor.*

6.—OLIVET CHAPEL, NO. 63 SECOND STREET.

Rev. M. N. Hutchinson, *Missionary Pastor.* | Mrs. Wheeler, *Missionary Visitor.*
Mrs. Parker, *Missionary Visitor.*

It is the oldest organization of the kind in the city, entirely unsectarian, designed to give the Gospel to the needy. It employs 38 missionaries, male and female, who are daily visiting the poor. It has 14 mission stations. It holds 100 meetings weekly. It sustains preaching services, Sabbath-schools, reading-rooms, etc. It gives popular lectures and social entertainments to the people. It furnishes a field for the employment of the lay talent of the churches. It has erected a mission station at No. 63 Second street, known as Olivet Chapel, at a cost of $20,000, which has been pronounced a model of its kind; and has, in conjunction with the House of Industry, built the commodious and attractive Calvary Chapel, 153 Worth street, and has purchased and fitted up two other houses for missionary purposes, and holds in all, real estate to the value of $80,000. The money contributed for the Mission building fund is kept entirely distinct from donations to the general work, and is either represented in real estate unincumbered or good investments.

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

Organized, 1843.—Incorporated, 1848.

Office of the Association—Bible House, Room 39, 3d floor, entrance on Eighth street.

OFFICERS, MANAGERS, AND SUPERVISORY COUNCIL.

James Brown, *President.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Horatio Allen, | James Lenox,
John C. Green, | A. R. Wetmore,
John David Wolfe.

Robert B. Minturn, *Treasurer.*

Robert M. Hartley, *Corresponding Secretary and Agent.*

George Griswold, *Recording Secretary.*

ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Stewart Brown, | Erastus C. Benedict,
Jonathan Sturges, | James Boorman Johnston.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

(The first in order is the Chairman of the District Committee and Member of the Board of Managers.)

First, Second, & Third Districts.

George W. Abbe,
M. Buckman,
T. S. Shepard,
F. S. Wynkoop,
John L. Watkins.

Fourth District.

Charles Chamberlain,
H. G. Leask,
T. C. Nostrand,
Moses Cristy,
A. S. Kirkham.

Fifth District.

Henry S. Terbell,
P. Eager, M.D.,
J. B. Van Kleeck, M.D.,
David Teets,
John H. Welsh.

Sixth District.

John Boyd,
Noah Worrall,
F. W. Houghton,
James W. Lyon,
J. D. Buchanan.

Seventh District.

Thomas Warren,
Robert S. Place,
William B. Westcott,
John F. Patton,
John V. Huiell.

Eighth District.

John Endicott,
John R. Russell,
O. D. McClain,
David Walker,
Walter W. Adams.

Ninth District.

Daniel French,
Thomas B. Richards,
Henry P. See,
John Dargavel,
Peter P. Wendover.

Tenth District.

B. G. Coles,
J. W. Lester,
A. Weismann, M.D.,
Robert H. Giblett,
Joseph McKee.

Eleventh District.

Daniel D. Wright,
James Little,
Samuel C. Holmes,
H. E. Crampton, M.D.,
Christopher Wohltman.

Twelfth District.

Charles Craft,
James Manchester,
J. H. Allen,
T. Franklin Smith, M.D.,
George Smith.

Thirteenth District.

Washington Thomas,
A. H. Brummell,
Andrew J. Smith,
Isaac Knapp,
George W. Relyea.

Fourteenth District.

H. P. West,
Peter Carter,
John H. Johnston,
Samuel R. Kirkham,
George Marsh.

Fifteenth District.

Frederick A. Conkling,
James Marsh,
Charles H. Booth,
Edwin West, M.D.,
George W. Clarke.

Sixteenth District.

Samuel M. Pond,
David Irwin,
James Cowl,
Hiram A. Crane,
George H. Beyer.

Seventeenth District.

Samuel R. Smith,
James Knight, M.D.,
George P. Stutzman,
S. K. Earle,
A. Goodell, M.D.

Eighteenth District.

Adam W. Spies,
William F. Mott,
John Van Arsdale,
William Walker,
Jehiel J. Post.

Nineteenth District.

Jos. L. T. Smith,
William Law,
William Jones,
Henry K. Bull,
George C. Hagaman.

Twentieth District.

H. D. Ranney, M.D.,
John Keys,
J. Camerden,
Robert Usher,
B. Howard, M.D.

Twenty-first District.

Wm. B. Bibbins, M.D.,
Richard Kelly,
S. T. Williams,
Lucius B. Nutting,
John Pullman.

Twenty-second District.

A. M. Dyon,
Amasa Leonard,
Daniel Thompson,
E. H. Munson,
Daniel W. Meeker.

ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE SUPERVISORY COUNCIL.

W. H. Aspinwall,
Peter Cooper,
Edward S. Jaffrey,
John H. Abeel,
Benjamin H. Hutton,
Henry Young,
John C. Baldwin,
William B. Astor,
Hamilton Fish,
Lorillard Spencer,
William L. Chamberlain,
Nathan Bishop,
Thomas H. Faile,
Samuel Willets,
John Watson,
Robert L. Kennedy,
C. V. S. Roosevelt,
Samuel V. Hoffman,
R. J. Livingston,
Ambrose K. Ely,
A. T. Stewart.

VISITORS.

(Appointed by the Advisory Committee for the ensuing year.)

First District.

A. W. Reynolds,
Thomas McLaughlin,
M. Buckman,
C. S. Minor,
Charles E. Wakefield,
Richard Kennedy, M.D.,
H. P. Hyde,
L. Hjousbery,
James King.

Second District.

John L. Watkins.

Third District.

Thomas S. Shepard,
James Fellows,
James Lane,
Edward Lawton.

Fourth District.

Moses Cristy,
T. C. Nostrand,
H. G. Leask,
W. P. Groom,
A. S. Kirkham,
James Brown,
William A. Covert,
Ellis W. Dudley,
John D. Moore,
Edmund Newton,
J. Y. Watkins, Jr.,
Charles Curtis.

Fifth District.

David Teets,
Peter Eager, M.D.,
Jacob La Wall,
J. N. Chesebro,
John R. Robertson,
James W. Sheffield, M.D.,
Thomas Denholm,
Jas. B. Van Kleeck, M.D.,
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Rules by which the Association is Governed.

1. To regard each applicant for relief as entitled to charity, until a careful examination proves the contrary.

2. To give relief only after a personal investigation of each case, by visitation and inquiry.

3. To relieve no one, except through the Visitor of the Section in which the applicant lives.

4. To give necessary articles, and only what is immediately necessary.

5. To give what is least susceptible of abuse.

6. To give only in small quantities, and in proportion to immediate need; and of coarser quality than might be procured by labor, except in cases of sickness.

7. To give assistance at the right moment; not to prolong it beyond the duration of the necessity which calls for it; but to extend, restrict, and modify relief according to that necessity.

8. To require of each beneficiary abstinence from intoxicating liquors as a drink; of such as have young children of a proper age, that they may be kept at school, except unavoidable circumstances prevent it; and to apprentice those of suitable years to some trade, or send them to service. The design being to make the poor a party to their own improvement and elevation, the wilful violation or disregard of these rules shall debar them from further relief.

9. To give no relief to recent immigrants having claims on the Commissioners of Emigration, except in urgent cases for two or three days, or until that Department can be informed of such cases, when the responsibility of this Association toward them shall cease.

10. To give no aid to persons who, from infirmity, imbecility, old age, or any other cause, are likely to continue unable to earn their own support, and consequently to be permanently dependent, except in extreme cases for two or three days, or until they can be referred to the Commissioners of Charity.

11. To discontinue relief to all who manifest a purpose to depend on alms rather than on their own exertions for support, and whose further maintenance would be incompatible with their good and the objects of the institution.

As it would here be impracticable to give a detailed exposition of the foregoing rules, members and others are referred, for this purpose, to the Visitor's Manual, and other published documents and reports.

Most of the rules will, doubtless, commend themselves at once to approval. As it respects others, the propriety of which may appear less obvious, the following brief explanations are offered:—

In the 9th rule, recent immigrants are not considered proper subjects of relief, because the Commissioners of Emigration are obliged by law to care for such persons, if needy, for five years after their arrival at this port, and are provided with means for this purpose. Consequently, every dollar expended on such cases by this Association would be an improper appropriation of so much of its funds intrusted to it for other objects.

In the 10th rule, the permanently dependent are not regarded as proper subjects, because if they should continue to be relieved, the entire funds of the Association would soon be exhausted in the support of a permanent list; and its primary object—the elevation of the moral and the physical condition of the poor—be defeated. Such persons should become an in-door public charge, which is far preferable to reliance on incidental relief.

The 11th rule refers to those who have become so pauperized in spirit by long-continued vagrancy or gratuitous relief, or so debased by other causes, that there is no hope of inciting them to self-support, and to aid whom would encourage vice and indolence, and foster a great social evil.

Two or three important results, involved in the observance of the foregoing rules, deserve notice. *First*, by refusing aid to the persons described, none are necessarily left to suffer. Even those who obstinately persist in their vicious courses, and cannot be relieved by this charity without injury to them and the community, still have a resource in the legal relief to which they are referred, so that all are cared for. *Second*, the Association does not supersede existing charities, but, so far as is practicable, makes them available to those for whom they are designed. *Third*, that it is governed by such humane and economical considerations as have most important moral and social bearings on the individuals concerned and the public.

Visitors, in complying with the foregoing rules, should carefully direct their attention to such particulars bearing on the different classes indicated therein, as will qualify them for an intelligent and judicious discharge of their highly important and responsible duties.

The attention of members is also called to the said rules, and their coöperation with the Visitors most earnestly solicited; for, without it, the great and difficult work in which the Association is engaged cannot be effectually accomplished.

Should members withhold tickets from applicants who evidently come not within the scope of this charity, the Visitors would be saved much extra labor.

Applications are not unfrequently made at unseasonable times and hours, by professedly homeless needy persons, for immediate relief, or for the means of procuring lodging for the night; and those applied to are often at a loss how to dispose of such cases. Generally such persons are impostors, and artfully urge their appeals under circumstances which preclude investigation, and most likely to induce relief. If unknown, they should not be aided, but sent to one of the nearest station-houses, which are always open for their reception. The following is a list of the station-houses in the different parts of the city:—

First.—54 New street.
Second.—49 Beekman street.
Third.—160 Chambers street.
Fourth.—9 Oak street.
Fifth.—49 Leonard street.
Sixth.—9 Franklin street.
Seventh.—247 Madison street.
Eighth.—127 Wooster street.

Ninth.—94 Charles street.
Tenth.—87 Eldridge, near Grand street.
Eleventh.—Union Market, East Houston street.
Twelfth.—One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, near Third avenue.
Thirteenth.—178 Delancey street, corner of Attorney street.
Fourteenth.—53 Spring street.
Fifteenth.—221 Mercer street.
Sixteenth.—156 West Twentieth street.
Seventeenth.—75 First avenue, corner of Fifth street.
Eighteenth.—327 East Twenty-second street.
Nineteenth.—118 Fifty-ninth street, near Third avenue.
Twentieth.—352 West Thirty-fifth street.
Twenty-first.—120 East Thirty-fifth street.
Twenty-second.—547 West Forty-seventh street,
Twenty-third.—East Eighty-sixth street, near Fourth avenue.
Twenty-fifth.—308 Mulberry street.
Twenty-sixth.—City Hall.
Twenty-seventh.—99 Liberty street.
Twenty-eighth.—550 Greenwich street.
Twenty-ninth.—137 West Thirtieth street.
Thirtieth.—Manhattanville.
Thirty-first.—Bloomingdale road, near West Eighty-sixth street.
Thirty-second.—Tenth avenue, corner West One Hundred and Fifty-second street.
Police Headquarters, and Steam and Sanitary Squad, 300 Mulberry street.

The philanthropic purposes for which this Association was established, whether considered in respect to its principles or their application, must ever commend it to approval. Compassion for the sick, the destitute, and helpless, is one of the noblest attributes of humanity, and until blunted by selfishness, or perverted by an unnatural repression of the benevolent sympathies, will ever be one of the strongest and purest of human instincts. To give expression to such compassion in efforts to wipe the tear from the cheek of sorrow, to bind up the broken-hearted, and to elevate the depressed, is to imitate the Divine benignity, in which man's highest glory and truest felicity consist. We are, indeed, commanded to imitate the Being whose perfections are constantly employed in promoting the happiness of His creatures; and no acts, we are assured, are more acceptable to Him than those which alleviate the miseries and promote the welfare of our fellow-men. Such, summarily, are the objects of this institution.

The methods employed for the fulfilment of these beneficent designs are too well known in this community to require much explanation. Long experience has given the Association such practical knowledge of the essential facts and principles which should govern its action in relation to indigence, as to reduce relief to a science. Its investigations enable it to discriminate between the good and the bad, the industrious and the idle, the temperate and intemperate, the poverty which is a fault, and that which is a misfortune. While it dispenses alms to the worthy without degradation, the vicious and ungrateful are not neglected, when such can be assisted without sinking them into deeper demoralization.

Its social and moral benefits are designed to be no less thorough and effective than those that are material and physical. To the impoverished and unfortunate it brings not only succor, but words of cheer and counsel. It deals with the poor as it finds them, in their individual and social relations. It penetrates cellars and courts and garrets; it enters the tenement-house, the cottage, and hovel, to survey the dimensions of wretchedness, and hear the tales of distress. It brings heart into contact with heart, by which sympathy is awakened, confidence inspired, and a kind personal influence established, for the comfort and advantage of the impoverished and the suffering. The poor, differing as they do in character and circumstances, require a corresponding difference of treatment. This puts in requisition those delicate discriminations which, while they indicate the course a wise benevolence approves, often severely tries both the judgment and humanity of the Visitor. That system of charity is not judiciously constituted which depresses and debases the poor by any incidental or avoidable consequences of relief. Hence, as the primary purposes of this institution are the social and moral elevation of the recipients, all its movements are noiseless and unobtrusive, and it aims so to dispense its benefits, that the right hand may not know what the left hand doeth.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

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The Prison Association was organized in 1844. It has a charter from the State, which confers important powers, and exacts important duties. It has three principal objects:—

First.—A humane attention to persons arrested, and held for examination or trial.

Second—Encouragement and aid to discharged prisoners in their efforts to reform and earn an honest living.

Third.—The improvement of prison discipline.

The work of the Association is prosecuted in three departments, corresponding to the three objects just named: a detention department, a discharged convict department, and a prison discipline department.

The results of a quarter-century's work in the two first-named of these departments may be thus summed up: 93,560 poor and friendless persons visited in the detention prisons of New York and Brooklyn, all of whom were counselled or aided, as their several cases seemed to require; 25,290 complaints examined; 6,148 complaints withdrawn at its instance, as being of a trivial character, or founded on mistake, prejudice, or passion; 7,922 persons discharged by the courts on its recommendation, who were either very young, or innocent of the offences charged, or had transgressed under mitigating circumstances, or were manifestly penitent and resolved to sin no more; 18,307 released prisoners aided with board, clothing, tools, railroad tickets, or money; and 4,139 persons of the same class provided with permanent situations at work.

Besides the relief given to the accused and the liberated, assistance has been extended to thousands of persons connected with the families of prisoners; the hungry have been fed, the naked clothed, bedding and clothing redeemed from pawnbrokers, and rent paid for those who would else have been turned into the street to starve or steal.

We offer two or three cases in illustration of the nature and results of the labors of the Association in these two departments.

A youth, in a hardware house, yielded to the temptation of purloining penknives. He stole some thirty dollars' worth—just enough to send him to State Prison. The senior partner was determined that he should be punished to the extent of the law. The junior partner remonstrated, on the ground that it was his first offence, and that by a more lenient course he might be saved. At first the senior partner peremptorily rejected the suggestion, but at length yielded so far as to agree to call on the Prison Association for advice. The young man was seen by the general agent, and the firm advised to give him another trial. They assented, and the result was most satisfactory. The young man ever afterward conducted himself with entire honesty, and now holds a responsible position in one of the first mercantile houses of New York, and is trusted to an unlimited extent.

A young man had been imprisoned at Sing Sing for an offence committed in a moment of sudden temptation. He had previously sustained a fair reputation, and was, therefore, not a criminal in the sense of being addicted to crime as a business. After his discharge he came to New York and sought for work. Said he:—"I have looked about for employment, but every door is closed against me. The moment I am known as a discharged convict, I am shut out of employment, and, it appears to me, out of the pale of human sympathy. I am ready to work; there is no kind of employment I would refuse; but the world appears in arms against me. O God! what shall I do? If Heaven had not passed sentence against self-murder, I would commit suicide; but this I dare not do! Christ has forgiven me if man has not, and I must not offend him. But I shall die; and if I do, it will be the death of a man who has starved in a land of plenty. But when I die, it shall be the death of an honest man." The anguish of this man, under his failure to get work, was intense. He was aided to start a little business for himself, in the management of which he was industrious and exemplary in all respects. He became a member and class-leader in the Methodist Church; lived a consistent life; was prospered in business; purchased a home for his family; laid up a moderate competence; and died respected, honored, and loved by all who knew him.

Another case was that of a middle-aged woman, who had been often committed to prison. On one occasion, when the agent visited the penitentiary, she begged him to intercede for her that she might go out. "I am afraid you would come back again soon," he said. "Very likely; I expect to be brought back soon." "Then where will be the use of letting you out?" "I should like to go out; it would seem good to be free a little while in the open air and the sunshine." "But if you enjoy liberty so much, why do you allow yourself to be brought back again?" "How can I help it? When I go out of prison nobody will employ me. No respectable people will let me come into their house. I must go to such friends as I have. If they steal or commit other offences, I shall be taken up with them. Whether I am guilty or not is of no consequence; nobody will believe me innocent. They will all say: 'She is an old convict—send her back to prison; that is the best place for her.' O, yes! I expect to come back soon. There is no use in my trying to do better." The agent's feelings were touched to hear her speak thus, and he said: "Mary, if I could obtain steady employment for you, where you would be treated kindly and be paid for your services, would you really try to behave well?" Her countenance brightened, and she eagerly replied: "Indeed I would." He procured her release, and succeeded in obtaining for her a place as head-nurse in a hospital for the poor. She remained many years in that position, discharging its duties with such fidelity and acceptance as to gain the respect and confidence of all who knew her. Nor did she ever afterward return to crime.

In the department of prison discipline the Association has been no less active than in those of detained and discharged prisoners. Between State prisons, county penitentiaries, common jails, and station-houses or lock-ups, we have in this State somewhat more than one hundred penal institutions. These have all been again and again visited; their condition and management thoroughly explored; and the facts, thus elicited, spread out in detail before the Legislature and the people. Fully six hundred inspections have been made of the prisons of New York, and at least a hundred of those of other States; while its corresponding members abroad have furnished, at different times, comprehensive and able papers on the prisons and prison systems of England, Ireland, France, Italy, Germany, Denmark, and even the distant empire of British India. The annual reports of the Association, in which have been embodied the results of these inspections, and the special papers furnished by writers at home and abroad, cover not less than six to seven thousand printed pages. They constitute of themselves a small library of prison literature, in which nearly all the questions connected with penitentiary science

and prison reform have received more or less attention, and many of them have had repeated and exhaustive discussion.

By the terms of its charter the Prison Association is simply a State organization; but, through the breadth of its investigations, its correspondence, and its discussions of penitentiary questions, it has gradually assumed larger proportions, till in a sense it has become true that its "field is the world." It is now a recognized centre of light on all matters connected with prison discipline among other peoples as well as our own; and its reports are sought not only in all the States of our Union, but also in the various States of Europe—in Canada, Mexico, South America, India, Australia, and the Islands of the Pacific Ocean.

There is another service of great public utility rendered by the Association to the criminal courts. It consists in inquiring, at the instance of the judges, into the antecedents of prisoners awaiting trial, whereby material facts relating to them are often ascertained, and essential aid given in the administration of criminal justice.

There is a yet further service, of high public benefit, performed by the Association. It supplies, in great measure, to the cities of New York and Brooklyn, the want of a Court of Conciliation. Innumerable difficulties, arising from mistake, passion, drink, or some frivolous cause of one kind or another, many of which, if let alone, would grow to formidable proportions, and become the occasion of incalculable misery, are adjusted through its agency. In this way, hostile parties are reconciled, offenders reclaimed, much expense saved, and the sum of human happiness augmented.

NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY.

NEW YORK PORT SOCIETY.

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WATER STREET MISSION, CORNER WATER AND DOVER STREETS.
NORTH RIVER MISSION, 275 WEST STREET.
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The corporate name of this institution is "The Society for promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New York," and succinctly expresses its name and object.

A little over fifty years ago a number of the then leading merchants of New York had their attention called to the fact that nothing was being systematically done in this country for seamen, a class at once the most useful, the most exposed, and the most accessible of all our laboring population.

A meeting was called in April, 1818, in the parlor of Mr. Jonathan Little, a society formed, and a charter obtained, with the following gentlemen as the

First Board of Directors.

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John R. Hurd,	David G. Hubbard,	Samuel A. Lawrence,

Eliakim Raymond, | Frederick W. Porter.

The Rev. Henry Chase was employed as pastor in 1821, and entered with earnest devotion into this work until his death in 1854. The Society was hardly formed before it laid the foundations of a Mariners' Church in Roosevelt street, which was dedicated in June, 1820, and was the first house of worship ever built for seamen on the land. In 1856 a church was organized on a union basis, consisting of sixty members. In 1855 the Society purchased the church edifice at the corner of Catharine and Madison streets, which was subsequently remodelled and beautified, where it continues to worship. In 1854 Rev. Charles J. Jones, now of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, became the pastor, and was succeeded in 1864 by Rev. E. D. Murphy, the present incumbent.

Instrumentalities.—In addition to the church whose history is thus given, the Society has two missions, three clergymen, a Sunday-school, three free reading-rooms, one containing a library of 550 volumes, 125 loan libraries afloat, seven missionaries, a Marine Temperance Society, and a constant supply of free reading-matter.

The average work for each week is as follows:—

Number of meetings	25
Attendance of seamen alone	1,000
Visits to vessels and boarding-houses	1,050
Number of seamen signing the pledge	30
Pages of tracts distributed	4,000
Volumes of books	150
Bibles and Testaments	75
Packages of reading-matter to crews	30

Results.—The present membership of the church is 1,127; of the Temperance Society, 48,976; attendance (of seamen, exclusive of others) at the North River Mission, from May, 1865, to August, 1870, 45,887; at the Water Street Mission, from April, 1864, to August, 1870, 60,000; no record having been made of the attendance at the church. Total number of vessels supplied with reading-matter, 11,500. 30,000 seamen have visited the principal reading-room since it was opened.

But perhaps its most important work has been in stirring up others to labor. Through its agency the American Seamen's Friend Society was organized, to do in other ports what it aimed to do in this, and its example has doubtless contributed to the formation of all the other societies now laboring for seamen on the continent. In 1829 the Society broke ground for the system of Seamen's Savings Banks, which has since spread over the country, and has proved of incalculable benefit in begetting habits of economy in this naturally spendthrift class.

Results like these, though they could hardly have been anticipated by the Christian merchants who established this Society, amply justify their wisdom and forecast, and prove that their great work was done, not in the counting-house nor on 'change, but in the private parlor and on the single evening, when, fifty-two years ago, they laid the foundations of the New York Port Society.

THE IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

THE IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

NO. 51 CHAMBERS STREET.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES—1870.

James Lynch, *President.* | James Olwell, *Vice-President.*
John H. Power, *Vice-President.* | Jeremiah J. Campion, *Recording Sec.*
James S. Hennessy, *Chairman Finance Committee.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Robert J. Dillon,	Edward Frith,	Richard O'Gorman,
Hugh Kelly,	Lewis J. White,	John H. Power,
John P. Nesmith,	Jeremiah J. Campion,	Henry J. Anderson,
Jeremiah Devlin,	Eugene Kelly,	William Von Sachs,
Edward Bayer,	James Olwell,	Romaine Dillon,
James S. Hennessy,	Henry L. Hoguet,	James B. Nicholson,
James Lynch,	Edward C. Donnelly,	Thomas H. O'Connor,
James Slevin,	Joseph Fisher,	Bryan Lawrence.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

James S. Hennessy, | Bryan Lawrence,
Jeremiah J. Campion, | Lewis J. White,
William Von Sachs.
William P. Byrne, *Treasurer.* | William J. Donnelly, *Secretary.*

The Irish Emigrant Society of New York was organized in 1841, and on April 29, 1844, received a charter from the State Legislature. Its objects, as set forth in the act, were "to afford advice, information, aid, and protection to emigrants from Ireland, and generally to promote their welfare."

The trials, troubles, and losses to which emigrants were obliged to submit about that time, but more especially during 1837 and subsequently, by reason of the insufficiency of the laws for their protection,

called for the active intervention of their friends. A great deal was accomplished by individual effort; but until this Society was formed and made a body politic, the combined action of a number of influential men was not brought to bear upon the evil. The Society, as incorporated, was composed of nineteen members; it now consists of twenty-six.

An advertisement of the Society in 1852 may here be quoted; its application is as well suited to the present as it was to that date, viz. :—

"The recent failures, by which a large amount of bills remitted from this country to friends in Ireland has been returned unpaid, afford to this Society the opportunity, and at the same time impose upon it the duty of informing the public that such losses would have been prevented if the parties purchasing bills had availed themselves of the advantages offered by this Society.

"For the purpose of entire protection, a fund is constantly kept on deposit in the Bank of Ireland, against which this Society issues drafts, payable at sight, from one pound and upwards, on the Bank and all its branches, and has thereby for the last ten years afforded a mode of remittance perfectly safe and unquestionable."

The principal objects of the Society are:—

1st. By the sale of its bills on the Bank of Ireland, and by keeping ample funds there to meet the same, to furnish to the Irish people in this country a safe remittance to their friends in Ireland, thereby protecting them from false, fraudulent, and dubious bills.

2d. To receive moneys from persons having no knowledge of responsible shipping-houses, and to purchase for them passage-tickets by steamer, and to transmit the same to their friends in Ireland, for whom the passages were ordered.

3d. To receive moneys from persons residing out of the city of New York, and who have no responsible agent here, and to apply such moneys to forwarding into the interior, according to their direction, their friends and families, who may arrive at this port from Ireland.

4th. By and through the official position of the President (he being by law of the State of New York a Commissioner of Emigration) to protect the persons and property of Irish emigrants.

5th. To aid friendless Irish emigrants and their children, by an application of the surplus earnings of the Society to their relief.

The Society sells drafts for one pound and over, on the Bank of Ireland, and payable at all its branches. viz. :—

Armagh,	Derry,	Omagh,
Arklow,	Drogheda,	Queenstown,
Ballinrobe,	Dundalk,	Roscrea,
Bandon,	Galway,	Sligo,
Belfast,	Gorey,	Thurles,
Bagnalstown,	Kilkenny,	Tipperary,
Callan,	Limerick,	Tralee,
Carlow,	Longford,	Tullamore,
Clonmel,	Maryborough,	Waterford,
Cork,	Navan,	Westport,
Cahir,	Newry,	Wexford,
Castlebar,	New Ross,	Youghal,

and in England at the Bank of England, Messrs. Coutts & Co., London Agents of the Bank of Ireland.

Persons residing out of the city, who desire to remit money or passage-tickets to Ireland, can send the amount to the Society in post-office orders, registered letters, bank drafts, or otherwise, at owners' risk; and all such orders and drafts should be made payable to the order of the Irish Emigrant Society.

It should be carefully stated to whom and where the draft or passage-ticket is to be sent, with name of townland, parish, post-office, and county.

Passage procured by any steamship line indicated, or according to the best judgment of the Society.

The receipt of all communications to the Society with remittances will be promptly acknowledged.

The Trustees give their time and attention to the work of the Society without any compensation.

The earnings are appropriated in furtherance of the fifth object above mentioned. The larger the dealings with the Society, the more widely will its field of usefulness be extended.

The members of the Board are trustees of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, in which capacity their services are also gratuitously rendered.

The only office of the Society is at 51 Chambers street, New York.

The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, in the City of New York.

NO. 51 CHAMBERS STREET.

Open daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Incorporated 1850.

Henry L. Hoguet, *President.*
Henry James Anderson, *Vice-President.*

James Slevin, *Vice-President.*
Edward Bayer, *Secretary.*

TRUSTEES.

Henry L. Hoguet,	Bryan Lawrence,
Robert J. Dillon,	Lewis J. White,
Hugh Kelly,	Felix Ingoldsby,
John P. Nesmith,	James Olwell,
Cornelius H. Sheehan,	Edward Bayer,
John H. Power,	Eugene Kelly,
Edward Frith,	Edward C. Donnelly,
William Von Sachs,	Joseph Fisher,
James Slevin,	Richard O'Gorman,
Jeremiah J. Campion,	Henry J. Anderson,
Jeremiah Devlin,	James Lynch,
Thomas H. O'Connor,	James S. Hennessy,

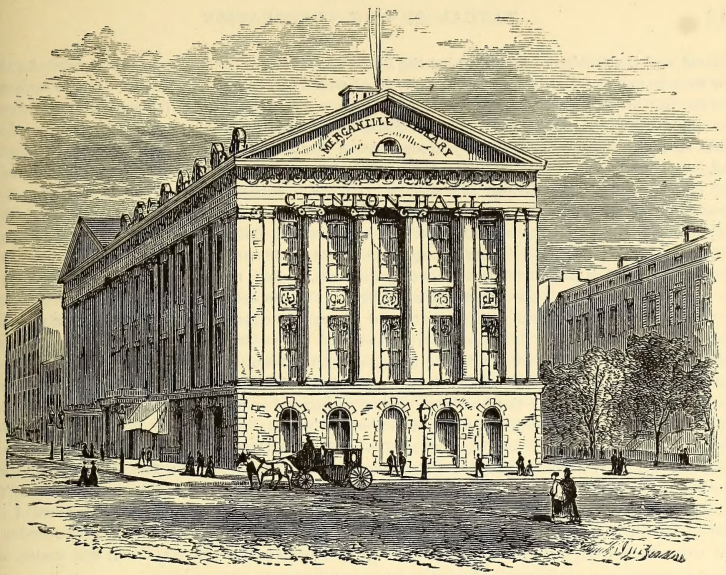
James B. Nicholson.

David Ledwith, *Comptroller.*

Statement—January 1, 1870.

Bonds and Mortgages on Improved Real Estate in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned				$3,375,244 75
Stocks of the United States		par,	$756,000	
" of the State of New York		"	600,000	
" " "	Ohio	"	52,800	
" " "	California	"	20,000	
" " "	Tennessee	"	97,000	
" " "	Georgia	"	60,000	
" " "	Massachusetts	"	5,000	
" of the City of New York		"	1,778,500	
" " "	Brooklyn	"	243,000	
" " "	Rochester	"	50,000	
" " "	Troy	"	18,000	
" of the County of Westchester		"	65,000	
				$3,745,300 00
Real Estate—Banking House				90,026 40
Cash on hand and on deposit in other Banks				321,765 65
Accrued interest to date				140,418 91
				$7,672,755 71
Of which is due 20,146 depositors, including Internal Revenue Tax, and interest to date,				$7,012,411 20
Leaving a guarantee fund of				$660,344 51

All the profits of the Bank belong to the depositors. Such interest as the profits will allow is divided among the depositors every six months, on the 1st day of January and 1st July, payable on and after the third Mondays of January and July. The interest is then added to the principal, and draws interest, if not withdrawn.



MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CLINTON HALL ASSOCIATION.

The Mercantile Library Association was organized in the month of November, 1820. On the ninth day of that month a meeting of young men, principally engaged in mercantile pursuits, was held at the Tontine Coffee House, in Wall street, for the purpose of forming an Association, the primary object of which should be the establishment of a library for the benefit of the merchants' clerks of New York. C. C. Cambreleng, Esq., presided at the meeting, which resulted in the appointment of a committee to draft a plan of organization. A subsequent meeting was held on the twenty-seventh day of the same month, at which the Committee reported a Constitution, which was adopted, and the Association was thus organized under the name of the Mercantile Library Association of the City of New York. The first officers were also chosen at this meeting. Lucius Bull was made President, George S. Robbins Vice-President, and Allen Robbins Secretary. Among the Directors chosen was Mr. William Wood, who may be properly designated as the Father of the Mercantile Library, he having issued the call in pursuance of which the first meeting was held, and having been the most active agent in interesting not only the young men, but also the merchants in the proposed Association. The officers entered at once upon the discharge of their duties, and on the (12th) twelfth day of February opened a Library of seven hundred volumes in an upper room at No. 49 Fulton street. Before the close of the year the number of volumes in the Library had increased to one thousand, and the Constitution, together with a catalogue of the books, had been printed. The total receipts for this year were nine hundred dollars, of which about six hundred dollars were donated. John Thompson was the first Librarian. He received a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum. The Library at this time was open daily from 6 P.M. to 10 P.M. during the fall and winter, and from 7½ P.M. to 10 P.M. during the spring and summer. The progress of the Institution for the three succeeding years was very slow; indeed, it was only by the most strenuous exertions on the part of the officers and a few faithful friends—foremost among whom was Mr. Wood—that it was kept alive at all. In 1825 the second Catalogue of the Library—a 16mo volume of 106 pages—was issued. It was printed by Hopkins & Morris, at No. 9 Nassau street. In June, 1826, the Library was moved to the building of the Harper Brothers, No. 82 Cliff street, where a suite of rooms was hired at an annual rent of three hundred dollars. Here the Reading-Room, which has been since so prominent a feature in the Institution, was first opened with a modest stock of seven magazines and four weekly papers. In the year 1828 the number of volumes in the Library had increased to forty-four

hundred, and the number of persons using the Library to about twelve hundred. The receipts for this year were seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, all of which was from dues and fees. It was apparent that the Institution was to live, and that it would soon outgrow the quarters it occupied in Cliff street. Accordingly, it was determined that steps should be taken to secure the erection of a building in which there should be not only a Library Room and a Reading-Room, but also a spacious Lecture Hall. Twenty-five of the most prominent citizens were invited to meet the Directors at their rooms in Cliff street for consultation upon this subject. Of the twenty-five invited, seventeen made their appearance. After some deliberation a subscription was started to further the matter, and Mr. Arthur Tappan headed the list with a contribution of one thousand dollars. Subsequently it was thought best, inasmuch as there was a feeling among some of the merchants that it was not wise to give the absolute control of valuable real estate to very young men, to form a stock association to be known as the CLINTON HALL ASSOCIATION, in which the title to the property should be vested. The government of this Association was vested in a Board of seven Trustees, to be elected annually. Each subscriber of one hundred dollars received a share of the stock of this Association, which share entitled him and his heirs forever to the free use of the Mercantile Library. Upon these conditions there were, during the year 1828, thirty-three thousand and five hundred dollars contributed towards the fund for the erection of the building. Lots were secured on the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, and work upon the building was commenced. The first Board of Trustees of the Clinton Hall Association consisted of William W. Woolsey, Philip Hone, Arthur Tappan, John Haggerty, Francis Olmstead, John W. Leavitt, and John A. Stevens. Mr. Woolsey was the first President, and Mr. Leavitt was the first Treasurer. The latter gentleman was particularly active in superintending the erection of the building, and his services are gratefully remembered by all the older members of the Association. The building was completed in the fall of 1830, and on the second day of November in that year was formally opened to the public under the name of CLINTON HALL. It still stands, and is now occupied by a considerable number of business concerns of various kinds.

The entire cost of the lots and building was fifty-five thousand dollars. Here the Association remained for upwards of twenty years. In 1850, the Library having increased to thirty-four thousand volumes, and the number of persons using it to about thirty-five hundred, the question of another removal to a larger building and one more eligibly located began to be seriously agitated. At the time of the erection of Clinton Hall a very large majority of the persons using the Library lived below the line of Beekman street; but so rapidly did the city grow, that in the year 1850 more than two-thirds of the members lived above Canal street. Nevertheless, there was much opposition to the removal. In January, 1853, the matter was, by order of the Board, submitted to the members at large for their vote; and singular as it may appear in the light of subsequent events, the Anti-Removal party succeeded in getting a majority of one hundred and eighty-four in a poll of one thousand and forty-eight votes. After the vote was cast, however, it was ascertained that the Trustees of the Clinton Hall Association had already assumed the responsibility of selling the Beekman street property and of purchasing the Italian Opera House, in Astor place. Their action was subsequently ratified by the Board of Direction of the Mercantile Library Association, and the work of remodelling and refitting the Opera House was at once begun. Mr. Wilson G. Hunt was at this time President of the Clinton Hall Trustees, and Edmund Coffin was Treasurer. These gentlemen, together with Mr. Thomas H. Faile, were most active in superintending the alterations in the building. The purchase of the new property rendered it necessary for the Association to make another appeal to the merchants for pecuniary aid. Accordingly, six hundred and fifty additional shares of the Clinton Hall stock were issued and sold, realizing the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars ($65,000). This issue of stock, together with the original issue, made a total of nine hundred and eighty (980) shares issued up to this date. When the building was dedicated, in May, 1855, there was a mortgage upon it of one hundred thousand dollars. The building was called, after the old building, CLINTON HALL. In 1856 the Trustees made a further issue of seven hundred and fifty shares of stock, making a total of one thousand seven hundred and thirty shares, and enough was sold to reduce the mortgage to seventy thousand dollars. In 1862, payments which the Trustees had been able to make from time to time, out of moneys received for rents, etc., had reduced the mortgage to sixty-two thousand dollars. In 1865 it was determined to make an effort to wipe out the entire debt. Meetings were held, and a committee of one hundred members was appointed to devise means to dispose of the balance of the Clinton Hall stock. The Trustees of the Clinton Hall Association gave their active co-operation, and so effective were the labors of those interested, that in May of the year following the Trustees were able to announce that the Institution was entirely free from debt. The number of volumes in the Library had now increased to eighty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-four, and the number of persons using the Library to ten thousand, of whom about eight thousand five

hundred were paying members. In May of this year the Association became, by Act of the Legislature, an incorporated body. From that time forward the Institution has been entirely self-supporting, and its prosperity has been beyond all precedent in the history of libraries. It now contains upwards of one hundred and eighteen thousand volumes, and is increasing at the rate of one thousand volumes per month. In the number of volumes it owns it is the fourth library in America—the Congressional Library being first, the Public Library of Boston second, and the Astor Library third. But among lending-libraries it has no equal in this country, and hardly any in Europe. Last year the total number of books loaned was two hundred and thirty-four thousand one hundred and twenty. In one day eighteen hundred and thirty-two volumes were delivered over its counter. The Library has branches at No. 76 Cedar street, where there is also a commodious Reading-Room; at Yonkers, N. Y.; at Norwalk and Stamford, Conn.; and at Jersey City and Elizabeth, N. J. The Reading-Room in Astor place is supplied with upwards of four hundred newspapers and magazines. The average daily number of visits to this room during the past year has been upwards of one thousand. The Library and Reading-Room are open every day in the year except Sundays and holidays, the former from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M., and the latter from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. The total income of the Association is about sixty thousand dollars, forty thousand dollars being derived from dues, fees, etc., paid by members, and about twenty thousand dollars from rents and invested funds. The expenditure for books last year was about eighteen thousand dollars.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Association a new Constitution was adopted, which provides that the Directors shall hold office for three years instead of one year, as was provided in the old Constitution.

The terms of membership are as follows:—

To Clerks, $1 initiation fee and $4 annual dues.
To others, $5 a year, or $3 for six months.

PRESIDENTS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

Lucius Bull	1820–23	George Peckham	1852
Cornelius Savage	1823–24	Willard L. Felt	1853
Benjamin I. Seward	1824–26	Daniel F. Appleton	1854
R. B. Brown	1827–31	D. Reynolds Budd	1855
John W. Stebbins	1832–34	George C. Wood	1855–56
R. R. Boyd	1834–35	John Crerar	1856–57
Charles Rolfe	1836–37	Rowland H. Timson	1857–58
Edmund Coffin	1838	Alexander P. Fiske	1857–58
John S. Winthrop	1839	E. Boudinot Servoss	1858–59
Elijah Ward	1839	Richard A. Bachia	1859–60
Augustus E. Silliman	1840	Chas. E. King Sherman	1860–61
Hector Morison	1841	Charles F. Allen	1861–62
John T. Rollins	1842	Charles Osgood	1862–63
Lewis McMullen	1843	Charles H. Swords	1863–64
Richard Berlew	1843	Theodore H. Vultee	1864–65
Charles E. Milnor	1844–45	Robert Walker Irwin	1865–66
Cornelius L. Everett	1846–47	Aaron C. Allen	1866–67
Thomas W. Groser	1848	Alexander Rhind	1867–68
Isaac H. Bailey	1849	Charles F. Allen	1868–69
Thomas J. Bayaud	1850	M. C. D. Borden	1869–70
Henry A. Oakley	1851	M. C. D. Borden	1870–71

LIBRARIANS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

John Thompson	1821–25	John G. Barker	1837–41
John C. Divines	1825–26	Edward Cohorne	1841–42
William Thompson	1826–26	Henry S. McKean	1842–45
Wm. B. Kinney	1826–32	S. M. Richardson	1845–49
Wm. Soley	1832–33	S. H. Grant	1849–66
David Roberts	1833–34	A. W. Green	1866–68
Nathaniel Dyett	1834–36	F. H. Houston	1868–69
J. G. Westervelt	1836–37	A. M. Palmer	1869–

Mercantile Library Association.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTION, AND OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1870–71.

M. C. D. Borden, *President.*

W. T. Peoples, *Vice-President.* | Samuel Putnam *Recording Secretary.*
Edward Hasler, *Corresponding Secretary.* | George B. Mills, *Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS.

First Class, to hold office for one year.

M. C. D. Borden, | N. H. Myrick,
Edward Hasler, | George B. Mills.

Second Class, to hold office for two years.

W. T. Peoples, | A. W. Sherman,
Samuel Putnam, | J. C. Currie.

Third Class, to hold office for three years.

Charles F. Allen, | Asher S. Mills,
W. A. Sherman, | John Nickinson.

EXECUTIVE FORCE.

A. M. Palmer, *Librarian.* | F. B. Perkins, *Cataloguing Assistant.*
George Coope, *Assistant Librarian.* | S. H. Wilkins, *Cashier and Book-keeper.*

DESK CLERKS.

J. N. Wing, | Frank Post,
C. H. Underhill, | Gancelo S. Wing,
William E. King, | James H. Wood, Jr.

Johannes Bade, *Foreign Department Clerk.*

READING-ROOM ATTENDANTS.

Miss Laura T. Post, | Mrs. J. W. Hubbell.

E. F. Osborne, *Collector.*
William Jamieson, *Janitor.*

MESSENGERS.

Cornelius J. Kane, | James O'Brien,
Lyman Crofut, | William H. Arkills.

M. A. Osborne, *Superintendent of Down-Town Office.*

AGENTS IN CHARGE OF OUT-OF-TOWN OFFICES.

A. Andrews, Yonkers, N. Y. | S. H. Hoyt, Stamford, Conn.
H. H. Wellman, Norwalk, Conn. | J. C. Roberts, Elizabeth, N. J.
John Cross, Jersey City.

Trustees of the Clinton Hall Association.—1870–71.

Wilson G. Hunt, | Edmund Coffin,
Thomas H. Faile, | Isaac H. Bailey,
William E. Dodge, | John K. Myers,
Hugh N. Camp.

Wilson G. Hunt, *President.* | Hugh N. Camp, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY.

NEW YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY.

NO. 67 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

(Founded A.D. 1700. Incorporated A.D. 1772.)

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

TRUSTEES.

Frederic De Peyster, *Chairman.* | Otis D. Swan, *Treasurer.*
William J. Hoppin, *Secretary.*

Charles R. Swords,	Charles E. Strong,
William Adams,	Robert Lenox Kennedy,
Thomas W. Clerke,	John Romeyn Brodhead,
Henry C. Dorr,	Thomas Ward,
Stacy B. Collins,	William Allen Butler,
Evert A. Duyckinck,	John L. Cadwalader.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Robert Lenox Kennedy,	Charles E. Strong,
William J. Hoppin,	John Romeyn Brodhead,
Evert A. Duyckinck,	Otis D. Swan.

Wentworth S. Butler, *Librarian.*

INSPECTORS OF ANNUAL ELECTION.

Sylvester L'H. Ward, | Albert Cardozo,
Henry R. Winthrop.

Terms of Membership.

One share (with annual dues commuted)..... $150 00
" (subject to annual payment of $10)..... 25 00

These shares do not merely give the use of the Library, etc., but are interests in the real estate books, etc., and can be bought and sold like any other stock.

Hours.

Library.—8 A.M. to 6 P.M. Reading-Room.—8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

Persons entitled to use the Establishment.

Members not in arrears for annual payments, fines, etc.

Strangers (for one month), when regularly introduced by members.

Persons not members or subscribers have the privilege of consultation by the payment of twenty-five cents.

Regulations.

Loaning of Books.—Members not indebted for annual payments, fines, etc., may take out one work, if it consists of not more than one folio, or one quarto, or three octavo, or six duodecimo volumes.

Folios may be kept 6 weeks; quartos, 3 weeks; octavos, 2 weeks; duodecimos, 1 week. Members residing more than ten miles from the Library are allowed one week longer. A book may be again taken out, unless another member has applied for it.

Fines.—One cent per volume must be paid for each day they are detained over the time allowed. Loss or damage of books must be paid for; if a part of a set, the value of the entire set must be paid.

No member can lend any book belonging to the Library.

In this Institution is found the learning and thought of all ages and countries, in reference to all subjects of human investigation; but of limited extent when compared with libraries on a broader basis and with a corresponding patronage. The lore of Egypt, the dim legendary literature of the East, the classical treasures of Greece and Rome, the wealth of Christian antiquity, the abstruse systems of the schoolmen, the multitudinous literature of modern times—the harvest-period in the world's history of all the past generations of seed-sowing—all these are, to some degree at least, spread before us in this Institution. And more than all, perhaps, so far as the sum of influence is concerned, is the reading-room, with the periodical literature of the day. This marvellous age has made us citizens of all countries, and the whole world our home; and amid the pamphlets and papers which each day brings within these walls, there is a more intimate acquaintance with London and Paris and Rome, to say nothing of India and China and Japan, than existed a generation ago with Philadelphia and Boston.

This is not a library to which the laboring classes readily have access. Its locality, its constitution, and its associations have tended to confine it to the wealthier portion of society. This has been the result rather of circumstances than of any deliberate intention. This Institution partakes more of a private and social character than those great public institutions whose object it is to throw open the treasures of literature and science to every class in the community.

NEW YORK LAW INSTITUTE.

Incorporated by Act of Legislature, 1830.

Confined to law books.

Terms, $150, and $10 for yearly dues; Government officers free.

Contains 1,288 bound volumes, and about 250 unbound volumes.

Charles O'Conor, *President.*
Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth, *Recording Sec.*
" Benjamin D. Silliman, *Cor. Sec.*
Edward H. Owen, *Treasurer.*
Aaron J. Vanderpoel, *Librarian.*
Edgar A. Purdy, *Assistant Librarian.*
John M. Sedgwick, Jr., *Clerk.*

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

This ancient Institution, venerable for its age and the high character of the elder merchants of New York by whom it was founded, has been remarkably fortunate in one aspect of its long-extended life of public duty, there having been carefully preserved, as materials for history, a full record of its transactions from its organization to the present time. It is a rare circumstance that such an instance of faithful attention to duty can be cited in reference to a public body connected with the ever-changing concerns of active commerce, and this fact affords the highest evidence of zeal and fidelity on the part of its officers.

More than a century has elapsed since the association was formed, comprising, in this period of time, two great disruptions of the public peace of the country; in the one instance, a successful revolution was accomplished, and the whole character of the government changed from a colonial dependency to an independent republic; in the other, an armed insurrection of gigantic proportions, in revolt against the authority of law, was suppressed, the supremacy of the national government restored, and the Union preserved with increased strength and vigor.

In all the vicissitudes in public affairs, which at different periods have unsettled the national authority and disturbed the relations of commerce, this Chamber has steadily adhered to the line of duty it had originally assumed, abstaining from all interference in the affairs of government, taking no part in political divisions, but always faithfully performing its obligations to support the cause of law and order, and to defend the honor of the country.

Founded April 5, 1768. Incorporated by the Colonial Government, under Lieutenant-Governor Cadwallader Colden, March 13, 1770; and by the State of New York re-incorporated, April 13, 1784.

The Original Organization.

The following merchants met in the City of New York, and adopted the following

"REGISTER OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

"*Whereas*, Mercantile societies have been found very useful in trading cities, for promoting and encouraging commerce, supporting industry, adjusting disputes relative to trade and navigation, and procuring such laws and regulations as may be found necessary for the benefit of trade in general;

"For which purpose, and to establish such a society in the city of New York, the following persons convened on the first Tuesday in, and being the 5th day of April, 1768:—

"John Cruger,	Thomas White,
Elias Desbrosses,	Miles Sherbrooke,
James Jauncey,	Walter Franklin,
Jacob Walton,	Robert Ross Waddle,
Robert Murray,	Acheson Thompson,
Hugh Wallace,	Lawrence Kortright,
George Folliot,	Thomas Randal,
William Walton,	William McAdam,
Samuel Verplanck,	Isaac Low,
Theophylact Bache,	Anthony Van Dam;

"Who agreed that the said Society of Merchants should consist of

"A President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and such a number of merchants as already or hereafter may become members thereof, to be called and known by the name of

"THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

"The members present unanimously chose the following gentlemen their officers for this year, to commence the first Tuesday in May next:—

"John Cruger, *President.*
Hugh Wallace, *Vice-President.*
Elias Desbrosses, *Treasurer.*
Anthony Van Dam, *Secretary.*

"The following gentlemen, who are of the Society, not being present, assented to the same:—

"John Alsop,	Philip Livingston,
Henry White,	James McEvers."

The names of several of the founders of the Chamber became prominent in our city annals. Political questions growing out of the Revolution created divisions among the members, and the meetings were for some years dispensed with. A complete reorganization took place after peace was established in 1783, and the new act of incorporation was granted in 1784.

John Cruger was Mayor of the city in 1768. He was also Speaker of the Colonial House of Assembly from 1769 to 1775. The influence of this eminent citizen was efficiently used to maintain order and preserve tranquillity among the citizens in the perilous times preceding the outbreak of hostilities, and he retired from the city before it was occupied by the British forces.

Mr. Desbrosses has left his name on one of our city streets, where it has remained for a century. The brothers Jacob and William Walton were among the most eminent of the earlier merchants of New York.

The elder brother, Jacob, died in 1769, and in 1752 William Walton erected the spacious mansion still standing in Pearl street, on Franklin square. At the head of this open space lived Walter Franklin, whose house Washington afterwards occupied as the first Presidential residence.

Robert Murray, of Quaker descent, was a wealthy and influential merchant, and his name still has a familiar sound to New Yorkers. Murray Hill receives its designation from the property of Robert Murray.

John Alsop was one of the earlier Presidents of the Chamber, and one of his grandsons, James G. King, became President in the later times. Two other grandsons, John A. and Charles King, died honorary members of the Chamber, each at the age of eighty years.

The Chamber celebrated in an appropriate manner, two years ago, its centennial anniversary. At its organization in 1768, its membership numbered twenty-four persons; at the present time its roll comprises seven hundred and fifty members.

The following list of officers were elected at the annual meeting in May, 1870:—

William E. Dodge, *President.*
George Opdyke, *First Vice-President.*
Walter S. Griffith, *Second Vice-President.*
William M. Vermilye, *Third Vice-Pres't.*
Samuel D. Babcock, *Fourth Vice-Pres't.*
Francis S. Lathrop, *Treasurer.*
George Wilson, *Assistant Treasurer.*
George Wilson, *Secretary.*

The arrangement of duties allotted to the several Committees is as follows:—

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NO. 1.

Charles H. Russell, *Chairman.*

John C. Green,
Stewart Brown,
William H. Aspinwall,
Royal Phelps,
R. Warren Weston,
William E. Dodge, Jr.
Samuel B. Ruggles,
Edwin D. Morgan,
Wilson G. Hunt,
John Taylor Johnston,
Elliott C. Cowdin,
Henry R. Worthington.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, NO. 2.

Josiah O. Low, *Chairman.*

James P. Wallace, till August, 1871.
Joseph Stuart, till May, 1871.
George W. Lane, till February, 1871.
Francis S. Lathrop, till November, 1870.

COMMITTEE NO. 3.

(Charged with the consideration of questions relating to Financial Interests of the Country, Coinage, Insurance, Postal, and Telegraph affairs.)

Samuel B. Ruggles, *Chairman.*

Henry H. Van Dyck,
Samuel D. Babcock,
James M. Brown,
Frederick A. Conkling,
Cyrus W. Field,
William Orton,
John D. Jones,
Morris Franklin,
George T. Hope,
J. Pierpont Morgan,
Edmund Coffin,
Wallace P. Groom.

COMMITTEE NO. 4.

(Charged with the consideration of questions relating to Foreign Commerce, Commercial and Revenue Laws, Immigration, and Fisheries.)

Edwin D. Morgan, *Chairman.*

Jonathan Sturges,	Benjamin H. Field,
D. Willis James,	Edward S. Jaffray,
Leopold Bierwirth,	Charles H. Marshall,
Richard P. Buck,	Nathaniel L. McCready,
Edward H. R. Lyman,	Elliott F. Shepard,
Nathaniel D. Carlile,	John S. Tappan.

COMMITTEE NO. 5.

(Charged with the consideration of questions relating to Shipping, Pilotage, Wharves and Docks, Rivers, Coasts, Harbors, Light-houses, and the Training, Interests, Rights, and Duties of Seamen.)

Wilson G. Hunt, *Chairman.*

William H. Webb,	Paul N. Spofford,
William H. Guion,	Ambrose Snow,
Jeremiah P. Robinson,	James H. Frothingham,
E. P. Fabbri,	George W. Lane,
Luther B. Wyman,	John H. Boynton,
George W. Blunt,	George W. Dow.

COMMITTEE NO. 6.

(Charged with the consideration of questions relating to Railroads, Canals, and Internal Improvements.)

John Taylor Johnston, *Chairman.*

Samuel Sloan,	James P. Wallace,
William B. Ogden,	Levi P. Morton,
Charles Butler,	Morris K. Jesup,
Hiram Walbridge,	Lucius J. N. Stark,
Alexander M. White,	Hugh Allen,
Solon Humphreys,	Abram S. Hewitt.

COMMITTEE NO. 7.

(Charged with the consideration of questions relating to Home Trade and Commerce, Labor, Home Productions, and Mining.)

Elliott C. Cowdin, *Chairman.*

William S. Tisdale,	Horace B. Claflin,
Zebulon S. Ely,	John D. McKenzie,
Moses K. Moody,	Frederick Sturges,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	Charles E. Hill,
Lewis Roberts,	Archibald Baxter,
George Bliss,	Eugene Kelly.

COMMITTEE NO. 8.

(Charged with the consideration of questions relating to Domestic Manufactures, American Machinery and Inventions, as connected with Commerce.)

Henry R. Worthington, *Chairman.*

James How,	Sidney E. Morse, Jr.,
Sinclair Tousey,	John Davol,
William T. Coleman,	Salem H. Wales,
Thomas Rowe,	George W. Quintard,
William H. Fogg,	Robert S. Bussing,
John H. Prentice,	Elias S. Higgins.

COMMITTEE ON MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Henry K. Bogert, *Chairman.*

Wilson G. Hunt, | William E. Dodge, Jr.,
John K. Myers, | Henry F. Spaulding.

TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.

Elected 1870—*Term will expire in* 1873.

Moses H. Grinnell, | William H. Guion,
George C. Collins.

Elected 1869—*Term will expire in* 1872.

Joseph Gaillard, Jr., | John Armstrong,
John D. McKenzie.

Elected 1868—*Term will expire in* 1871.

Matthew Maury, | Samuel D. Babcock,
Charles A. Macy.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS.

(Elected by the Chamber of Commerce.)

Elected May 23, 1870—*Term will expire May* 23, 1872.

George W. Blunt.

Elected March 12, 1870—*Term will expire March* 12, 1872.

Ambrose Snow.

Elected September 19, 1869—*Term will expire September* 19, 1871.

Robert L. Taylor.

TRUSTEES OF THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL FOR THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

Elected May, 1866, *for five years, till May*, 1871.

Ellwood Walter, | George W. Blunt,
George D. Morgan.

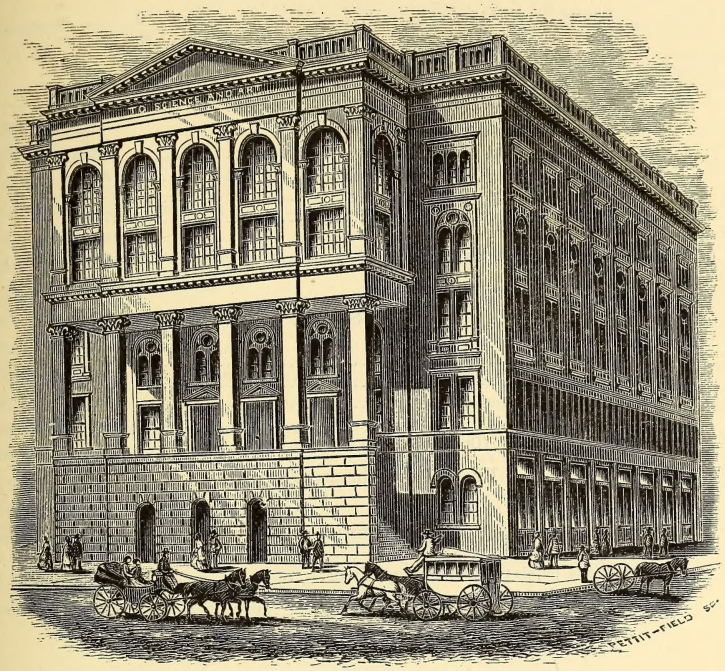
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR LICENSING SAILORS' BOARDING-HOUSES OR HOTELS IN THE CITIES OF NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN, IN BEHALF OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Charles C. Duncan.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Elected October 7, 1869.

George Opdyke, | James S. T. Stranahan,
Hiram Walbridge, | Simeon B. Chittenden.



COOPER UNION.

THE COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES, AND SEVENTH AND EIGHTH STREETS.

This Institution, covering the block of ground at the intersection of the Third and Fourth avenues, was founded by Peter Cooper, in 1859, for the purpose of giving free instruction in science and art to the working classes, male and female, of the United States. The cost of the property, at the time of its conveyance to the Trustees, in accordance with the Act of the Legislature, passed April 13, 1859, was $630,000. The lower portion of the building is rented, in order to provide revenue for the current operations, and the amount so collected and expended amounted, on the 1st day of January, 1870, to $314,714.79, making a total expenditure of nearly one million of dollars, independent of the value of the extensive accommodations for the Reading-Room, Library, Female Art-School, and Free Night Classes in Science and Art.

The departments in operation are as follow:—

1st—The Free Reading-Room and Library.

American newspapers on file—		
Dailies	50	
Weeklies	75	
	—	125

Foreign newspapers on file—		
Dailies	9	
Weeklies	35	
	—	44
American magazines taken		40
Foreign magazines taken		54
Total number of periodicals taken in Reading-Room		263
Number of books in Library, about		5,000
Number of readers in 1869		225,279
Number of books used		17,356

(The Reading-Room is open from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.; free to all, without ticket or introduction.)

2D—THE FREE ART-SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

Number of pupils during the year	231
Number at close of term	120
Number receiving certificates	62

(Open daily from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.)

Dr. William Rimmer, *Director.*

3D—FREE SCHOOL FOR WOMEN IN WOOD-ENGRAVING.

Number of pupils received during the year	25
Number at close of term	12

William J. Linton, *Director.*

4TH—THE FREE DAY-SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY FOR WOMEN.

Number of pupils during the year	82
Number who retired voluntarily	18
Number dismissed	12
Number graduated	31
Number who obtained situations	23
Number waiting situations	2

(Average wages earned by female operators per month, from $30 to $70.)

Lizzie H. Snow, *Manager.*

5TH—THE FREE NIGHT-SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY FOR YOUNG MEN.

Number of pupils during the year	49
Number who retired voluntarily	17
Number dismissed	4
Number graduated	13

(Average wages of male operators per month, from $35 to $125.)

A. S. Brown, *Manager.*

6TH—THE FREE NIGHT-SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

CLASSES.	Admitted during the term.	Remaining at close of term.	Number that received Certificates.
Arithmetic	85	39	23
Algebra	88	37	13
Plane Geometry	37	9	7
Solid Geometry and Trigonometry	20	5	5
Analytical Geometry	5	5	5
Descriptive Geometry	25	14	8
Differential and Integral Calculus	8	4	4
Theoretical and Practical Mechanics	9	6	6
Natural Philosophy	224	38	32
Mechanical Philosophy and Mechanism	10	6	6
Astronomy	15	6	4
Elementary Chemistry	89	38	25
Organic and Applied Chemistry	38	25	15
Mineralogy and Geology	35	13	13
Mechanical Drawing (School of Science)	6	5	5
Oratory and Debate	50	30	....
Total in School of Science	744	280	171

Joseph G. Fox, *Director.*

7TH—THE FREE SCHOOL OF ART.

CLASSES.	Admitted during the term.	Remaining at close of term.	Number that received Certificates.
Perspective Drawing	40	31	27
Drawing from Cast	31	20	8
Drawing from Life	9	8	8
Mechanical Drawing	131	62	29
Architectural Drawing	97	71	16
Free Hand-Drawing	600	343	148
Modelling in Clay	50	40	22
Totals in School of Art	958	575	258
Grand Totals	1,702	855	429

Joseph G. Fox, *Director.*

STR—NUMBER OF PERSONS

Who have availed themselves of the privilege of free consultation with the Professors of Science on matters relating to industrial pursuits.

Professor Charles S. Stone, Industrial Chemistry	160
Professor George W. Plympton, Mechanics	74
	234

Free lectures on practical subjects are given every Saturday night, during the winter, in the Great Hall. In 1869–70 twenty-four such lectures were given, attended by over 40,000 auditors.

The expense of conducting these departments during the year 1869 was $43,871.70.

N.B.—Circulars, giving information as to the mode of admission to the several departments of the Union, can be procured on application, by letter or in person, at the office, on the second floor of the Cooper Institute.

TRUSTEES.

Peter Cooper, *President.*	Wilson G. Hunt, *Treasurer.*
Daniel F. Tiemann,	Edward Cooper,
John E. Parsons,	Abram S. Hewitt, *Secretary.*

INSTRUCTORS OF THE FREE SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Joseph G. Fox, A.M., C.E., *Director of the Schools, and Professor of Theoretical and Practical Mechanics.*
Charles S. Stone, A.M., *Professor of Chemistry and Geology.*
George W. Plympton, A.M., C.E., *Professor of Philosophy and Mechanism.*
F. G. Tisdall, Jr., A.M., *Instructor in Differential and Integral Calculus.*
Elliot Sandford, A.M., *Instructor in Analytical Geometry.*
O. F. Nichols, C.E., *Instructor in Solid Geometry and Trigonometry.*
R. W. Erwin, A.B., *Instructor in Plane Geometry.*
James Rodgers, A.B., *Instructor in Algebra.*
Charles Simpson, A.B., " "
M. F. Hollister, A.B., " "
A. A. Spear, A.B., " "
C. L. Potter, *Instructor in Arithmetic.*
B. K. Fox, " "
J. H. Striedinger, A.M., C.E., *Instructor in Descriptive Geometry and Mechanics.*
Drawing.
J. A. Saxton, A.M., *Instructor in Rudiments of Mechanical Drawing.*
Edward Schott, *Instructor in Architectural Drawing.*
Emile Gruwe, " " "
Constantine Herzberg, A.B., *Professor of Perspective and Drawing from Life.*
William Morgan, *Instructor in Drawing from Cast.*
E. M. Ward, *Instructor in Drawing from Copy.*
Edward M. Law, " " "
R. Wasserscheid, " " "
S. W. Van Schaick, " " "
Pilkington Jackson, " " "
H. M. Coffee, *Instructor in Modelling in Clay.*
J. E. Frobisher, *Instructor in Oratory and Debate.*

The completion of the first decade of the existence of a public institution naturally suggests a review of its history and the circumstances attending its origin. The fundamental idea at the basis of the organization of the Cooper Union is that the working classes—that is, all who are engaged in industrial pursuits—need knowledge in order to be good workmen, and to discharge properly the duties which are imposed upon them by the needs of modern civilization. It may seem unnecessary to state so obvious a truth, but society did not always demand of its artisans more than mere manual skill, and only extraordinary genius was expected to devise new contrivances for existing wants, or discover new wants for the industry of man to supply. With the discoveries of Cavendish, Priestley, Lavoisier, and Franklin, less than a century old, and the invention of the double-acting steam-engine by Watt, in 1783, a new era for human industry was introduced, mere manual labor was better executed by machinery, and brains and knowledge were substituted for mere muscle and animal strength. It was during this period of rapid scientific and mechanical discovery and development, in the latter part of the last century, that Mr. Cooper was born, and his nature partook of the restless activity of the age when old systems of philosophy were overthrown, old governments demolished, and in their place substituted organizations based on the individual independence of man, as well in body as in mind. In this age of steam and electricity, of newspapers and lectures, of schools and free discussion, it is not easy to recall the difficulties under which knowledge was acquired in this city at the close of the last century, when the progress of discovery was so wonderful and so rapid. The rich, indeed, could send their sons abroad, or at our own colleges acquire the sciences of the day; but for the poor young man there was absolutely no fountain at which he could quench his thirst for knowledge. There were no free schools, and no system of popular education. Night schools, the most popular feature in our present scheme of public instruction, had not even been thought of. There were but few newspapers, and those confined themselves to politics and local news.

This state of educational destitution made a profound impression upon the mind of Mr. Cooper, because he himself wanted the knowledge which he could not acquire, and hence he determined, while yet a youth, to spend his life in making provision for the education of the young mechanics of New York in such branches of knowledge as were necessary to render them intelligent workmen and good citizens. He connected himself early with the Public School Society, and expended much of his time and effort in thus securing to his native city the system of free common-school education which is now its chief glory.

But the common-school system could not be expected to supply that special knowledge which the mechanic is called upon to apply in the wonderful development of the human industry which characterizes our age, and without which he cannot either rise in life or in the scale of society. For this purpose the artisan needs a knowledge of the composition of the materials with which he deals, and when resolved into original elements, how to re-combine them so as to produce new and useful results. In other words, he must make himself acquainted with the branch of knowledge which is called chemistry. Again, the mechanic deals with the forces which the Creator has made inherent in matter, and without a knowledge of their true nature and economical application, the resources of Nature are wasted, the progress of civilization retarded, and the comfort and happiness of the human race diminished. The knowledge of these forces is called "physics," or by the more genuine term, natural philosophy, or mechanical philosophy.

Again, the working classes depend for their employment upon the consumption of other classes, and the proper use and conservation of capital, and in order to prevent the great losses which inevitably result from a conflict between labor and capital, and the destruction of their natural harmony, the laws which govern production, exchange, consumption, and prices must be understood, or otherwise society sustains great and unnecessary injury, the chief burden of which falls upon the working or industrial classes. The knowledge of these laws is called political economy and social science.

Neither chemistry nor natural philosophy, nor political and social science can largely, if at all, enter into the common-school system, because they require maturity of judgment on the part of the pupils not to be expected in the youth who attend them, and appliances in the way of apparatus, models, laboratories, and museums, which could not be provided for each school. All this instruction must necessarily be given in a special institution, and, so far as the working classes are concerned, it must be given at night, because their daylight is consumed by the business in which they are engaged. It was such an institution that Mr. Cooper decided to found, and in accordance with the general spirit of our political institutions, he decided to render it absolutely free to all applicants.

As mathematics is the language as well as the key to all scientific knowledge, it was necessary to base the system of instruction upon a mathematical foundation, beginning with algebra and terminating with the calculus; and as the graphic arts are essential for the description of machinery and all useful and ornamental objects, it was necessary to supplement the School of Science by a School of Art, in which free-hand, architectural, and mechanical drawing might be learned.

This system, devised to meet all the requirements of a workman for technical instruction, was inaugurated ten years ago, and has been pursued with such success that at least ten thousand (10,000) pupils have been members of these free night-classes, some pursuing the entire course, but more engaged in special branches for which they felt the pressing need in their daily business. Besides the regular pupils, large numbers have attended the scientific lectures as listeners, and in this way the great facilities offered by the Institute for public improvement have been utilized.

But the number who can complete the full course of study, requiring five years' of diligent and unremitted labor, after the work of the day has been done, is necessarily small. Twenty-five have graduated and received the "Cooper Medal" during the last five years. But the other pupils who have not been able to command the time required for the full course are to be found by hundreds in the walks of industry in this city, giving full and satisfactory evidence of the value of scientific knowledge, not merely in the production of wealth, but in the increase of public virtue.

The Trustees have no wish to disguise the fact, however, that far better and larger results would have been produced if the pupils who have been admitted to the Institution had been better trained in the ordinary rudiments of a common-school education, viz.: reading, writing, and arithmetic, a good knowledge of which is essential for any higher progress. By far the larger number of applicants have been ignorant of arithmetic beyond its simplest elements, showing that the existing night-schools maintained by the public authorities, valuable as they unquestionably are for the primary education of the foreign element in our midst, are not so organized and conducted as to give a thorough knowledge of arithmetic, without which it is vain to attempt a mathematical course or to make any scientific progress. The Trustees have therefore considered the propriety of establishing a training or preparatory school for the young men, over sixteen years of age, who must necessarily be refused admission to our classes in consequence of their ignorance of arithmetic. Such a school is required, but it is surely the duty of the Board of Education to establish it, and the Trustees have decided to make a formal representation of the facts to the new Board of Education, in the hope that such a school for adults will be opened in October next, for the reception of the pupils who must be refused admission to our classes in consequence of want of preparation. The necessity for such a school is made apparent by the fact that during the last ten years not more than one-third of the pupils admitted to the mathematical department have remained until the close of the term, and that the progress of those who are qualified has been seriously interfered with by the sifting out of those who could not go on.

The Trustees are the more earnest in calling attention to this lack of elementary preparation, because it has been found to be the most serious obstacle to the scientific and technical education of a very large proportion of the young men of New York engaged in mechanical pursuits.

A brief statement of the results of the free night-classes of the year just closed will confirm these observations:—

The total number	admitted in	Mathematics is	482
"	"	remaining at the end of the term is	109
"	"	admitted in Natural Philosophy	276
"	"	remaining at the end of the term	58
"	"	admitted in Elementary Chemistry	97
"	"	remaining at the end of the term	22
"	"	admitted in Applied Chemistry	35
"	"	remaining at the end of the term	21
"	"	admitted in Free-Hand Drawing	582
"	"	remaining at the end of the term	332
"	"	admitted in Architectural Drawing	126
"	"	remaining at the end of the term	53
"	"	admitted in Mechanical Drawing	160
"	"	remaining at the end of the term	83

Whence it appears, that in the night-schools of Science and Art 1,757 pupils in all were admitted during the term which has just closed, of which only 678 remained at the close. Of course some of this falling off is due to the migratory nature of the working classes; but it will be observed that the loss is greatest in those branches which require good mathematical preparation, and the experience of the teachers in their intercourse with the pupils all goes to show that the chief obstacle to progress and a far larger measure of success in imparting a technical education, is the total want of preparation in the ordinary rules of arithmetic.

In the conduct of the night-classes teachers have been employed during the entire term, at a cost for instruction, exclusive of the general expenses of light, heat, cleaning, etc., of $6,138.70.

School of Art for Women.

The provision for instruction at night does not exclude women, and a considerable number have availed themselves of its privileges, and have been among the best scholars who have attended the night-classes. But, from the nature of the case, the course of instruction at night is mainly designed for men engaged in mechanical pursuits; and hence Mr. Cooper, in his trust-deed, made provision for "the instruction of women in the arts of design," and in "such other art or trade as will tend to furnish them with suitable employment." The annual receptions of the Art School have served to make its results familiar to the great masses of our citizens, who can probably place a more just estimate upon its value than the Trustees. It is quite certain, however, that it has secured its purpose of opening a congenial career for the refined woman, whose sphere of employment, in this country especially, is so restricted. The school has, during the ten years, given instruction to about 1,500 pupils. During the past year 202 have been in attendance, of whom 140 remained until the close of the term. Those who graduate readily find situations as teachers, and some are earning an honorable livelihood and reputation as artists. The most interesting and successful application of their artistic knowledge has been to the art of wood-engraving. The expectations expressed by the Trustees last year, of the results which would be achieved under the superintendence of Mr. J. W. Linton, have been fully, and more than fully realized. Mr. Linton undertook the task with considerable misgivings, and in a spirit of pecuniary self-sacrifice which cannot be too highly commended. But he is now entirely satisfied, and so reports to the Trustees, that women can not only become good engravers, but admirable designers, and the evidences of this fact are to be found in the limited but admirable exhibition of original designs shown in the school at the annual reception. It is satisfactory to state that the demand for the work of the pupils is steady, and that the compensation is remunerative.

On the whole, the attempt to instruct women in Art, with a view to securing a livelihood, may be pronounced a success; but the conditions of success are in this the same as in all other pursuits, unwearied devotion to the work to be done. The only failures which occur, aside from the want of natural capacity, are due solely to the lack of industry and perseverance on the part of the pupil. Such failures occur quite as often with men as with women, and hence the Trustees see no cause for discouragement in the attempt to educate the latter for a career of honest industry in the arts of design. The cost of conducting the school during the last year, for instruction, has been $5,118.19.

The instruction is absolutely gratuitous, and no paying pupils have been or will hereafter be received.

The prize of $60 in gold, founded by Frederick A. Lane, Esq., for the best pupil in drawing, has been awarded to Miss Emma Maynicke.

The prize of $60 in gold, founded by Mr. A. A. Low, for the best pupil in painting, has been awarded to Mrs. E. V. Whittaker.

The "Goodhue" prize of $30 in gold, for the best pupil in modelling, has been awarded to Miss Mary Bradshaw.

The mode of awarding these prizes is for the pupils to select by ballot three candidates for each prize, out of which the Director selects the most meritorious.

Free School of Telegraphy for Women.

Among the avenues for female labor, telegraphy has long appeared to the Trustees to offer the most attractive opening. The nature of the occupation seemed to be peculiarly adapted to the habits and constitution of women, and their fidelity in the discharge of duty seemed to render them peculiarly valuable for the delicate duties with which the telegraphic operator is charged. In fact the experience of the telegraphic companies had gradually but surely convinced the managers that their interests would be greatly promoted by the substitution of women for men in the greater number of the offices. But it is always a difficult task to open a new department of instruction, and it would have been impossible, indeed, for the Trustees to have made the attempt even to establish a female school of telegraphy, if the enlightened managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company had not responded in the most prompt and liberal manner to the overtures of the Trustees, by furnishing not only the instruments, but, what was far more important, a competent instructor in Miss L. H. Snow, who had risen by steady steps to the very front rank of American telegraphers. Three months ago the school was opened by the admission of sixteen pupils. Of these, two resigned, and four were found incompetent. Of the remainder, five have already been qualified to take regular situations, and three of these are already provided with places. A very short time will serve to qualify the remainder for regular work, and it is apparent to all that the school is an unqualified success. The demand for these operators exceeds the supply, and the remuneration is such that any young woman can support herself in comfort, and,

if she is very diligent and expert, could readily accumulate a provision for that period when telegraphy will cease to be her occupation. The school, as now organized, will probably supply twenty operators annually. It is not yet clear whether it will be expedient to enlarge its capacity.

The Musical Department.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins' Orpheon classes for ladies and choir-boys have been maintained as usual during the year, and 156 boys and 270 females have attended in all. It is to be regretted that some permanent foundation is not made in New York for free musical schools, especially as the Cooper Union will hereafter, by reason of the extension of its scientific courses of instruction, be unable to continue the classes which it has heretofore maintained—not because it came within its scope, but because no other provision appeared to exist for them. This great city needs every refining and civilizing influence it can command, and it is quite certain that whatever amount is expended in diffusing musical culture in the community, will be far more than saved from its outlay for the support of the police and the criminals.

Reading-Room and Library.

The provision made for the direct instruction in classes, under competent teachers, is evidently not all that is necessary for the education and enlightenment of the working classes. After the training afforded by schools is secured, the mind is ready to assimilate knowledge through the eye and the ear, and hence books, newspapers, magazines, and lectures are the medium of further progress.

The Reading-Room and Library of the Cooper Union were designed to meet this want, and during the past year 210,915 visitors, being an increase of 3,661 over the previous year, have availed of its privileges, which are freely open to all, without ticket or introduction, from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M., on the simple condition of cleanliness, and good behavior while in the room. The supply of newspapers and periodicals is very complete, comprising:—

23	New York city daily papers.	48	American monthlies and quarterlies.
26	dailies from other leading cities.	37	British " " "
8	European daily papers.	13	German " " "
72	American weekly papers.	8	French " " "
39	European " "	1	Italian " " "

Making a total of 275 periodical publications, which are regularly filed for the use of visitors. During the present year this number will be largely increased, and made as complete as the resources of the Trustees will permit. They regret, however, that they cannot speak so favorably and encouragingly of the library. The number of volumes is small, and increases only by the binding of the serial publications taken from the Reading-Room. Many of the sets are defective, by reason mainly of the pilfering of the volumes, which seems to be an incurable disease, while there is no fund for the purchase of new books or the replacing of old ones. The resources of the Institution, large as they are, are all consumed in carrying on the other departments, and as none of these can be curtailed, the Library has been necessarily left for its growth to the generosity of private donors, who have been few and far between. What is needed is a double Library; the one for reference, and the other for lending. The Reference Library should be placed in the alcoves adjoining the Reading-Room, and should be very complete in mathematics, physical and applied science, history, and political and social science. In other words, the courses of instruction in the night-classes should be supplemented by a full and complete collection of all the authorities and researches bearing upon them and their development. The Lending Library, on the other hand, should in the main be supplied with general literature, poetry, fiction, biography, travels, and history. Every working man and woman in this city should have access, not only during the day, but on going to and returning from work. There is no danger that the books will be lost. The experience of Boston proves this. They will, however, be worn out, and must be replaced. The Cooper Union has the space, in a fire-proof building, for this great enterprise, but it has not the money wherewith to execute it. The means must be provided by endowment, and it seems strange that while so many are willing to give, and so much is given to other objects, no movement has been made to supply free books for the use of the great masses of our people to be read at home in the midst of their families. In this provision will be found the true antidote to low drinking-shops, to intemperance, vice, and crime. The Trustees appeal for aid in this movement, which ought to be immediate, and on a scale commensurate with the size of the city and the wants of its increasing people.

Free Lectures.

Another means of popular instruction, which has during the past ten years, and especially during the last year of the history of the Institution, proved a leading feature in its operations, is the free courses of lectures upon Science and Art, given in the Great Hall. Experience has shown that large audiences can always be secured whenever the subject is handled by an able man, and Saturday evening has been found best adapted to the convenience of the artisans and their families. During the year just closed twenty-one free lectures were given in the Great Hall, of which

8 were delivered by Dr. Boynton, on "The Natural History of Creation."
2 by Professor Worcester, on "Travel."
1 by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, on "Mountains and Valleys."
1 by Professor B. Waterhouse Hawkins, on the "Horse."
1 by M. Richard Levison, Esq., on "The Science of Government."
3 by Professor Ebell, on "Zoölogy."
5 lectures on "Social and Political Science," by Professor Francis Bowen, of Harvard College; by Professor A. L. Perry, of Williams College; by S. Stern, Esq., by Mr. Charles Moran, and by Van Buren Denslow, Esq.

The success of these lectures was so decided, that the Trustees have resolved to devote the Great Hall on Saturday evenings regularly to this purpose, especially as the same class of lectures fail to secure an audience where payment is demanded, proving conclusively that the only way to popularize science is to offer it "without money and without price." The Trustees take this occasion to acknowledge their indebtedness to the gentlemen who tendered their gratuitous services as lecturers, and especially to Mr. Richard Levison, Esq., who conducted a class in Social and Political Science during the winter, meeting twice a week, and declined all compensation for his laborious and highly successful efforts. This class was very interesting, as the first attempt to teach Social and Political Science in a systematic manner, under the express provision of the trust-deed, and the results were such as to encourage the Trustees to make more full and complete provision for such instruction in the future. Forty pupils entered the class, of whom fifteen were examined at the close, and gave evidence of great progress.

Finances.

As appears by the Treasurer's report, the total receipts of the year 1868, exclusive of the balance of $6,734.53, on hand at the beginning of the year, amounted to $37,374.51, and the total expenditures to $39,980.19. The aggregate receipts since the foundation of the Institute, for ten years, have been $273,985.35, and the total expenditures, $269.856.50. The receipts have all been derived from the rents of the stores, offices, and Great Hall of the building, with the exception of $22,078.17, which has been derived from donations, as follows:—

Robert C. Goodhue	$500 00
Frederick A. Lane	1,000 00
A. A. Low	1,000 00
Charles F. Grim	506 27
Peter Cooper	18,600 00

with some smaller sums for prizes.

These donations, except those of Mr. Cooper, have been appropriated to the foundation of prize funds. The donation of the late Mr. Grim is specifically appropriated to the foundation of a prize for the best essay on some topic connected with the Science of Government, and especially the elective franchise; but in consequence of an informality in the assignment of the United States bond, no interest has been collected, and the prize cannot yet be offered. It is expected, however, that the impediment will be removed in the course of the present year. The donations of Mr. Cooper have been made from time to time, to meet the requirements of the Institution for models, philosophical apparatus, and other appliances of instruction. The current expenses for instruction and supplies have been fully met by the current receipts, the Trustees deeming it impolitic to incur any expenses, or attempt any new work which could not be carried on by the ordinary receipts of the corporation.

The original cost of the property, up to the date of its transfer by Mr. Cooper to the Trustees, was $630,000, and its present value is estimated at about double this sum.

The resources of the Institution will receive a very considerable augmentation from the lease of the top floor of the building and a portion of the floor below, to the National Bank Note Company, for twenty years, at the annual rental of $10,000. This addition to the income will enable

the Trustees to enlarge the course of instruction in the night-classes, and add to the efficiency of the other departments of the Institution. Hitherto it has not been possible to provide such instruction in Practical Mechanics and Mechanical Engineering as is desirable for the complete education of the working classes. Nor, indeed, have they been qualified, to any considerable extent, to receive such instruction. Ten years of steady effort, however, has at length produced a sufficient number of pupils with the necessary preliminary knowledge of mathematics and physical science to render the undertaking possible. For the difficult position of Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mechanical Engineering, the Trustees have selected William G. Plympton, now of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and he has accepted the appointment. His first duty will be the formation of a Museum of Mechanical Models, showing every possible form in which motion can be used or transmitted, in accordance with the general principles so admirably described by Mr. S. P. Ruggles, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and which is here repeated, as the best exposition of the value or necessity of the proposed museum.

"Having been requested by the Museum Committee and other members of the Institute of Technology, to give any ideas and suggestions I might have upon the formation of the Museum, I beg to submit the following report:—

"It is my opinion that all the collections should be made and arranged from a strictly educational point of view, leaving entirely out of the question everything that is merely curious; and should such a plan be thought the best, there might perhaps be a more appropriate name given to the collections than that of Museum. It would indeed be a 'tangible encyclopedia' of the Industrial Arts, and some name might be found to suggest this idea.

"It does not seem to me desirable that we should copy Museums which have been formed under other and widely different circumstances and aims, whether at home or abroad; but rather that we should keep constantly in mind its educational character, and the peculiar wants of our people in this era of unparalleled progress in the Industrial Arts.

"*A Tangible Encyclopedia of the Industrial Arts*, or *Museum of Technology*, should contain, among other things, working models of all the elementary principles of machinery, and all their simple combinations; such as all varieties of vibrating motions; of cam motions; of changing vibratory into circular motions, and the reverse; of quick and slow screw combinations, so as to give speed and power; of eccentric gear combinations; of reversing motions; of pressure by means of screws, toggle-joints, cams, levers, etc.; of watch and clock escapements; of gimbal, ball-and-socket, and all other universal joints, etc., etc.

"I wish to call particular attention to the following suggestions relating to this department of the Museum, and its value to inventors. All are inventors to a greater or less extent, as all are authors in some sense and degree; therefore this feature of the Museum will be of value to all, and especially so as nothing of the kind yet exists, to my knowledge.

"I consider the work of the inventor very similar to that of the author, as the products of both are the result of mental labor; but see what advantages the author has over the inventor. The author has all the elements of language, with their meanings and adaptions at his elbow, arranged in a little library called a '*dictionary*,' and he has only to select and adjust the proper elements to produce the desired work. The inventor has no such advantage. Large numbers of the simple combinations of the elements of machinery are in existence; but there is no dictionary in which they are all grouped and classified,—no catalogue of index stating where they may be found,—no museum in which all of the same class are brought together for comparative study, to determine which is best adapted to a particular use.

"Unlike the simple elements of language, which are in daily use in speaking and writing, and, at any rate, may be found when wanted, the elements of machines, and their simple combinations, are scattered all over the world in the machinery of different shops and manufactories—in the model-room of patent offices and other places where they never come to the knowledge of the great mass of inventors. He must, therefore, re-invent such of these combinations as he may need, at great cost of time and money, and then perhaps not get one so well adapted to his use as one already in existence, but of which he is ignorant.

"An invention consists in simply arranging the mechanical elements and their combinations so as to produce a machine which will do a certain work; and this would be a much easier task if the inventor could have all these elements and combinations at hand, properly classified.

"All varieties of models of the same class should be constructed to some convenient scale, placed in the same cabinet, and entered in the catalogue under the same head. Thus all varieties of combinations for converting vibratory into circular motions should be so constructed and arranged; and so of all the others. The inventor or student could then, by consulting the catalogue, find in its proper cabinet a model of the combinations yet invented best adapted to his wants.

"To produce this result the co-operation of inventors is all-important, if not indispensable. Inventors are therefore earnestly requested to send models of their inventions to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. If not convenient to send models, they will please send sketches and description from which models may be constructed. The name of the inventor will always be engraved upon the model and entered upon its catalogue."

The cost of this collection is estimated at $20,000, the whole of which Mr. Cooper has offered to defray by a donation for this specific purpose, thus leaving the regular resources available for the current expenses as heretofore.

It is intended that the Museum of Mechanics and of Natural Science shall be open to the public during the day, and that the Professors of Chemistry and of Mechanics shall be in attendance at fixed hours, not merely to explain the apparatus, but for free consultation with persons engaged in industrial

pursuits, who have encountered difficulties requiring scientific advice and assistance for their removal. It is hoped in this way to save much valuable time and effort, and to promote the progress of invention and of the industrial arts, besides educating the public to a general comprehension of the best mechanical methods and the cheapest processes of manufacture.

With this addition to the course of instruction now given in the Institution, and to its educational force, it will be possible, after another year, to inaugurate the Day-School of Science, and rendering it unnecessary to say more here than that this school will be directed mainly to the education of mechanical engineers, for whose instruction no other scheme is specifically organized in this country.

The Trustees now see their way clear to provide for all the objects contemplated in the plan of Mr. Cooper, as laid down in the trust-deed, except the formation of a great Reference and Lending Library. A large sum will be required to purchase the books, and a still larger one to replace the rent now derived from the stores and offices which the Lending Library will occupy. That the absence of such a library is a reproach to New York cannot be denied, and the man or body of men who shall, by adequate gifts of money and books, remove it, will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the community, and will be enrolled in the list of its public benefactors.

The great desire of the Trustees is to see all the space now rented out appropriated to the great work of educating, improving, and elevating the working classes of this city. Their experience during the past ten years has shown conclusively that the Institution is founded upon correct principles; that all its departments are needed; and that what it desires to offer is precisely what the community most needs—greater access to books, lectures, and refined amusements, as a means of recreation and improvement, and as an antidote to vice, dissipation, and crime.

The Trustees have continued to provide accommodations, free of charge, to the Geographical and Statistical Society, and they have recently invited the Society of Practical Engineering to hold their meetings in the rooms reserved for the Associates. This invitation has been accepted, and it is the hope of the Trustees that the young men who have availed of the scientific instruction of the Cooper Union will connect themselves with this Society, and by engaging in its discussion and labors, do what they can to diffuse a knowledge of sound mechanical principles through the community. The Trustees will be glad to accord similar privileges to other Associations formed for the advancement of Science and Art, upon condition that the public are freely admitted to hear the discussions and lectures. In this way it is hoped to establish a regular series of evening meetings, at which our intelligent mechanics may assist in the work of disseminating a knowledge of Science and Art, and aid the Trustees in the great work of popular technical education confided to their charge.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

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George Peyton, *Recording Secretary.*
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William S. Carpenter.

American skill and invention are making such rapid strides in every branch of the useful arts, that no adequate conception can be formed of the actual advance, unless specimens of improved machines and processes can be frequently submitted for examination and comparative tests. The annual industrial exhibitions of the American Institute afford this opportunity. In the Old World the development of new plans for utilizing the forces and products of Nature is so slow and uncertain, that annual displays of skill and handicraft, under the auspices of a single government, is not deemed essential. An international exposition once in a decade of years seems to satisfy the pride and curiosity of the European public; but in our own country the love of novelty, the passion for improvement, and the yearning for a better way is so strong and general, that annual industrial exhibitions are demanded, and those who can afford to try new methods and processes for their own benefit are found to be the unfailing patrons of such displays. It must be admitted that county and State fairs, and exhibitions by incorporated societies, are very frequent; yet, in most instances, they do not excite unusual interest, except within their immediate neighborhood. The American Institute may therefore be said to stand alone in its aim to be national in its character and influence. Its chief object is to call together from all quarters of the Union, at stated periods, specimens of the best work, the greatest skill, and the rarest ingenuity, and to test their comparative merits. The annual exhibition of the Institute, on account of its completeness, may be regarded as the best index of American progress. It affords unusual facilities for the display of new inventions, and, by its long continuance, gives all classes of visitors ample time to satisfy themselves as to the actual value and merit of any article they may desire to use, thus affording to manufacturer and purchaser, to producer and consumer, a golden opportunity. To those who have failed to secure the highest award at former exhibitions, it holds out strong inducements to again present their work and inventions in such improved form as will enable them to bear off the palm; and their expectation in this regard will be naturally increased by the assurance that the Managers use their best endeavors to select competent and impartial judges, whose decisions will not be overturned or invalidated by any personal bias or official interference.

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

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Daniel F. Appleton, | Salem H. Wales.

Luther B. Wyman, *Treasurer.*
L. P. Hubbard, *Secretary.*

OFFICERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

PRESIDENTS.

James Watson	1805	Moses H. Grinnell	1843
Oliver Wolcott	1807	Simeon Draper	1855
Amasa Jackson	1815	Benjamin W. Bonney	1856
Ebenezer Stevens	1817	William M. Evarts	1858
Lynde Catlin	1824	Henry A. Hurlbut	1862
Henry R. Storrs	1834	William Curtis Noyes	1864
Joseph Hoxie	1838	Hon. E. D. Morgan	1865
Joseph H. Choate	1867		

TREASURERS.

Jonathan Burrall	1805	Robert Buloid	1834
Lynde Catlin	1820	Caleb Barstow	1839
R. H. Nevins	1824	Augustus G. Hazard	1842
Ezra Weeks	1833	Joshua L. Pope	1845
Luther B. Wyman	1854		

SECRETARIES.

Samuel M. Hopkins	1805	Francis Olmstead	1824
Benjamin M. Mumford	1805	William P. Hawes	1824
Peter Hawes	1807	Levi G. Curtiss	1829
Jos. Warren Brackett	1809	Alfred A. Weeks	1829
John W. Wilson	1810	Edward S. Gould	1829
Tyler Maynard	1815	Joseph I. Brewer	1847
R. O. Bliss	1815	Ephraim Kingsbury	1848
Amherst Wight	1817	Gardiner S. Chapin, *Assistant*	1853
Erastus Goodwin	1822	Luther Prescott Hubbard	1854

Committees and Physicians.

CHARITY COMMITTEE.

Charles E. Beebe, 104 Wall street	District	No. 1.
Salem H. Wales, 37 Park Row	"	" 2.
Daniel F. Appleton, 182 Broadway	"	" 3.
Col. William Borden, *Chairman*, 70 & 71 West street	"	" 4.
*Mrs. William Curtis Noyes, 15 East 31st street	"	" 5.
George Cabot Ward, 25 West 10th street	"	" 6.

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Charles E. Beebe.

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Charles S. Smith, | William H. Fogg,
Salem H. Wales.

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Isaac H. Bailey, | Josiah M. Fiske,
L. B. Wyman, | Samuel N. Stebbins,
Col. Frank E. Howe, | J. H. Choate.

PHYSICIANS.

Jared Linsly, | H. D. Bulkley,
Willard Parker, | John O. Stone,
W. N. Blakeman, | James O. Pond,
C. F. Heywood, | Jeremiah P. Bliven,
F. J. Bumstead, | Samuel T. Hubbard,
C. W. Packard, | William F. Holcomb.

The New England Society in the city of New York was organized May 6, 1805, to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock, and to promote friendship, charity, and mutual assistance, and to establish and maintain a library.

Terms of Membership.

Initiation fee	$5 00
Annual dues	5 00
Life membership	50 00

Members have the privilege of paying a sum which, added to the amount previously paid, will make $50, thus constituting themselves life-members. Persons elected after April 2, 1867, must pay $50 at one payment. This secures to the widow or children, if in indigent circumstances, five times the amount paid, or $250.

Applications may be made to L. P. Hubbard, Secretary, 80 Wall street, or to any of the officers of the Society.

The New England Society annually disburses in charity, to natives of the New England States, about $3,000.

Present value of permanent fund, $32,321.59.

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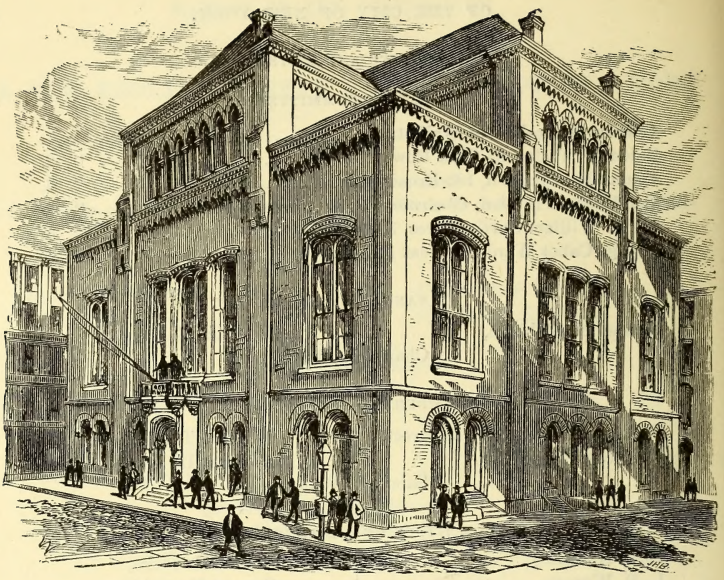
* Mrs. Noyes represents Mr. William H. Lee, and all applicants for aid, residing in District No. 5, should apply to her as above.



NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

WHITEHALL STREET, BETWEEN WATER AND PEARL STREETS.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS FOR YEAR FROM MAY 1, 1870.

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Francis A. Ray,
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Frederick Sherwood,
Aaron H. Phillips,
William H. Swan,
John C. Chamberlain.
James Boughton, *Secretary.*

This Institution, now in the tenth year of its existence, has increased gradually from an annual membership of from 1,238 (the first year) to 1,912 the last year, thus evincing the appreciation of its usefulness by the mercantile community.

From a beginning of about thirty newspapers on file (free for the use of its members), it has now about fifty from the principal commercial cities of the United States, Canadas, and England, with city directories on file from twenty cities of the United States.

It also furnishes without extra charge to its members, twice each day, during business hours (10 to 1 o'clock), telegraphic reports of the principal matter of commercial interest in London, Liverpool, Paris, and the cities of the South and West of the United States.

The Exchange is a constituent of the National Board of Trade, and is represented annually in its convention by a delegation of its members, the design of which is to unite and harmonize the diversified interests of the food producers of this broad continent, and thus form a reliable basis for future prosperity.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NO. 10 BROAD STREET.

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D. C. Hays, *Treasurer.*
B. Ogden White, *Secretary.*
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J. S. Sauzade,
F. White,
D. A. Boody,
W. K. Soutter,
G. A. Fanshawe,
H. E. Dodge,
L. Marx.

Class 2.—To Serve Two Years.

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Edward King,
S. V. White,
E. S. Munroe,
W. B. Clerke,
H. Kennedy,
G. W. Fuller,
A. S. Hatch,
Benson Van Vliet,
Robert Waller.

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W. H. Neilson,
J. R. Garland,
E. Brandon,
C. P. Currie,
P. M. Myers.

Class 4.—To Serve Four Years.

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A. S. Peabody,
H. S. Wilson,
G. H. Brodhead,
J. K. Warren,
S. T. Russell,
T. A. Hoyt,
A. M. Cahoone,
W. Kimball,
H. G. Chapman.

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A. B. Baylis,
The President,
The Treasurer.

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W. H. Neilson,
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F. White,
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J. R. Garland,
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THE WORKING-WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

NO. 38 BLEECKER STREET.

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A. C. Kingsland.

No picture of human life more deservedly excites the sympathy of benevolent minds than that of poor working-women defrauded of their little earnings—women who, by patient industry and by the severe toils of their own hands, furnish the only support of aged parents, or of crippled or diseased sisters and brothers, and ofttimes of large families of their own.

Because she is a woman, and only because she is a woman, her employer is, too often, not only careless and indifferent of justice in his dealings with her, but heartlessly and hopelessly cruel and wicked. Because she is a woman, he puts off payment of the little amount which he owes for her work—a trifle to him, but the whole of a wide world to her. Because she is a woman, he offers her the half of her earnings, knowing that her absolute destitution will compel her to accept that half to meet pressing necessities, even at the sacrifice of the half which remains. Because she is a woman, he demands what is most literally "blood-money" at her hands—the whole completed garment, without the payment of a single cent for the weary hours of labor bestowed upon it, and this on a pretence more baseless than an unsubstantial vision—a pretence of defective work.

These are no pictures of the fancy. They are filled out in actual life between the rising and setting sun of every day in the long year. Whether one believe or doubt, these are portraits drawn from figures in flesh and blood—figures which we call men and women, who are to be seen in our streets at any hour of the day.

Seven years are now nearly completed since general and positive efforts were made to set right some of the actual wrongs under which the working-women of New York City and its vicinity are made to suffer. Years of trial they have been, certainly, but years of triumph as well.

These efforts were not made by doling out charity to allay present suffering, and thereby undermining noble effort in the battle of life—not by making up in money that which they lost or might lose in their dealings with inhuman monsters; it was by placing within their reach the means to demand justice from their oppressors.

A Protective Union was established—a home where the story of fraud could be told in the ears of a kind and sympathizing matron; an office where competent and careful legal advice might be sought "without money and without price;" and a bank, out of which might be drawn such funds as were needful to pay the otherwise fearful "costs of prosecution" without the necessity of previous deposit.

During these seven years this Union has prosecuted to final judgment more than thirteen hundred cases of fraud against working-women, compelling the payment of wages due and withheld to the amount of over $5,000. Most of these claims were for exceedingly small amounts—many for sums less than a single dollar—the average sum involved in the whole being scarcely $4.

A larger amount—and often in smaller sums—was, during the same period, secured to working-women through the mediation of the Union, and without the necessity of prosecution. It is by no means unreasonable to estimate that the direct and indirect influence of the Union secures to working-women the payment of $10,000 every year, which must otherwise be entirely lost to them. That it has been the means of thus securing to them more than $50,000 cannot properly be questioned.

It is not by the amount of these collections, however, that we measure the beneficial effects accomplished. None but those for whom the service is rendered can understand how much of new life and vigor such timely assistance and encouragement impart. The woman who, without them, must succumb in her great struggle, and cast herself upon society as a useless pauper, or become the victim of an evil worse than pauperism, is thus aided to cross a fearful abyss and plant her feet firmly on solid ground.

Nor is the work of the Union limited to these defences against oppression and wrong. It also maintains a bureau of employment, or rather of information in regard to employment other than household service, for the benefit of all working-women; and has also established a registry system, whereby those who seek any kind of work may learn where such work is required, and where those who seek for working-women may supply their need.

In this branch of its operations the Union has received a total of nearly seventy thousand applications for employment, and has furnished such employment in almost twenty thousand cases.

When it is remembered that the ordinary and usual avocations of women and girls in the household are not included in the operations of the Union (for the reason that all such working-women have food and shelter furnished with their employment), and that its sphere of usefulness is limited to such occupations as compel the working-woman to provide her own food and raiment, fuel and shelter, the extent of the work accomplished will more fully appear.

Although knavish employers have learned that they can no longer cheat their victims with impunity; that the legal quibbles which would tire their patience and exhaust their slender purses are raised in vain against the more invincible antagonist who stands behind them; the fountains of such dishonesty are not destroyed. Their polluting waters are restrained only by constant vigilance.

The demand for employment, and for information in regard to the kinds of employment which may properly be undertaken by women, increases with each succeeding year.

Is it, then, too much to say that the beneficial results which have been already attained through the medium of the Working-Women's Protective Union not only warrant its continuance, but demand its permanent establishment?

The Union once occupied rooms at No. 44 Franklin street, which were inadequate to its requirements, inconvenient of access, and wholly unworthy of the position which the Union holds among the beneficial institutions of New York.

It is now located in the more desirable premises at No. 38 Bleecker street, which have been secured for its use by the liberality of Mr. Moses S. Beach.

At the time when the question of a change of location became most pressing, this property was offered for sale. So desirable it seemed for the purposes of the Union, and so reasonable in price, that Mr. Beach, at his own risk, and that the opportunity might not be lost to the Union, purchased it and refitted and repaired it at his own expense. The terms and conditions on which the Union should assume possession were then left to a committee appointed for the purpose by the Board of Directors.

During the years 1868 and 1869, the superintendents in charge received 29,102 applications for protection, for advice, and for employment by working-women, and by employers having need for their services.

Of this number, 5,548 applicants were furnished with employment; 2,181 were furnished with the assistance required; 579 with needful legal protection; and 20,794 with such advice and information as they desired, or such as could be extended to them.

Nearly $2,500 were collected in small sums, and paid over to the working-women who had earned them—sums the payment of which was secured only by the interposition of the Union.

In nearly two hundred cases of dispute, the claims of the working-women were carried to court at

the expense of the Union, and the several sums involved were ultimately collected by process of law, and paid over without the least deduction for the costs and expenses of legal proceedings.

During the same period, the number of working-women who for the first time enjoyed the benefits provided by the Union was 9,310. Of these there were—

Widows	568	Soldiers' widows	80
Married women	289	Soldiers' wives	55
Orphans	496	Girls with parents	648
Half-orphans	537	Homeless girls	124

The committee appointed to obtain subscriptions to endow the corporation suitably to carry on its work on a sure and lasting financial basis, have scarcely entered upon their labors.

It is anticipated that the work of collecting funds in aid of this object will prove more than usually successful, now that a permanent location has been secured, and the aims and successful accomplishments of the Union have become so widely known.

Table of Applications

At the Office of the Working-Women's Protective Union.

By Working-Women.—For Employment; for Information; for necessary Legal Protection.

By Employers.—To offer Employment or suitable facilities for learning trades.

APPLICATIONS.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
FOR EMPLOYMENT.						
By Girls with parents	497	549	497	289	323	2,155
By Half-Orphans	489	512	407	241	260	1,909
By Orphans	341	376	312	163	265	1,457
By Destitute and Homeless Girls	42	21	48	150	61	322
By Married Women	148	154	210	571	138	1,221
By Soldiers' Wives	204	43	54	29	26	356
By Widows	321	298	351	273	295	1,538
By Soldiers' Widows	124	71	77	49	31	352
Total first applications for work	2,166	2,024	1,956	1,765	1,399	9,310
Re-applications by the same persons	8,789	10,118	9,713	8,495	6,851	43,966
* Total applications for employment	10,955	12,142	11,669	10,260	8,250	53,276
MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS.						
For information as to work	1,895	3,801	5,122	4,460	3,352	18,630
For legal protection	104	125	237	241	328	1,035
Employers' applications	889	671	941	1,138	1,043	4,682
Total Miscellaneous	2,888	4,597	6,300	5,839	4,723	24,347
†Total number of applications	13,843	16,739	17,969	16,099	12,973	77,623

* Many apply a dozen times before securing employment. The number of finally unsuccessful applicants is known to be very small, though its precise amount cannot be ascertained.

† This total of nearly 80,000 applications in five years includes only those which, in some way, required registry or special attention, and not the almost numberless applications and inquiries, by visitors and others, which are usual in every place of business.

The Working-Women's Protective Union seeks to promote the interests of women who obtain a livelihood by employments other than household service:—

1st. By providing them with legal protection from the frauds and impositions of unscrupulous employers, free of expense.

2d. By appeals, respectfully but urgently made to employers in their behalf, for wages proportioned to the cost of living, and for such limit to the hours of labor as is due to personal health and the requirements of household affairs.

3d. By seeking for them new and appropriate spheres of labor, in departments not ordinarily occupied by women.

4th. By maintaining a system of registry through which those who desire it may be assisted in obtaining employment.

5th. By appeals to the community at large for that sympathy and support which is rendered needful by the otherwise defenceless condition of working-women.

It aims to prevent the necessity of appeals for alms. It seeks to help those who help themselves; to strengthen the weak under their burdens, and in all things to build up without casting down.

It is a mission enterprise right here in our midst, open to the scrutiny of all who feel an interest in the work it has undertaken, and depending upon their voluntary contributions for its support.

During the year 1863 the condition of the working-women of New York and Brooklyn had become more than usually desperate. The effects of the pending war were being felt most sorely throughout the community, but by no class more severely than by those women who were dependent upon the needle and the various factory employments for their daily bread.

Public attention was repeatedly called to these facts, and to the defenceless conditions of working-women who were under the dominion, for the time being, of unscrupulous employers; and during the latter part of the year several meetings of working-women and others interested in the subject were held, in a view to devise means for relief.

These initial movements, which were made under the auspices of Messrs. Daniel Walford, Joseph P. Beach, George W. Matsell, William Mackellar, William R. Roberts, and Moses S. Beach, were promptly followed by liberal contributions of money sent to the editor of the *Sun* (which paper had been foremost among its cotemporaries in discussing the various questions raised), to be by him expended in such way as might seem best adapted to reach the object desired. The Treasurer thus appointed, in advance of any organization, still continues to perform the duties then voluntarily assumed.

The earlier efforts were directed to the establishment of an organization among the working-women themselves, for their own mutual protection. But their want of experience in the management of business affairs, and some already evident machinations among the evil-disposed of their own sex, proved obstacles not easily to be surmounted. Thus, the gentlemen who had hitherto acted as an advisory council felt impelled to assume the entire control of whatever might be undertaken. They did this the more willingly, because they regarded any organization as really needful only to provide for a passing want, which would disappear with the troublous times during which it had made its appearance.

Hon. Charles P. Daly, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, having accepted the presidency, and William R. Roberts, Esq. the secretaryship, the organization was completed by the appointment of an Executive Committee, and without avoidable delay the regular work of the Union was commenced.

The first steps were beset by difficulties arising from the novelty of the Institution itself—novel in this, that while it might be classed among the first of beneficent and beneficial associations, it could be considered in no sense a charity. Nothing was to be given away, save good deeds and the best advice. Honest self-dependence was to be protected and aided to sustain itself; but no provision was either made or intended for inaction or idleness. This line of demarcation, though distinct enough in the abstract, was found sufficiently indistinct and inappreciable in practice, and many times was the kind heart of the Superintendent sorely tried in determining the limit of the Society's proper field.

In the direct work of protection from injustice and the securing of payment for labor performed, a degree of success wholly unexpected attended the very opening of the doors. The field for such effort widened and extended with every succeeding day. The harvest was, and still remains, almost boundless—greater far than can be understood without special study and observation.

The Union is sustained entirely by voluntary subscription. All its services are afforded gratuitously. Its expenses are limited to rent of offices, salaries of officers, and trifling incidental charges. The expenses amount to about $4,000 a year. Mr. Moses S. Beach, with a view of making the Institution self-sustaining, has purchased and fitted up at his own expense the building No. 38 Bleecker street, where the office is now located. The Board of Directors have under consideration the question

of purchasing it on the highly favorable terms offered by Mr. Beach. The rent of the parts of the building not required for its own purposes will then be sufficient to defray all ordinary expenses.

The seventh annual report, compiled to April 1, 1870, shows that the total expenditures to that date were $22,687.19, and the total amount of receipts from all sources $21,103.46.

During the seven years since its formation it has recovered an aggregate of $5,211.39 from employers, in small sums averaging scarcely one dollar each. It has received a total of 92,203 applications for employment, legal aid, and advice. Employment or other aid was obtained for 47,484 women and girls. Legal protection was extended to 1,301; 5,388 were furnished with assistance; 21,026 received advice and information about the rates of wages and the modes of obtaining employment.

THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The American Seamen's Friend Society was organized in 1828, to improve the social and moral condition of seamen, by uniting the efforts of the wise and good in their behalf; by promoting in every port boarding-houses of good character, savings banks, register offices, libraries, museums, reading-rooms, and schools; and also the ministration of the Gospel, and other religious blessings. Incorporated in the year 1833.

The Sailors' Home, 190 Cherry street, the largest in this country, was opened May 1, 1842, and up to May, 1870, had received 75,716 boarders, and has saved to sailors and their families over one million and a half of dollars. Here shipwrecked and destitute sailors of all nations are provided for.

Missionaries are employed in this city and in Brooklyn, who also give special attention to supplying vessels with libraries in the naval and mercantile marine.

The number of libraries afloat is about 3,500, containing 150,000 volumes, accessible to over 150,000 seamen. In connection with these libraries, more than six hundred and fifty hopeful conversions have been reported.

In addition to our chaplains and missionaries in the United States, we have stations in China, Japan, Sandwich Islands, Peru, Chili, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, France, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, St. John's, N. B., and Labrador.

The "Sailors' Magazine" is published by the Society; also the "Seamen's Friend," for gratuitous distribution among seamen, and the "Life-Boat," for Sunday-Schools.

Receipts last year, $74,065.16. Expenditures, $80,922.91.

The Society needs more liberal donations to fully meet the increasing demand for sea libraries, and to sustain the enlarged and growing missionary work at home and abroad.

Twenty dollars sends a library to sea in the name of the donor. Life membership, $30; life directorship, $100, which secures the "Sailors' Magazine" for life.

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NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

MOTT MEMORIAL HALL, 64 MADISON AVENUE.

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Third Class, term expires 1873.

Henry R. Stiles, M.D., | Samuel S. Purple, M.D., | Wm. F. Holcombe, M.D.

The object of this Society is to collect and preserve (also, to publish, as far as practicable) genealogical, biographical, and historical matter, relating for the most part, though not exclusively, to the State of New York.

A library has been commenced, already containing many works of great value to the genealogical student; which, by donation, exchange and otherwise, is rapidly increasing.

The stated meetings of the Society are held on the second and fourth Saturday of each month, at half past seven o'clock, P.M., at the Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison avenue, New York.

MEMBERSHIP.—For admission to the Society, the candidate must be nominated by a member, in writing; be approved by the Board of Trustees, and voted in at a regular meeting. The initiation fee is five dollars; *Resident* Membership requires the payment, annually, of five dollars. The *Life* Membership fee (in lieu of all annual assessments) is fifty dollars.

This Society issues a quarterly publication under the title of "The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record."

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NO. 472 BROADWAY.

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Daniel D. Wright, *Treasurer*, 267 Seventh street.
William Van Norden, *Secretary*, 472 Broadway.
Frederic W. Williams, *Collector*, 67 Vandam street.

The Society holds Regular Meetings on the first Wednesday of each month.

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James J. Burnett, *ex officio*.
Daniel D. Wright, *ex officio*.

Meet monthly, on the Friday evenings next before the Regular Meetings of the Society, at 8 o'clock.

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John Nichol, 52 Perry street.
Hamilton R. Searles, 178 West 11th street.
William A. Walker, 33 Sheriff street,
Henry R. Warner, 348 West 21st street.

Meet on the first Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., and on the 15th and 16th of February, May, August, and November, at 2 o'clock P.M.

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Samuel P. Patterson, 61 Third street.
William Miles, 229 Henry street.
Havilah M. Smith, 4 Commerce street.
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Meet monthly, on the Thursday evenings next before the Regular Meetings of the Society, at 7½ o'clock.

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William Otis Munroe, *Treasurer*, 1299 Broadway.
Stephen S. Chatterton, *Secretary*, 116 Maiden Lane.

Richard Poillon, 224 South street.
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Silas S. Furbush, 56 West Washington pl.
Wade B. Worrall, 28 Elm street.
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John H. Waydell, 232 Henry street.

George J. Byrd, *ex officio*.

Meet monthly, on the Friday next before the Regular Meetings of the Society, at 8 o'clock.

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Martin R. Roome, 62 Thompson street.
John E. Hoagland, 19 Cottage place.
Edward Robinson, 139 West 26th street.
James C. Hoe, 10 Liberty place.
James R. Floyd, 44 Hammond street.
John W. Morgan, 152 West 12th stret.
John M. Dodd, Jr., 104 East 29th street.
Adolphus F. Ockershausen, *ex officio*.

Meetings on the third Monday of every month, except June, July, August and September, at 8 o'clock P.M.

William Van Norden, *Librarian*.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY,

LOCATED NO. 472 BROADWAY.

This institution was established on the 25th of November, 1820, by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, and is conducted by a committee of that body.

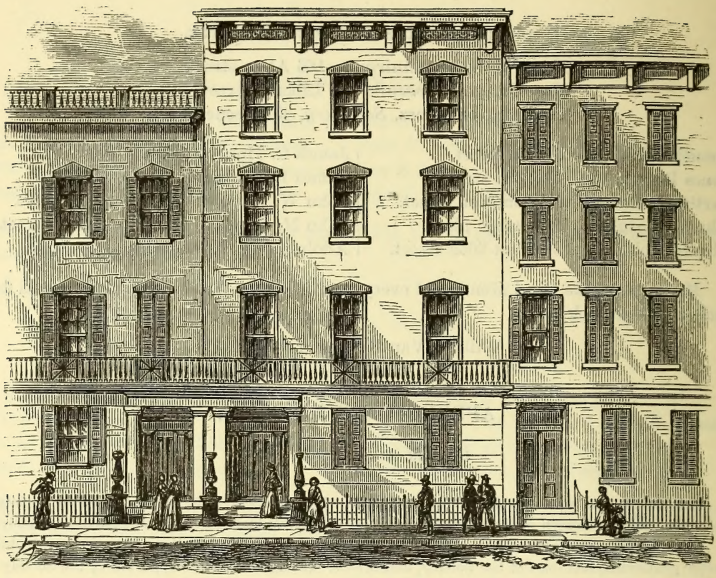
It was at first composed of books presented by citizens, on the solicitation of a number of philanthropic gentlemen, members of the Society, and others. It has since been supported by the Society out of its own funds, with the exception of a few occasional donations, two legacies from members of the De Milt family, amounting to $8,000, and one from the late Peter Lorillard, Esq., of $5,000.

For many years the means of the Society did not admit of large additions to the number of volumes; but as its income increased its appropriations of funds for that purpose have been proportionately more liberal, amounting some years to $8,000 and $10,000. The number of volumes is now above 48,000. The number of readers varies from year to year between 5,000 and 7,000, one third of whom are females.

The books have been carefully selected, with reference to the needs and the tastes of the class of persons for whose benefit the institution was principally designed. A considerable proportion of them treat of such branches of science as are most applicable to the mechanic arts, rudimentary and practical ones being preferred; a due proportion on intellectual and moral subjects, the fine arts, general literature, history, voyages, and travels, with a large number of novels and other lighter works, such as are usual in all libraries intended for general circulation, as many will read no others.

There is also a large reading-room, fitted up with tables and seats, and well supplied with reviews, magazines, daily newspapers, pictorials, etc.

The books are loaned gratuitously to the apprentices of mechanics or tradesmen, to females employed by them in their business, and to the members of the Mechanics' Society. Others may obtain them on the payment of two dollars per annum.



THE ISAAC T. HOPPER HOME.

WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

(THE ISAAC T. HOPPER HOME.)

NO. 213 TENTH AVENUE.

The Women's Prison Association of New York, and Isaac T. Hopper Home, No. 213 Tenth avenue, is entirely independent of the Men's Prison Association, all connection with it having been dissolved in 1853, the year after the death of its founder.

Isaac T. Hopper was its originator and firm friend, having had many years' experience both here and in Philadelphia, where he was for years an Inspector of Prisons, and believed thoroughly in the reformation of this class of unfortunates.

Hon. J. W. Edmonds was alike the friend of the prisoner, and has been Chairman of the Advisory Board for many years.

While it is in no way associated with the Men's Prison Association, they receive all proper applicants sent from them, and from the State, county, and city prisons.

Their object is to lend a helping hand to such as desire to come from prisons (without regard to age or condition), when a hope is entertained of raising them from their low estate into new and better circumstances; and when successful in restoring such to decent life and productive industry, may it not be counted a clear saving to the city of costly pensioners?

The inmates are employed in various ways. A month's probation gives an opportunity to learn the disposition and ability of each new-comer, after which places are provided—mostly in the country—away from the temptations of city life; while those who have passed through the training required by the government of the Home, are sent out to day's work (either household or sewing), and the result is, in general, satisfactory. While, of course, subject to drawbacks, in the main they compare favorably with help outside the institution.

They have an evening school, taught by a lady of refinement and cultivation, thereby giving a social advantage; while instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the reading of pleasant and instructive books by the teacher, affords food for reflection, as well as great pleasure.

The Isaac T. Hopper Home is not sectarian. The members are chosen for fitness, and no sect is excluded. It is supported by subscriptions and donations. Occasionally they receive a contribution from the Corporation—never exceeding $1,500, except in one instance, when $2,000 was the answer to their appeal.

The late Miss C. M. Sedgwick, well known as an author, was the President for twenty years—honored and beloved.

Mrs. C. M. Kirkland was Corresponding Secretary from the founding of the institution until her death—an untiring friend and co-worker.

Officers.

Mrs. T. C. Doremus, *First Directress*, 47 East 21st street.
" Frederick Billings, *Second Directress*, 19 West 38th street.
" J. S. Gibbons, *Corresponding Secretary*, 115 West 43d street.
Miss Anna Curtis, *Recording Secretary*, 131 East 59th street.
Mrs. James M. Halstead, *Treasurer*, 18 West 17th street.

Executive Committee.

Mrs. Edward Cooper, 8 Lexington avenue.
" M. N. Beale, 19 West 10th street.
" M. B. Davis, 19 West 10th street.
" William B. Parsons, 317 East 51st st.
Miss Elizabeth Manning, Clinton avenue, Brooklyn.
" Charlotte S. Doremus, 47 East 21st st.
" Flora Foster, 122 East 28th street.
" Anna B. Day, 236 East 15th street.
Mrs. William Emerson, Jr., 115 West 43d street.
Mrs. Francis D. Cobb, 57 London terrace.
" A. C. Hastings, Sing Sing.
Miss Cornelia Howland, 321 West 22d st.
Mrs. H. D. Sedgwick, 17 West 48th street.
Miss Alice Sandford, 462 West 22d street.
Mrs. Wilson M. Powell, 332 West 55th st.
" George H. Hepworth, New York.
" Robert Hoe, 111 East 16th street.
" John H. Macy, 19 West 47th street.
" C. P. Newbold, 115 West 28th street.
" Fisher A. Baker, 100 West 49th st.

Advisory Board.

Hon. J. W. Edmonds,
James M. Halstead, Esq.,
James H. Titus, Esq.,
Robert Hoe, Esq.

M. E. Greene, M.D., *Attending Physician.*
Willard Parker, M.D., *Consulting Physician.*

Matrons.

Mrs. Mackey,
Miss Gordon.

EXEMPT FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT FUND.

Trustees.

Adolphus F. Ockershausen, *President*, 380 South street—Residence, 11 West 29th street.
John J. Gorman, *Secretary*, 418 & 420 West 27th street—Residence, 56 Ninth avenue.
James Y. Watkins, 16 Catharine street—Residence, 484 Lexington avenue.
Frederick A. Ridabock, 608 Greenwich street—Residence, 144 East 17th street.
Wilson Small, 266 Henry street.
William Hitchman, 127 Mercer street—Residence, 17 East 85th street.
David Walker, 415 Canal street—Residence, 18 McDougal street.
John M. Costa, corner Chambers and Centre streets—Residence, 94 Barrow street.
Robert C. Armstrong, 140 West 26th street.
Charles J. Harris, 260 Canal street—Residence, 6 East 86th street.
Edward Lane, 62 East 14th street—Residence, 142 East 14th street.
George R. Conner, 110 Broad avenue, Washington Market.
John S. Giles, *Treasurer*, 174 Canal street—Residence, 108 East 10th street.

Standing Committees.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A. F. Ockershausen, | John J. Gorman,
James Y. Watkins, | F. A. Ridabock.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.

David Walker, | John J. Gorman,
John M. Costa, | Charles J. Harris.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wilson Small, | Edward Lane,
David Walker, | R. C. Armstrong,
George R. Conner.

FUEL COMMITTEE.

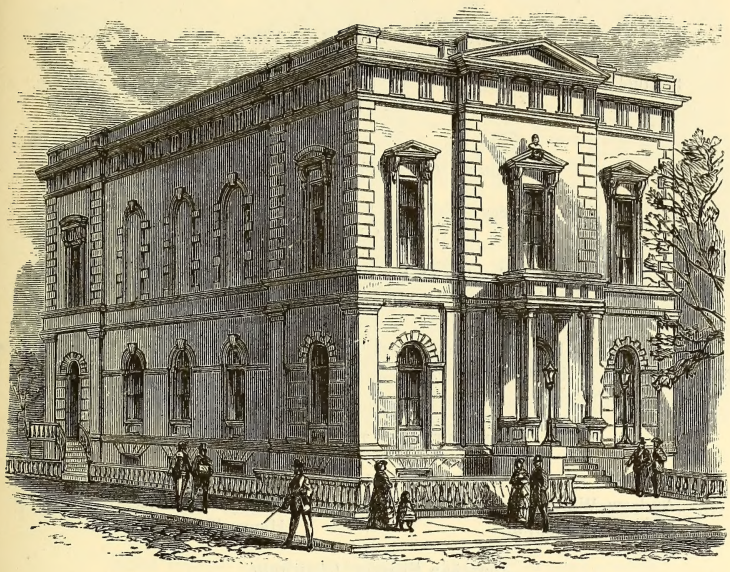
F. A. Ridabock, | John M. Costa,
William Hitchman, | Robert C. Armstrong.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BENEFITS, ETC.

James Y. Watkins, | Wilson Small,
Frederick A. Ridabock, | Edward Lane.

Donation Districts.

1*st District.*—All applicants out of the city of New York—A. F. Ockershausen.
2*d* " 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th Wards—John M. Costa.
3*d* " 4th and 6th Wards—George R. Conner.
4*th* " 8th and 14th Wards—David Walker.
5*th* " 7th, 10th, and 17th Wards—James Y. Watkins.
6*th* " 9th, 15th, and 16th Wards—Frederick A. Ridabock.
7*th* " 11th and 13th Wards—Wilson Small.
8*th* " 20th Ward—Robert C. Armstrong.
9*th* " 18th and 21st Wards—Edward Lane.
10*th* " 22d Ward—Charles J. Harris.
11*th* " 12th and 19th Wards—William Hitchman.



NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SECOND AVENUE, CORNER OF ELEVENTH STREET.

Officers.—1870.

Thomas De Witt, D.D., *President.*
Gulian C. Verplanck, LL.D., *First Vice-President.*
John A. Dix, LL.D., *Second Vice-President.*
John Romeyn Brodhead, LL.D., *Foreign Corresponding Secretary.*
William J. Hoppin, *Domestic Corresponding Secretary.*
Andrew Warner, *Recording Secretary.*
Benjamin H. Field, *Treasurer.*
George Henry Moore, LL.D., *Librarian.*

Executive Committee.

First Class—For One Year.

Augustus Schell, | Erastus C. Benedict,
Robert Lenox Kennedy.

Second Class—For Two Years.

John Romeyn Brodhead, | Evert A. Duyckinck,
James William Beekman.

Third Class—For Three Years.

Samuel Osgood, | William Chauncey,
Charles P. Kirkland.

Fourth Class—For Four Years.

Edward F. De Lancey, | William T. Blodgett,
John Adriance.

Erastus C. Benedict, *Chairman.*
George H. Moore, *Secretary.*

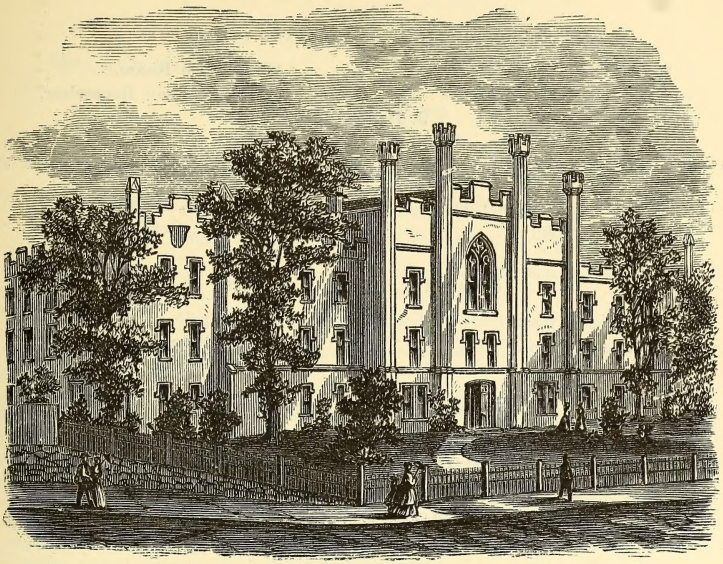
(The President, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian are members *ex officio* of the Executive Committee.)

COMMITTEE ON THE FINE ARTS.

Jonathan Sturges,	Thomas T. Bryan,
Andrew Warner,	Edward Satterlee,
William J. Hoppin,	Henry T. Tuckerman.

Jonathan Sturges, *Chairman.*
Andrew Warner, *Secretary.*

(The President, Librarian, and Chairman of the Executive Committee are members *ex officio* of the Committee on the Fine Arts.)



THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND

THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

NINTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREETS.

Board of Managers.

Augustus Schell,
Robert S. Hone,
Daniel H. Tompkins,
D. Lydig Suydam,
Nathaniel P. Hosack,
Joseph Grafton,
Theo. Bailey Myers,
John Treat Irving,
James M. McLean,
Alexander Van Rensselaer,
Smith Clift,
William Whitewright, Jr.,
William C. Schermerhorn,
Charles De Rham,
Francis A. Stout,
William B. Hoffman,
James W. Gerard, Jr.,
F. A. Schermerhorn,
Peter Marié,
J. H. Rhoades.

Officers of the Board.

Augustus Schell, *President.*

Robert S. Hone, *Vice-President.*
T. Bailey Myers, *Recording Secretary.*
Wm. C. Schermerhorn, *Cor. Secretary.*
Joseph Grafton, *Treasurer.*

Standing Committees.—1870.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Daniel H. Tompkins, | James M. McLean,
William Whitewright, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES, REPAIRS, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Smith Clift, | Charles De Rham,
Nathaniel P. Hosack, | Alexander Van Rensselaer,
J. H. Rhoades.

COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTION AND MUSIC.

William C. Schermerhorn, | William B. Hoffman,
John T. Irving, | James W. Gerard, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

D. Lydig Suydam, | Peter Marié,
Francis A. Stout, | F. A. Schermerhorn.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

William B. Wait, *Superintendent.*
James W. G. Clements, M.D., *Attending Physician.*
Edward L. Beadle, M.D., *Consulting Physician.*
John H. Hinton, M.D., *Consulting Surgeon.*
Abraham Dubois, M.D., *Consulting Surgeon.*

TEACHERS IN THE ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

Stephen Babcock, | Miss Matilda M. Hutchins,
Loyal A. Bigelow, | " Alice E. Smith,
Miss Elizabeth Carpenter, | Mrs. Sarah R. Knapp,
Miss Ann Cox.

TEACHERS IN THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Theodore Thomas, *Director.*
Frederick Henssler, *Professor of Vocal Music.*
Charles A. Foepple, *Professor of Instrumental Music.*
Otto Singer, *Professor of Instrumental Music.*
Miss H. Amelia Wright, *Piano.*
" Catherine Connell, *Piano.*
" H. Sparman, *Piano.*

TEACHERS IN THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hugh F. Darragh, *Foreman in the Mat and Broom Shop*
Warren Waterbury, *Foreman in the Mattress Shop.*
Miss Anna Sheridan, *Upholstress.*

SEWING DEPARTMENT.

(Under the direction of Assistant-Matron.)
Miss Rachel A. Bishop, *Teacher.*

IN CHARGE OF THE REGISTER AND PASSES.

Miss Fannie E. Wheeler.

GUIDES.

Miss Alice Hatchman, | Miss Hannah Rodney.

HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

John Allyn, *Steward.**

Mrs. Mary A. Hayes, *Matron.* | Miss L. A. Haskell, *Assistant-Matron.*

HOSPITAL NURSE.

Miss E. M. Clealan, and an Assistant.

Miss Eliza Mahony, *Boys' Nurse.* | Miss Rachel Bishop, *Girls' Nurse.*

Terms of Admission of Pay-Pupils.

Pay and day pupils, of good moral character, may be received at such age as the Board of Managers may in each case approve.

The regular charge for pay-pupils, including board, washing, and lodging, as well as tuition, is $300 per year, to be paid quarterly in advance.

Pay-pupils must, on entering the Institution, be supplied by their friends with a suitable bed, pillow, two pairs of sheets, three blankets, one counterpane, and four towels—or the same will be supplied by the Institution at cost.

The rule is to extend the privileges of the Institution to all, at such rates of tuition as will cover the actual cost.

Pay-pupils must produce testimonials of good character, and written answers to the following interrogatories, printed blanks for which will be furnished on application to the Institution:—

Question.—What is the age of applicant at this date?

Answer.—

Question.—What are the names of parents or guardian?

Answer.—

Question.—What are the names of the town and nearest post-office where applicant resides?

Answer.—

Question.—Is applicant free from disease other than that of the eyes?

Answer.—

Question.—Does applicant possess mental and physical faculties capable of instruction?

Answer.—

Question.—Is the blindness of applicant total or partial?

Answer.—

Question.—Was born blind?

Answer.—

Question.—Were both or either of parents blind, and how long?

Answer.—

Question.—Were the parents related before marriage, and what was that relationship?

Answer.—

Question.—What other cases of blindness have occurred in the families of the parents?

Answer.—

Question.—Has the applicant any blind brothers, sisters, or cousins?

Answer.—

Question.—Was the blindness of applicant caused by accident? If so, describe when and how it occurred.

Answer.—

Question.—Was the blindness caused by disease? If so, describe it and any operation on the eyes.

Answer.—

Question.—What are the pecuniary circumstances of the parents or guardian?

Answer.—

Dated this day of 18 town of county of

* Mr. Allyn is also Agent of the Manufacturing Department.

Terms of Admission.

Pupils are received at the charge of the State of New York, when their parents are unable to meet the cost of board and tuition. A certificate to this effect should be obtained from the Overseers of the Poor of the town where the pupil resides, in the following form:—

STATE OF NEW YORK.

The undersigned, Overseers of the Poor of the town of in the county of do hereby certify that of the said town, is blind; that was years of age on the day of 18 ; moral character is good, and is free from diseases other than that of the eyes, and that possesses mental and physical faculties capable of instruction.

The names of parents are who reside in the town of and have not sufficient pecuniary ability to pay for the board or tuition of the said at the New York Institution for the Blind.

We do recommend to the favorable consideration of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

We do further certify that we have good evidence that the answers to the following questions are correct:—

Question 1*st.*—Is the blindness of applicant total or partial?

Answer.—

Question 2*d.*—Was born blind?

Answer.—

Question 3*d.*—Were both or either of parents blind, and how long?

Answer.—

Question 4*th.*—Were the parents related before marriage, and what was that relationship?

Answer.—

Question 5*th.*—What other cases of blindness have occurred in the families of the parents?

Answer.—

Question 6*th.*—Has the applicant any blind brothers, sisters, or cousins?

Answer.—

Question 7*th.*—Was the blindness of the applicant caused by accident? If so, state when and how it occurred.

Answer.—

Question 8*th.*—Was the blindness caused by disease? If so, describe it and any operation on the eyes.

Answer.—

Question 9*th.*—What are the pecuniary circumstances of the parents or guardian?

Answer.—

Dated the day of 18 town of county of

} *Overseers of the Poor.*

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany, N. Y.

The certificate is to be forwarded to Albany to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, from whom the appointment will proceed.

Applicants for admission as State pupils, from New York, must be between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years.

The charge for pay-pupils, exclusive of clothing, is $200 a year, to be paid quarterly in advance.

Each pay-pupil must, on entering the Institution, be supplied by his friends with a suitable bed, pillow, two pairs of sheets, three blankets, a counterpane, and four towels.

Beneficiaries from the State of New Jersey are admitted on the order of the Governor, based upon the certificate of the Board of chosen Freeholders of the county where the pupil resides.

THE NEW YORK FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY

FOR THE RELIEF AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF THE SICK POOR.

(Incorporated May 6, 1840.)

OFFICERS—1870-71.

DIRECTRESSES.

Mrs. Dr. A. S. Purdy, 45 East 23d street.
" C. Shaffer, 420 East 51st street.
Mrs. Nicol, 350 West 34th street.
" Warren Carter, 78 Madison avenue.

Mrs. S. Cochrane, *Treasurer*, 27 East 21st street.
" J. M. Halstead, *Recording Secretary*, 18 West 17th street.
Miss A. E. Oakley, *Corresponding Secretary*, 214 West 24th street.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. P. Neefus, 71 Lexington avenue.
" B. F. Clark, 16 Dominick street.
" J. Sudlow, 266 Seventh street.
" J. C. Bogert, 68 Bank street.
Miss Barbour, 48 East 49th street.
" Montgomery, 74 West 48th street.
Mrs. Barrett, 25 Park avenue.
" Irwin, 204 West 21st street.
" M. Mitchell, 137 East 16th street.
" Alexander Frear, 359 West 34th st.
" Parker Handy, 22 West 10th street.
" Dr. McMurray, 192 Second avenue.
" O. M. Bogart, 182 Madison avenue.
" S. Woods, 63 Leroy street.
" Dr. C. V. Clarkson, 96 Park avenue.
Miss Shaw, 76 East 60th street.
Mrs. J. F. Mitchell.
" J. H. Merriam, 37 Vandam street.
Miss Shedden, 48 East 21st street.
Mrs. J. S. Stout, 14 East 41st street.
" Dr. Cadmus, 141 East 27th street.
" Hunting, 137 East 45th street.
" Charles Hall, 25 Abingdon square.
" M. S. Sprague, 37 West 30th street.
" Caskey, 233 West 51st street.
" Hoffman, 23 East Washington place.
Miss Walsh, 80 Clinton place, 8th street.
Mrs. Reese, 303 East 17th street.
" Havens, 186 Hudson street.
" Andrews, 121 East 25th street.
" Mortimer, 237 West 43d street.
Miss Mary Munro, 51 East 20th street.
Mrs. Hagar, 1530 Broadway.
Miss Richardson, 160 West 29th street.
" Bacon, 78 Madison avenue.
Mrs. A. G. Dunn, 127 East 30th street.

VISITORS FOR WARDS.

Mrs. Haven..... 5th Ward.
" Neefus..... 7th Ward.
" Andrews..... "
" Clark..... 8th Ward.
" Merriam..... "
" J. F. Mitchell..... 9th Ward.
" J. C. Bogart..... "
" Wood..... "
" Hall..... "
" Hoffman..... 10th Ward.
" Sudlow..... 11th Ward.
" Sprague..... 13th Ward.
Miss Walsh..... 15th Ward.
" Munro..... "
Mrs. Irwin..... 16th Ward.
" Halstead..... "
Miss Shedden..... 17th Ward.
Mrs. Handy..... "
Mrs. Reese..... 17th Ward.
" MacMurray..... "
" Dr. Purdy..... 18th Ward.
" Andrews..... "
" Stout..... "
" Shaffer..... 19th Ward.
Miss Barbour..... "
Mrs. Dr. Cadmus..... 20th Ward.
" Carter..... "
Miss Richardson..... "
" Bacon..... "
Mrs. Clarkson..... 21st Ward.
" Hunting..... "
" A. G. Dunn..... "
Miss Montgomery..... 22d Ward.
Mrs. Mortimer..... "
Mrs. Caskey..... "
" Hagar..... "

THE NEW YORK DORCAS SOCIETY.

(Auxiliary to the Female Assistance Society.)

BOARD OF MANAGERS—1870.

Mrs. H. Van Wagenen, *First Directress*, 60 West 37th street.
" A. Frear, *Second Directress*, 359 West 34th street.
" S. Cochran, *Treasurer*, 27 East 21st street.
" F. Cook, *Secretary*, 60 West 37th street.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. S. H. Provost, 282 Second avenue.
" J. Williamson.
" J. I. Brouwer, 101 West 45th street.
" G. D. Baldwin, Brooklyn.
" G. T. Jackson, 138 East 26th street.
" Wm. H. Townsend, 109 W. 38th st.
Mrs. Meriam, 199 Prince street.
Miss Pomeroy.
" Sparks, 130 West 43d street.
" M. G. Brinkerhoff, 59 Second avenue.
" M. Turnure, 21 West 31st street.
" J. A. McClure, 130 West 43d street.
Miss Barker, 45 Lexington avenue.

The object of this Society is to make up articles of clothing for the sick poor of the city, to be given to the parent Society for distribution.

Meetings are held in the Consistory Room of the Dutch Church, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, every Wednesday morning, from 10 until 1 o'clock, P.M.

HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY

FOR THE AID OF JEWS IN DISTRESS.

(Incorporated April 11, 1831.)

OFFICERS—1870.

Henry S. Allen, *President.*
A. R. B. Moses, *Vice-President.*
Hon. E. B. Hart, *Treasurer.*
Abm. H. Seixas, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

J. M. Lawrence,
Sol. Seixas,
J. S. Abecasis,
Gratz Nathan,
J. Dessau.

Board of Relief meet at the Nineteenth Street Synagogue, Fifth avenue, every Sunday, at 11 A.M.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT FUEL ASSOCIATION

FOR THE PURPOSE OF PURCHASING AND DISTRIBUTING FUEL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE JEWISH POOR OF NEW YORK.

(Incorporated December 11, 1849.)

BOARD—1870.

Maurice Werner, *President.*
Morris Tuska, *Vice-President.* | Hyman Sylvester, *Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS.

Charles C. Allen, | Joseph B. Falk,
Raphael Goldsmith, | W. Kronenthal,
Joseph C. Levi, | Lewis Lewingood,
Nathan Littauer, | Selim Marks,
Isaac S. Isaacs.

Nathan Werner, *Secretary*, 763 Broadway. | Jos. Pinckson, *Messenger*, 130 St. Mark's pl.

Distributing Committee meet every Sunday, from December 1 to March 1, from 8 A.M. to 12 M., at the Henry Street Synagogue, No. 38 Henry street.

PURIM ASSOCIATION.

(Founded 1862.)

OFFICERS—1870.

Simon Schafer, *President*, 8 Broad street.
Charles C. Allen, *Vice-President*, 24 Broad street.
Judah H. Solomon, *Treasurer*, 659 Broadway.
Adolph L. Sanger, *Secretary*, 243 Broadway.

DIRECTORS.

Judge Jos. Koch, | L. I. Stettheimer,
Arnold Tanzer, | J. S. Isaacs,
Max Moses.

Proceeds of their re-unions and balls divided equally among Jewish and Christian charities.

MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

(Chartered February 26, 1830; perpetual—Capital, $4,000,000.)

OFFICE, CORNER OF IRVING PLACE AND FIFTEENTH STREET.

OFFICERS.

Charles Roome, *President.*
Floyd Smith, *Vice-President.*
Azariah Carpenter, *Assistant Vice-President.*
James W. Smith, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
Charles Vandevoort Smith, *Engineer.*

This Company supplies that portion of the city which lies north of Grand street and south of Thirty-fourth street. They have two stations or works; one at the foot of Eighteenth street, North river, the other at the foot of Fourteenth street, East river. They have laid about one hundred and seventy miles of street mains, and supply gas to seven thousand one hundred street lamps, and thirty-two thousand private consumers. In 1870 they manufactured over fourteen hundred million cubic feet of gas.

NEW YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

(Chartered March 26, 1823; unlimited in duration—Capital, $1,000,000.)

OFFICE, NOS. 157 AND 159 HESTER STREET.

OFFICERS.

Cornelius L. Everitt, *President.*
Thomas K. Lees, *Vice-President.*
Charles C. Mowton, *Superintendent of the Works.*
Charles C. Miles, *Secretary.*

The pipes have been laid in all the streets of the district south of the middle line of Grand street, from the East river to Sullivan street, thence to Canal street and to the North river. The works are situated on Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, from First avenue to the East river, with buildings and suitable apparatus for washing, purifying, and distributing the gas. There are now in operation six large telescopic gas-holders at that station, besides one which is the largest in the United States. The Company supply thirty-two hundred and fifty public lamps.

METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

(Capital, $2,500,000.)

OFFICE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND STREET.

OFFICERS.

Oscar Zollikoffer, *President.*
Oscar Salle Raffer, Jr., *Secretary.*
H. E. Kummel, *Treasurer.*
Charles H. Dieterich, *Engineer.*

The works are situated in West Forty-second street and Eleventh avenue.
The Company supplies gas from Thirty-fourth street to Seventy-ninth street.

HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

(Incorporated February 8, 1855—Capital, $2,000,000.)

Henry P. McGown, *President.*
William H. Osborn, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Office, corner Third avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth street. Works located between First avenue and Harlem river, and One Hundred and Tenth and one Hundred and Eleventh streets.

LOCATIONS OF PUBLIC OFFICES.

City Hall Park.

Sheriff's Jury	Office, New Court-house.
Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen	" first floor, No. 10 City Hall.
Mayor	" " " 6 "
Inspector of Vessels	" " " 6 "
First Marshal	" " " 6 "
Superintendent of Carts	" " " 6 "
Board of Supervisors	" " New Court-house.
Clerk of Board of Supervisors	" " "
Clerk of Common Council	" " No. 8 City Hall.
Keeper of City Hall	" " " 9 "
County Clerk	" " New Court-house.
Sheriff	" " "
Coroner's Office	" " No. 11 City Hall.
Corporation Library Room	" " " 12 "
Naturalization Office	" " " 13 "
Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas	" " New Court-house.
Governor's Room	Second floor, No. 14 City Hall.
Board of Aldermen	Chamber, Second floor, No. 15 C. Hall.
Clerk of Superior Court	New Court-house.
Court of Common Pleas	Part I, New Court-house.
Court of Common Pleas	Part II, "
Board of Assistant Aldermen	Chamber, Second floor, No. 16 C. Hall.
Judges' Chambers, Common Pleas	" " New Court-house.
Collector of Assessments	" " No. 20 City Hall.
Commissioner of Jurors	Office, " " 21 "
Surrogate	" New Court-house.
Chamberlain of City	" "
Supreme Court	" "
Superior Court	" "

BROWN-STONE BUILDINGS IN PARK.

Marine Court.	District Attorney.
Clerk of Marine Court.	Grand Jury Room.
Court of General Sessions.	Receiver of Taxes.
Clerk of Court of General Sessions.	Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

Bureau of Elections.

HALL OF RECORDS, PARK.

Register..... Office, first floor, Nos. 1 and 2.

NO. 41 CHAMBERS STREET.

United States District Attorney. | United States Commissioners.
United States Marshal and Officers

MISCELLANEOUS.

Board of Assessors..... 19 Chatham street.

PAINTINGS.

IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM, CITY HALL.

1.	Governor	Lewis	Painted by	Trumbull.
2.	"	Tompkins	"	———
3.	"	Clinton	"	Catlin.
4.	"	Yates	"	Vanderlyn.
5.	"	Van Buren	"	Inman.
6.	"	Throop	"	Weir.
7.	"	Marcy	"	Paige.
8.	"	Seward	"	Inman.
9.	"	Bouck	"	Elliot.
10.	"	Wright	"	Whitehorne.
11.	"	Hunt	"	Elliot.
12.	"	Seymour	"	Elliot.
13.	"	King	"	Hicks.
14.	"	Morgan	"	Huntingdon.
15.	"	Clark	"	Carpenter.
16.	"	Fenton	"	Kellogg.
1.	Mayor	Duane	"	———
2.	"	Varick	"	———
3.	"	Livingston	"	———
4.	"	Clinton	"	Parmecelli.
5.	"	Willett	"	Waldo.
6.	"	Radcliffe	"	Waldo.
7.	"	Halden	"	Vanderlyn.
8.	"	Allen	"	Waldo and Jewett.
9.	"	Paulding	"	Morse.
10.	"	Hone	"	Vanderlyn.
11.	"	Bowen	"	Mooney.
12.	"	Lee	"	Weir.
13.	"	Lawrence	"	Inman.
14.	"	Clark	"	Inman.
15.	"	Varian	"	Inman.
16.	"	Morris	"	Spencer.
17.	"	Harper	"	Inman & Huntingdon.
18.	"	Havemeyer	"	Matteeson.
19.	"	Mickle	"	Mooney.
20.	"	Brady	"	Wensler.
21.	"	Woodhull	"	Charles W. Jarvis.
22.	"	Kingsland	"	Elliot.
23.	"	Westervelt	"	Mooney.
24.	"	Wood	"	Elliot.
25.	"	Tieman	"	Hicks.

26. Mayor Opdyke	Painted by Hicks.
27. " Hoffman	" Lazarus.
President Washington	" ———
" Jackson	" Vanderlyn.
" Monroe	" Vanderlyn.
" Taylor	" Vanderlyn.
" Jefferson	" Charles W. Jarvis.
General McComb	" Waldo.
" Scott	" Kellogg.
" Lafayette	" Morse.
" Monckton	" Morse.
" G. B. McClellan	" Powell.
" Bolivar	" Charles W. Jarvis.
" Williams	" Sully.
" Paez	" Charles W. Jarvis.
" Jacob Morton	" Charles W. Jarvis.
Commodore Perry	" Jarvis.
" Decatur	" Sully.
" Hull	" Jarvis.
" McDonough	" Jarvis.
Major Robert Anderson	" Powell.
Governor Stuyvesant	Painted from family portrait.
Hendrick Hudson	Original.
D. T. Valentine, Esq	Painted by Charles W. Jarvis.
Columbus	Original.
George Washington (worked in silk)	From city of Lyons, France.
High Constable Jacob Hays	Painted by Shegogue.
Baron Steuben	" Chancellor Kent.
Harry Howard	" J. H. Johnson.
General Washington	" Trumbull.
Governor Clinton	" Trumbull.
" John Jay	" Weimar.
" Alexander Hamilton	" Weimar.
General Brown	" Jarvis.
Commodore Swift	" Jarvis.

In Board of Assistant Aldermen's Chamber.

Governor Young	Painted by H. P. Gray.
" Hamilton Fish	" Hicks.
" Fillmore	" Jarvis.
Henry Clay	" Charles W. Jarvis.

In Keeper's Room.

Commodore Bainbridge	Painted by Jarvis.

Busts.

Governor's Room	Bust of De Witt Clinton.
" "	" Henry Clay, by Pruden.
" "	" John Watts.
Chamber of Board of Aldermen	" John Jay (presented by his daughter to the Corporation, March, 1835).
" " "	" Chief Justice Marshall, by Frazee.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD DEPOT.

CITY RAILROADS.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company.

(Incorporated 1853.)

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY—1870.

Robert Squires, *President.*

William Remsen, *Vice-President.* | John L. Geib, *Treasurer.*
Charles S. Arthur, *Secretary.* | Edward S. Dickinson, *Superintendent*

DIRECTORS.

Henry R. Remsen, | William Remsen,
William A. Darling, | Henry Hart,
Robert Squires, | Wilson G. Hunt,
William M. Tweed, | Maltby G. Lane,
John B. Hobby, | Richard B. Connolly,
William J. Valentine, | Sylvanus S. Riker,

Sylvester R. Comstock.

This Company was organized in 1853, under an agreement with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York, since confirmed by the State Legislature, and were required to run cars every four minutes till 8 P.M., and every fifteen minutes from 8 P.M. until 12 midnight. The rate of fare on this road for eight miles is but 6 cents, which is the lowest for so great a distance in the world.

At this time cars leave opposite the Astor House at three-quarter minute intervals during the rush of travel up-town at night, and at one minute the whole day.

1,600 horses, 250 cars, and about 1,000 men are employed in the different departments of this great thoroughfare. 500 bushels grain and 25 tons of hay are consumed daily. About 25,000,000 passengers are transported annually.

NEW YORK & HARLEM R.R.
N.YORK & NEW-HAVEN R.R.

New York and Harlem.

From Thirty-second street and Fourth avenue, down Fourth avenue, Bowery, Broome, and Centre streets and Park row, to the Astor House; returning Park row, Centre and Grand streets, to Bowery, to Fourth avenue, to Thirty-second street; thence with large cars to Harlem river. Also a branch through Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, Lexington avenue, and Thirty-fourth street to East river. Also a branch or extension up Fourth avenue to Forty-second street, to Madison avenue, to Eighty-sixth street, every five minutes from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M., and every half-hour to 11.30 P.M. Eighty cars. C. C. Vanderbilt, *President.*

New York and New Haven.

On that portion of the route of the New York and Harlem Railroad from corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street to Harlem river. (Permission given by the Harlem Railroad to run upon their tracks.) G. B. Carhart, *President.*

Hudson River Railroad.

From Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue to Spuyten Duyvil creek. Cornelius C. Vanderbilt, *President.*

Sixth Avenue.

From Forty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, down Sixth avenue, Carmine, Varick, and Canal streets, West Broadway, Vesey street, to Broadway; returning the same, with single track through Church and Chambers streets; thence to Central Park. Seventy-five cars. S. R. Butler, *President.*

Eighth Avenue.

From Forty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, down Eighth avenue, Hudson and Canal streets, West Broadway, Vesey street, to Broadway; returning the same, with single track through Church and Chambers streets; thence to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. One hundred and twenty-five cars. George Law, *President;* H. Wilson, *Superintendent.*

Central Park, North and East River.

Depot Eastern Division—First avenue, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth streets. From Thirty-eighth street to First avenue, down First avenue to Fourteenth street, to Avenues D and C, to Houston, Corlears, Mangin, and Grand streets, to East river; down South, Water, and Front streets, to South Ferry; returning the same to beginning; thence up First avenue to Fifty-ninth street, through Fifty-ninth street to Fifth avenue—entrance to Central Park. Fifty Cars. John Adriance, *President.*

Dry Dock and East Broadway.

From Fourteenth street and Avenue B, along Fourteenth street, Avenue D, Eighth street, Lewis and Grand streets, East Broadway, Chatham street, Park row, to the Astor House; returning Park row, Chatham street, East Broadway, Grand and Columbia streets, Avenue D, Fourteenth street, to beginning. Thirty-five cars. William White, *President.*

Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry.

From Fourteenth street and Tenth avenue, along Fourteenth street, Hudson, Bleecker, Crosby, Howard, Elm, Reade, and Centre streets, Park row, Beekman and South streets, to Fulton Ferry; returning Fulton, William, and Ann streets, Broadway and Park row, Centre, Leonard, Elm, Howard, Crosby, Bleecker, Macdougal, Fourth, West Twelfth, Hudson, and Fourteenth streets, to beginning. Forty cars. John T. Conover, *President.*

DRY DOCK AND EAST BROADWAY RAILROAD COMPANY—AVENUE D LINE.

From Depot, Fourteenth street, down Fourteenth street, Avenue D, Lewis street Grand street, East Broadway, Chatham street, Park row, to Ann street; returning Park row, Chatham street, East Broadway, Grand and Columbia streets, Avenue D, Fourteenth street, to Depot. William White, *President.*

AVENUE B.

From Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, down First avenue, to Twenty-third street, Avenue A, to Fourteenth street, Avenue B, to Second street, Avenue A, Essex street, East Broadway, Chatham street, Park row, to Ann street; returning through Park row, Chatham street, East Broadway, Clinton street, Avenue B, Fourteenth street, Avenue A, Twenty-third street, First avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. William White, *President.*

GRAND AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

From Grand Street Ferry, down Grand street, to East Broadway, New Canal, Walker, North Monroe, Washington, and Cortlandt streets, to Jersey City Ferry; returning up Cortlandt, Greenwich, Beach, Lispenard, Canal, and New Canal streets, East Broadway, Grand street, to Grand Street Ferry. William White, *President.*

GRAND STREET.

From Grand Street Ferry, through Grand street, to Desbrosses Street Ferry; return same route. William White, *President.*

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE.

From Forty-first street and Seventh avenue, down Seventh avenue to Broadway, University place, Eighth street, Wooster and Canal streets, West Broadway, and Barclay street, to Broadway; returning through Barclay, Church, Greene, and Eighth streets, University place, Broadway, and Seventh avenue, to beginning; thence to Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue—entrance to Central Park; with a branch to Broome street and Broadway; also, one running down Seventh and Greenwich avenues to Eighth, Macdougal, Fourth, Thompson, and Canal streets, West Broadway, and Barclay street; returning Church street, West Broadway, Canal, Sullivan, Macdougal, and Eighth streets, Greenwich and Seventh avenues, to Fifty-ninth street—entrance to Central Park. One hundred and twenty cars. Jesse Marshall, *President.*

FORTY-SECOND STREET AND GRAND STREET FERRY.

From Forty-second street and Eleventh avenue, along Forty-second street to Tenth avenue, Thirty-fourth street, Broadway, Twenty-third street, Fourth avenue, Fourteenth street, Avenue A, Houston and Cannon streets, Grand Street Ferry; returning through Grand, Goerck, Houston, and Second streets, Avenue A, Fourteenth street, Fourth avenue, Twenty-third street, Broadway, Thirty-fourth street, Tenth avenue, to Forty-second Street Ferry. Fifty cars. John Green, *President.*

SECOND AVENUE.

From corner of Forty-second street and Second avenue, through Second avenue, Twenty-third street, First avenue, Allen and Grand streets, Bowery, Chatham and Pearl streets, to Peck slip; returning through South and Oliver streets, Bowery, Grand and Chrystie streets, and Second avenue to Twenty-third street; thence to Harlem. Fifty cars. Julius Wadsworth, *President.*

NINTH AVENUE.

From corner of Fifty-first street and Ninth avenue, down Ninth avenue, through Washington and Fulton streets, to Broadway; returning through Fulton and Greenwich streets to beginning. Twenty-five cars. George Law, Jr., *President.*

Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.

Depot Western Division—Tenth avenue, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth streets. From Fifty-first street, down Tenth avenue, West street, and Battery place, State and Whitehall streets, to South Ferry; returning to beginning; thence up Tenth avenue, through Fifty-ninth street, to Fifth avenue—entrance to Central Park. Sixty cars. John Adriance, *President.*

The Avenue C Railroad Company.

OFFICE, 407 & 411 EAST TENTH STREET.

From Union Depot, Forty-Second street and Fourth avenue, to Lexington avenue, Thirty-sixth street, First avenue, Twenty-third street, Avenue A, Seventeenth street, Avenue C, Third street, First avenue, Houston and West streets, to the Erie Ferry pier at Chambers street; returning, from Erie Ferry pier, through West street, to Charlton, Prince, Stanton, and Pitt streets, Avenue C, Eighteenth street, Avenue A, Twenty-third street, First avenue, Thirty-fifth street, Lexington avenue, and Forty-second street, to Union Depot on Fourth avenue. John A. Kennedy, *President.*

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Railroad.

(Incorporated 1870.)

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY—1870.

Robert Squires, *President.*

William Remsen, *Vice-President.*	John L. Geib, *Treasurer.*
Charles S. Arthur, *Secretary.*	Edward S. Dickinson, *Superintendent.*

DIRECTORS.

Henry R. Remsen,	William Remsen,
Henry Smith,	Henry Hart,
Robert Squires,	Richard B. Connolly,
William M. Tweed,	Sylvanus S. Riker,
Mitchell Hart,	Sylvester R. Comstock,
Charles S. Arthur,	John L. Geib,

Edward S. Dickinson.

From Third avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, from Harlem river to the Hudson river.

NEW YORK CITY STAGE LINES.

Broadway and Fifth Avenue Line.

Leaves Fulton Ferry, runs through Fulton street to Broadway, through Broadway to Eleventh street, through Eleventh street to University place, through University place to Thirteenth street, through Thirteenth street to Fifth avenue, through Fifth avenue to Forty-seventh street; return same route to Fulton Ferry. Last stage leaves Fulton Ferry 12 midnight. Last stage leaves Forty-second street at 11 P.M. Fare on this line, 10 cents.

Broadway, Twenty-third Street, and Ninth Avenue Line.

Leaves South Ferry, runs to Broadway, through Broadway to Twenty-third street, through Twenty-third street to Ninth avenue, through Ninth avenue to Thirtieth street; returns over the same route. Last stage leaves South Ferry 11.30 P.M. Last stage leaves Twenty-ninth street 10.55 P.M. Fare on this line, 10 cents.

Broadway and Fourth Avenue Line.

Leaves South Ferry, runs to Broadway, through Broadway to Fourth avenue, through Fourth avenue to Thirty-second street; returns the same route. Last stage leaves South Ferry 11.30 P.M. Last stage leaves Thirty-second street 11 P.M. Fare on this line, 10 cents.

Broadway and Eighth Street Line.

Leaves South Ferry, runs through Broadway to Eighth street, through Eighth street to Avenue A, through Avenue A to Tenth street, through Tenth street to Greenpoint Ferry; returns the same route. Last stage leaves South Ferry 11.30 P.M. Last stage leaves Greenpoint Ferry 10.45 P.M. Fare on this line, 10 cents.

Second Street and Broadway Line.

Leaves Cortlandt Street Ferry, runs up Cortlandt street to Broadway, through Broadway to Bleecker street, through Bleecker street to Bowery, through Bowery to Second street, through Second street to Houston Street Ferry; returns the same route. Last stage leaves Cortlandt Street Ferry 10.45 P.M. Last stage leaves Houston Street Ferry 10 P.M. Fare on this line, 8 cents.

Madison Avenue Line.

Leaves Wall Street Ferry, runs through Wall street to Broadway, through Broadway to Twenty-third street, through Twenty-third street to Madison avenue, through Madison avenue to Fortieth street; returns the same route. Last stage leaves Wall Street Ferry 11.30 P.M. Last stage leaves Fortieth street 10.55 P.M. Fare on this line, 10 cents.

HACKNEY COACHES, CARRIAGES, AND CABS.

The Rates and Prices of Fare.

The prices or rates of fares to be taken by, or paid to the owners or drivers of hackney coaches or carriages shall be as follows, to wit:—

For conveying a passenger any distance not exceeding one mile, fifty cents; for conveying two passengers the same distance, seventy-five cents, or thirty-seven and a half cents each; and for every additional passenger, thirty-seven and a half cents.

For conveying a passenger any distance exceeding a mile, and within two miles, seventy-five cents; and for every additional passenger, thirty-seven and a half cents.

For conveying a passenger to the new Alms-house, and returning, one dollar; and for every additional passenger, and returning, fifty cents.

For conveying one passenger to Fortieth street, and remaining half an hour, and returning, one dollar and a half; and for every additional passenger, fifty cents.

For conveying one passenger to Sixty-first street, and remaining three-quarters of an hour, and returning, two dollars; and for every additional passenger, fifty cents.

For conveying one passenger to Eighty-sixth street, and remaining one hour, and returning. two dollars and a half; and for every additional passenger, seventy-five cents.

For conveying one or more passengers to Harlem, and returning, with the privilege of remaining three hours, five dollars; or to High Bridge, five dollars, with the same privilege.

For conveying one or more passengers to King's Bridge, and returning, with the privilege of keeping the carriage all day, five dollars.

For the use of a hackney coach or carriage, by the day, with one or more passengers, five dollars.

For the use of a hackney coach or carriage, by the hour, with one or more passengers, with the privilege of going from place to place, and stopping as often as may be required, one dollar an hour.

In all cases where the hiring of a hackney coach or carriage is not, at the time thereof, specified to be by the day or hour, it shall be deemed to be by the mile.

For children between two and fourteen years of age half-price is only to be charged; and for children under two years of age no charge is to be made.

Whenever a hackney coach or carriage shall be detained, excepting as aforesaid, the owner or driver shall be allowed at the rate of seventy-five cents an hour.

For attending a funeral within the lamp and watch district, two dollars; and to the Potter's field, three dollars; which charges shall include for the necessary detention and returning with passengers.

Every driver or owner of a hackney coach, carriage, or cab shall carry, transport, and convey in and upon his coach, carriage, or cab, in addition to the person or persons therein, one trunk, valise, saddle-bag, carpet-bag, portmanteau, or box, if he be requested so to do, for each passenger, without charge or compensation therefor; but for every trunk or such other articles above named, more than one for each passenger, he shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of six cents.

In case of disagreement as to distance or price, the same shall be determined by the Mayor.

The owner of any hackney coach or carriage shall not demand or receive any pay for the conveyance of any passenger, unless the number of the carriage, and the rates and prices of fare, shall be fixed and placed in the carriage.

The owner or driver of any hackney coach or carriage shall not be entitled to receive any pay from any person from whom he shall have demanded any greater price or rates than he may be authorized to receive.

No owner or driver of any hackney coach or carriage in the city of New York shall ask, demand, or receive any larger sum than he or they may be entitled to receive, as aforesaid, under the penalty of ten dollars.

PLACES AT WHICH HACKS AND COACHES MAY STAND FOR HIRE.

Hackney coaches and carriages may stand waiting for employment at all times, Sundays excepted, at the stands herein named, that is to say:—

On the northerly side of Chatham street, along the Park.
In Broadway, around the Bowling Green.
In Barclay street, west of Washington street.
In Pearl street, at Hanover square.
In Union square,
In Maiden lane, southeast of Water street.
In Murray street, between Washington and West streets.
In Hudson street, along St. John's Park.
In Beekman street, southeast of Water street.
In Hudson street, near the little park.
In Reade street, west of Washington street.
In Canal street, west of Washington street.
In Chatham square.
In Grand street, southeast of Mangin street.
In Catharine street, southeast of Cherry street, after the market hours.
On the northerly side of Canal street, east of Broadway.

By permission of the Common Council, the hacks are allowed to stand on Chatham square and Union square on Sundays.

Central Park.

Central Park.—All hackney coaches waiting for hire to be driven in the Central Park may stand at all times, Sundays included, at the following places, viz.:—Fifty-ninth street, from Fifth to Eighth avenues; in Seventh avenue, east side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets; in Eighth avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-second streets; Seventy-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; west side of Fifth avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets; and in One Hundred and Tenth street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues.

The rates of fare to be charged for the use of such coaches shall be as follows:—All around the Park, with the privilege of keeping the coach two hours, four dollars; principal parts of the Park, three dollars; to casino and lake, and return, two dollars; when engaged by the hour, two dollars per hour; when for three or more hours, each one dollar and fifty cents per hour.

CARTS AND CARTMEN.

The Rates and Prices.

The prices or rates to be taken or charged for the loading, transportation, and unloading of goods, wares, or other articles, shall be as follows, to wit:—

Oils, molasses, and all wet casks containing less than 25 gallons; of 25 gallons, and under 50 gallons; of 50 gallons, and under 100 gallons; for 100 gallons and upward; all gaugeable goods, ¾ of a cent per gallon.

Sugars, tobacco, copperas, and all dry casks of under 1,000 lbs. weight, for every load	$0 75
Of 1,000 lbs. and under 1,500 lbs. each	86
Of 1,500 lbs. and under 2,000 lbs. each	93
Of 2,000 lbs. and upward, for every 100 lbs., and other ponderous articles of 1,000 lbs. weight and upward at the same rate	11
Hay, loose, per load	1 68
Bricks, when handled and piled, per load	86
Hoop-poles, loose, per load	98
Timber and lumber, per load	71
Hemp, loose, for every 1,200 lbs	93
Beef and pork, for every 5 barrels	75
Calves, sheep, and lambs, per load	71
Coal, per ton	93
Coal, per half chaldron	73
Cotton, for every 3 bales	75
Earthenware, loose, per load	78
Oil floor-cloths, in boxes or rolls of less than 10 feet in length, per load	68
Of 10 feet and less than 15 feet in length, each	68
Of 15 feet and less than 20 feet in length, each	93
Of 20 feet and less than 24 feet in length, each	1 16
Of 24 feet and upward, as may be agreed upon.	
Plaster of Paris, loose, per ton	$1 16
Salt, for every 20 bushels	68
Cut stone, per load	71
Slates or tiles, per load	71
Household furniture, loose, per load	95
For loading, unloading, and housing furniture in the removal of families, extra, per load	93
Bedding, tied up, chests, trunks, and boxes, per load	75
Cassia, in mats, per 300 mats	50
Anchors of under 300 lbs. weight, per load.	75
Anchors of 300 lbs. weight and upward, per 100 lbs.	18
Chain cables of under 1,000 lbs. weight, per load	78
Of 1,000 lbs. weight and upward, per 100 lbs.	11
Iron hollow ware, per load	78
Iron and steel, per load	66
Fish, dry, per load	93
And for every load of goods, wares, and merchandise, or other things not enumerated	75
All goods shipped in bond, double cartage.	

When the distance exceeds half a mile and is within a mile, one-third more shall be added to the above rates and prices, and in the same proportion for any greater distance. And if any public cartman shall ask, demand, receive, take, exact, or extort any greater rate, price, pay, or compensation, for carting and transporting any article or thing whatsoever than is mentioned, allowed, expressed, and limited, it shall not be lawful for him to receive any compensation for the carting or transportation; and the asking or receiving shall be deemed a violation of the law.

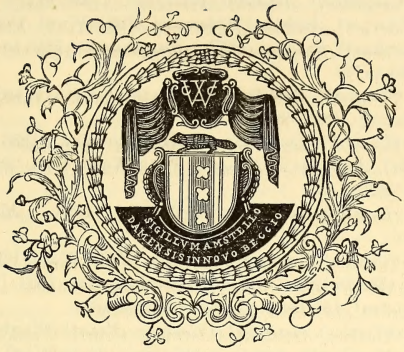
Public Porters.

Every public porter shall wear, in a conspicuous place about his person, so as to be easily seen, a brass plate or badge, on which shall be engraved his name, the words "public porter," and the number of his license; and it shall be unlawful for any other person to wear or exhibit any badge purporting to be, resembling, or similar to the badge of a public porter; and no public porter shall permit any other person to wear his badge, or use his name in any way whatever, in the transportation or conveyance of anything.

Public porters shall be entitled to charge and receive for the carrying or conveyance of any article, any distance within half a mile, twenty-five cents if carried by hand, and fifty cents if carried on a wheelbarrow or hand-cart; if the distance exceeds half a mile and is within a mile, one-half of the above rates in addition thereto, and in the same proportion for any greater distance.

No public porter or hand-cartman shall be entitled to recover or receive any pay or fare from any person for the transportation of any article or articles, unless his name and number of his license, and the rates shall be fixed, and the badge worn, agreeably to what is herein stated.

If any public porter shall ask or demand any greater rate of pay or compensation for the carrying or conveyance of any articles than is herein provided, he shall not be entitled to any pay for the said service; and to so ask, demand, or receive any such greater pay or compensation shall be deemed a violation of the law.



A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT,

FROM ITS INCORPORATION (1653) UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY; WITH THE DIFFERENT STATIONS HELD BY THEM IN THE COMMON COUNCIL, AND ALSO UNDER THE STATE AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTS.

A.

Abeel, John, *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1767 to '73.

Acker, Jacob (Butcher), *Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1837.

Ackerly, Samuel, *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1816 to '18.

Ackerman, James, *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1850.

Adams, William (Silversmith), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1840 to '42. *Alderman*, 1847, '48.

Adams, Thomas W., *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1857. *Alderman*, Eighth District, 1858, '59.

Adolph, Peter, *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1688, '89.

Agnew, John (Tobacconist), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1824. *Alderman*, 1825.

Agnew, John T., *President Department of Docks*, 1870.

Alburtis, William, *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1816. *Assembly*, 1828, '29.

Albertson, Joseph C. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1845. *Assembly*, 1846.

Alden, Charles, *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1844.

Allen, Stephen (Sail Loft), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1817, '18. *Alderman*, 1819, '20. *Mayor*, 1821, '22. *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1833. *Assembly*, 1826. *State Senator*, 1829 to '32. *Constitutional Convention*, 1846.

Allen, Jonathan W. (Deputy Sheriff), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1847. *Alderman*, 1849. *Tax Commissioner*, 1850 to '65. *Assembly*, 1850.

Allen, Ira A. (Lumber Dealer), *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1859, '60. *Alderman*, Thirteenth District, 1861, '62.

Allerton, George W. (Butcher), *Assistant Alderman*, Twelth Ward, 1842. *Assistant Alderman*, Eighteenth Ward, 1848.

Alvord, Alonzo A. (Pres. Ins. Co.), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighteenth Ward, 1850, '51. *Alderman*, 1852, '53.

Amerman, Isaac (Flour Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1827.
Anderson, William (Carpenter), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1852.
Anderson, Abel T. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1838, '39.
Anthony, Allard (Merchant), *Schepen*, 1653. *Burgomaster*, 1655 to '61. *Schout*, 1662 to '65. *Sheriff*, 1666 to '73.
Anthony, John P. (Tanner), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1818. *Alderman*, 1819 to '27. *Assembly*, 1808, '09.
Appleby, Charles E. (Lawyer), *Councilman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1856.
Arcularius, H. (Baker), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1825, '28, '29. *Commissary-General*, 1833 to '39.
Arcularius, Henry, *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1858. *Member of Assembly*, 1860, '61.
Arcularius, Philip J. (Tanner), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1796 to '99. *Alderman*, 1801. *Assembly*, 1798 to 1805. *State Prison Inspector*, 1804, '11, '15.
Arden, Jacob I., *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1800.
Ashfield, Alfred (Coal Dealer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1841.
Attwell, Richard H. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1842.
Avery, Ledyard (Fish Dealer), *Councilman*, Eighth Ward, 1856, '57.

B.

Babcock, Hamlin, *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1859, '62.
Backer, Jacobus (Merchant), *Schepen*, 1660, '64.
Baker, John, *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1860.
Baird, William, *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1854, '55.
Bagley, James (Coal Merchant), *Alderman*, Fourth District, 1860, '61.
Balis, Calvin (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1837 to '39. *Alderman*, 1840 to '42.
Ball, James R., *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1850, '51.
Ballagh, James (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1834.
Bancker, Christopher, *Alderman*, North Ward, 1738 to '42, '55.
Banks, David (Law-book Store), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1832. *Alderman*, 1833, '35.
Banta, Solomon (Builder), *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1857.
Bard, James M. (Brass Founder), *Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1849 to '53.
Barker, James, *Alderman*, January to June, 1870. *Assistant Alderman*, June, 1870, '71, '72.
Barker, Joshua (Air Furnaces), *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1800 to '03. *Constitutional Convention*, 1801.
Barker, Isaac O. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1852, '53. *Alderman*, 1855, '56.
Barnes, Erastus (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1831. *Alderman*, 1832, '35.
Barney, George A. (Painter), *Councilman*, Ninth District, 1855, '56. *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1861, '62.
Barnes, J. N. (Marble Yard), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1837, '38.
Barnes, Patrick, *Councilman*, Thirty-sixth District, 1855.
Barr, Thomas J., *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1850, '51. *Alderman*, 1852, '53. *Representative in Congress*, 1858 to '62. *State Senator*, 1854, '55. *Commissioner of Police and Health*, 1870.
Barry, Michael, *Councilman*, Seventh Ward, 1856, '57.
Barry, Richard (Wine Merchant), *Alderman*, Second District, 1860, '61.

Baulch, John (Hatter), *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1855 to '58. Fourth District, 1860.

Baxter, William M. (Lumber Merchant), *Councilman*, Fifty-sixth District, 1854 to '57.

Bayard, Nicholas (Brewer), *Alderman*, South Ward, 1683, '84. *Mayor*, 1685.

Bayard, Balthazar (Brewer), *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1686, '87. *Alderman*, 1691.

Bayard, Samuel (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1698 to 1701. *Alderman*, 1709 to '12. *Colonial Assembly*, 1713 to '16.

Bayard, Petrus (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1706, '07.

Bayard, Jacobus (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1713. *Alderman*, 1714.

Bayard, Stephen (Merchant), *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1734 to '37. *Mayor*, 1744 to '46.

Bayard, Nicholas, *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1743 to '53. *Alderman*, 1785 to '96. *Assembly*, 1787, '88. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Dongan, Sloughter, Ingoldsby, and Fletcher.

Bayard, William (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1798.

Bayles, John C., *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1841.

Beadle, Joseph N. (Tallow-chandler), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1829, '30.

Beakley, Henry (Lawyer), *Councilman*, Fortieth District, 1854.

Beam, William H. (Grocer), *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1865.

Bedlow, Isaac (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1667 to '70, '71 to '73. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Nichols and Lovelace.

Beekman, William (Brewer), *Schepen*, 1653 to '56. *Burgomaster*, 1674. *Alderman*, 1679, '80, '82, '85. *Alderman*, East Ward, 1691 to '95.

Beekman, Gerard (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1731. *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1736, '37. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Cornbury and Hunter.

Beekman, Theophilus, *Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1789 to '95. *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1798.

Beekman, John, (Navy Agent), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1803.

Beldon, John M. (Brass Founder), *Councilman*, Thirty-fifth District, 1854.

Bell, Caleb, *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1805.

Bell, Isaac, *President Department Charities and Correction*, 1870.

Benedict, Erastus C. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1841. *Assembly*, 1848, '64.

Benson, Sampson (Farmer), *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1737, '38.

Benson, Robert, *Assistant Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1740 to '49. *Alderman*, 1750 to '53. *Assistant Alderman*, 1766, '67.

Beyson, Egbert (Merchant), *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1835 to '41, '45, '46.

Bickford, George P. (Clerk), *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1854, '56, '57. Fourth District, 1858 to '62.

Bickley, William (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1698.

Bickley, May (Lawyer), *Recorder*, 1708 to '11. *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1722, '23.

Bingham, John (Merchant), *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1807 to '10, '21. *Assembly*, 1804, '05, '07. *Constitutional Convention*, 1801. *State Prison Inspector*, 1803 to '10.

Blackstone, Wyllis, *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1844. *Assembly*, 1851, '52.

Blagge, Benjamin (Inn-keeper), *Alderman*, Out Ward, 1706.

Blagge, Edward (Inn-keeper), *Alderman*, Out Ward, 1707 to '15, '19 to 21.

Blagge, Benjamin, *Assistant Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1760, '61. *Alderman*, 1766 to '73, '83 to '88.

Blair, John J., *Commissioner Fire Department*, 1870.

Blommært, Adrian (Ship Captain or Skipper), *Schepen*, 1657.

Bloodgood, Ab. (Currier), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1804, '07. *State Prison Inspector*, 1805 to '11.

Blunt, Orison (Gun Store), *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1854. *Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1857. *Supervisor*, 1858 to '61.

Board, Joseph (Carpenter), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1803 to '05.

Board, David (Carpenter), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1818, '19. *Alderman*, 1820.

Boardman, William, Jr., *Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1854.

Bœlen, Jacob (Merchant), *Alderman*, North Ward, 1695, '97, '98, 1701.

Bogardus, Robert (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1802, '03, '06, '09. *Assembly*, 1811. *State Senator*, 1827 to '30.

Bogert, Harris, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1860.

Bogert, Henry, *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1734 to '45.

Bogert, John, Jr., *Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1766 to '69.

Bogert, John (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1797. *Alderman*, 1798 to 1862. *Assembly*, 1806.

Boggs, W. G. (Newspaper), *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1843.

Bolton, Thomas (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1818 to '27.

Bolton, John (President Insurance Company), *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1864.

Bolster, Henry B. (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1827. *Assistant Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1861.

Bonnell, Hezekiah W. (Chairmaker), *Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1842.

Boole, F. I. A. (Ship Builder), *Councilman*, Thirtieth District, 1856, '57. *Alderman*, Twelfth District, 1858 to '63.

Boone, Francois (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1668. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Nichols and Lovelace.

Bosworth, Joseph S., *Commissioner of Police and President Department of Health*, 1870.

Bouton, Edward (Tailor), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1852, '53.

Bowen, James, *Commissioner Charities and Correction*, 1870.

Bowne, Andrew (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1684, '85.

Bowne, Walter, (Merchant), *Mayor*, 1828 to '31. *Senator*, 1817 to '24. *Council of Appointment*, 1817 to '20.

Boyce, John (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1850, '51. *Alderman*, 1852, '53.

Boyd, Nathaniel I. (Hardware), *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1831.

Boyd, John I., *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1834.

Bracket, Joseph W. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1812, '13 '17.

Bradhurst, Samuel, *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1840. *Alderman*, 1841.

Bradley, John J., *Councilman*, Fifty-seventh District, 1856. *Alderman*, Fourteenth District, 1858, '59. *State Senator*, 1862, '63, '68 to '70. *City Chamberlain*, 1870.

Brady, Thomas, *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1863, '65.

Brady, Thomas S. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1835. *Alderman*, 1836. '37.

Brady, William V. (Silverware), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1842. *Alderman*, 1843, '45, '46. *Mayor*, 1847.

Brady, Warren, *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1849.

Brady, John H. (Stairbuilder), *Councilman*, Thirty-ninth District, 1856, '57. Sixth District, 1858. *Alderman*, Fifth District, 1859 to '62.

Brandon, Alexander (Painter,) *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1861, '63, '64.

Brasher, Abraham (Pumpmaker), *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1699 to 1701, *Sheriff*, 1691.

Brasher, Philip (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1799 to 1802. *Alderman*, 1802. Alderman, Second Ward, 1803, '04. *Assembly*, 1816, '22, '23, 26 to '29.

Brastow, Peter K., *Assistant Alderman*, Nineteenth Ward, 1853.

Breaden, Patrick (Liquors), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1848.
Brennan, Owen W., *Commissioner of Charities and Correction*, 1870.
Brevoort, Jan Hendricks (Farmer), *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1702, '07 to '13.
Brevoort, Henry, *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1771 to '73.
Brevoort, Henry, *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1802.
Brevoort, Henry, *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1841. *Alderman*, 1843.
Brewerton, George, *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1761, '62. *Alderman*, 1763 to '72.
Brewerton, Jacob, *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1766 to '69.
Brewerton, George, Jr., *Alderman*, West Ward, 1771 to '74.
Brice, John, *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1861 to '64. *Alderman*, Eleventh District, 1865, '66.
Briggs, Daniel D. (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1841. *Alderman*, 1843, '45.
Briggs, John H. (Cartman), *Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1855, '56.
Brinckerhoff, George, *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1740 to '49.
Brinckerhoff, Dirck, *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1763, '64. *Alderman*, 1765 to '67.
Brinkman, James G., *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1865 to '68.
Brisley, William J. (Stone Yard,) *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1852, '53.
Brittain, Stephen P. (Mason), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1819.
Britton, Joseph (Ice Dealer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1848. *Alderman*, 1849 to '52.
Broome, John, *Alderman*, East Ward, 1783, '84. *Provincial Congress*, 1775 to '78. *Assembly*, 1800 to '03. *State Senator*, 1804. *Lieut.-Governor*, 1804 to '10. *Council of Appointment*, 1804.
Brophy, Michael, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1864.
Broughton, Sampson Shelton, *Recorder*, 1702, '13. *Colonial Council*, under Governor Cornbury.
Brown, Anthony (Brewer), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1796 to '99.
Brown, Noah (Shipwright), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1813, '14.
Brown, John (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1816.
Brown, John D., *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1822.
Brown, Isaac (Tallow-chandler), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1826, '27. *Alderman*, 1828 to '31.
Brown, Benjamin N. (Hardware), *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1828 to '31.
Brown, Charles P. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1842, '43.
Brown, Edwin J. (Merchant), *Councilman*, Forty-first District, 1854.
Brown, John L. (Tallow-chandler), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1846.
Brown, Josiah W., *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1852, '53. *Alderman*, 1854 to '57. *Tax Commissioner*, 1857 to '66.
Brown, Erastus W., *Councilman*, Fourteenth District, 1855.
Brucks, Edward, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1868.
Bruen, George W. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1832, '34, '36. *Alderman*, 1837. *Assembly*, 1839.
Brush, Nehemiah (Physician), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1831.
Brush, Alfred (Shoe Dealer), *Councilman*, 1854, '55.
Bruyn, John Hendricks (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, 1684, '85. *Alderman*, 1686. *Alderman*, East Ward, 1688, '89.
Bryson, David (Tanner), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1828, '29.
Buckmaster, George, *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1810 to '18. *Assembly*, 1822.
Bulteel, William H., *Councilman*, Third District, 1857. Fourth District, 1859.
Bruce, Seymour A., *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1858.

Bunting, Jacob P., *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1838.
Bunting, John A., *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1844.
Burger, Johannes (Bricklayer), *Alderman*, North Ward, 1735 to '38.
Burling, James, *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1833.
Burns, James, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1860.
Burtis, Arthur, *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1813 to '16. *Alderman*, 1816, '17
Burtsell, William (Accountant), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1823, '24.
Buyce, Matthew, *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1760 to '64.
Byrdsall, Fitzwilliam, *Councilman*, Fifty-sixth District, 1857.
Byrne, Henry H. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1846.
Byvanck, Evert, *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1697, '98. *Alderman*, 1699, 1700.
Byvanck, Evert, *Assistant Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1754.
Byvanck, Peter, *Assistant Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1762 to '65.

C.

Campbell, And. J., *Councilman*, Twenty-third District, 1857.
Campbell, Cornelius W., *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1860.
Campbell, John (Pot Baker), *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1792 to '96.
Campbell, Thomas J. (Lumber Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1807, '08.
Campbell, Freeman (Lumber Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1838, '39. *Alderman*, 1840.
Canary, Thomas, *Councilman*, Second District, 1868.
Candee, Lyman (Patent Crane), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1845. *Assembly*, 1847.
Cannon, Mott (Dry Goods Store), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1813.
Cargill, Henry A. (Importer), *Councilman*, Fifty-ninth District, 1856.
Carman, Richard F. (Builder), *Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1842.
Carmer, Nicholas (Sailmaker), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1791 to '98. *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1799, 1800.
Carnley, Thomas (Iron Railing Manufacturer), *Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1848. *Sheriff*, 1849 to '52.
Carnochan, John M., *Commissioner of Health and Health Officer of the Port*, 1870.
Carolin, Dines (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1847. *Alderman*, 1848.
Carpenter, Thomas (Merchant), *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1809 to '12. *Assembly*, 1811 to '14.
Cebra, John Y. (Hardware Merchant), *Alderman*, First Ward, 1825, '26, 33.
Ceccarini, Giovanni, M.D., *Commissioner of Health*, 1870.
Chambers, John (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1729 to '33. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Delancey and Tryon.
Chamberlain, William (Merchant), *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1839, '40.
Chapman, Warren (Paint Store), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1849. *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1850, '51.
Chapman, R. W., *Councilman*, Fortieth District, 1857.
Charlick, Oliver (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1843, '44. *Alderman*, First Ward, 1845.
Charlock, William H., *Alderman*, 1870 to '72.
Chauncey, William (Merchant), *Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1854.
Chipp, Charles J. (Merchant), *Alderman*, Seventh District, 1861 to '65.
Christy, Thomas (Merchant), *Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1854, '55.
Clancy, John (Editor), *Councilman*, Eleventh District, 1854, '55. *Alderman*, 1856, '57, *Alderman*, Second District, 1858. *County Clerk*, 1859 to '62.

Clark, Aaron, *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1835. *Alderman*, 1836. *Mayor*, 1837, '38.

Clark, George F., *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1847, '48. *Alderman*, 1849.

Clark, James E., *Councilman*, Ninth District, 1857.

Clark, Thomas (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1690 to '93.

Clayton, Edwin B. (Stationer), *Alderman*, First Ward, 1843.

Cleary, William (Morocco Store), *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1854.

Cleveland, Harvey T., *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1861.

Cleveland, John (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1835.

Clifton, Gideon (Merchant), *Councilman*, Third District, 1854 to '57.

Clinch, George (Butcher), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1835.

Clinton, De Witt (Lawyer), *Mayor*, 1803 to '14. *Assembly*, 1798. *Canal Commissioner*, 1816. *Council of Appointment*, 1800, '06. *Lieutenant-Governor*, 1811. *Governor*, 1817 to '20, '24 to '27.

Clock, Albert (Shoemaker), *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1710 to '14.

Clock, Martin (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1695, '97. *Alderman*, 1698 to 1701.

Clopper, Peter, *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1751 to '62.

Coe, William S. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1825, '26. *Alderman*, 1827, '28.

Coen, William, *Assistant Alderman*, 1686.

Coger, John, Jr., *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1847.

Coker, Thomas (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1660.

Colden, Cadwallader D. (Lawyer), *Mayor*, 1818 to '21. *District Attorney*, 1816. *Assembly*, 1818. *State Senator*, 1825 to '28.

Colegrove, James E. (Carpenter), *Councilman*, Eighteenth District, 1856.

Coleman, David (Deputy Sheriff), *Councilman*, Eighteenth District, 1855.

Coles, John B. (Merchant), *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1797, '98. *Alderman*, First Ward, 1799, 1800, '01, '15 to '18. *State Senator*, 1800 to '03.

Coles, Joseph, *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1823.

Colon, John R., *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1847.

Colyer, Henry W. (Stables), *Councilman*, Twenty-eighth District, 1856, '57.

Coman, Thomas (Printer), *Alderman*, Second District, 1866 to '72. *Acting Mayor*, December, 1868.

Copton, Richard T. (Ice Dealer), *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1845, '46, '52, '53.

Conklin, John F., *Assistant Alderman*, Eighteenth Ward, 1849. *Alderman*, 1850, '51.

Connor, Thomas (Charcoal Dealer), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1838, '39. *Alderman*, 1845.

Connor, Thomas, *Alderman*, 1868, '69.

Connover, Stephen (Hardware), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1823.

Conover, Daniel D. (Merchant), *Councilman*, Fifty-third District, 1854, '55.

Conrey, Peter (Inspector of Lumber), *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1816.

Cook, James H. (Grocer), *Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1838, '39, '50, '51.

Cook, John, *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1693.

Cook, Valentine, *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1863 to '66.

Cooper, Caleb (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1802.

Cooper, Thomas (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1815, '16.

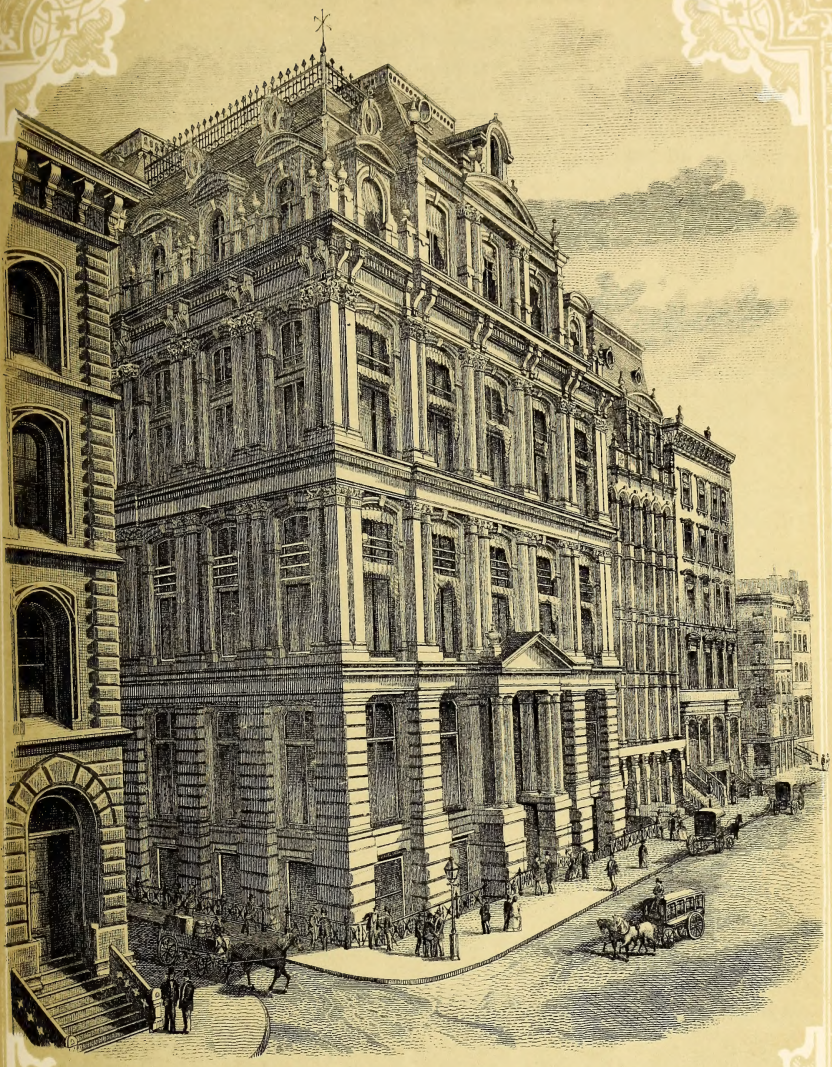
Cooper, Francis (Coppersmith), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1821. *Assembly*, 1806 to '10, '14, '15, '26.

Cooper, Peter (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1820, '29, '30. *Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1840.

Cooper, Cornelius S. (Coal Dealer), *Councilman*, Twenty-third District, 1854 to '57.

Cooper, Thomas (Merchant), *Councilman*, Thirty-fifth District, 1685.

Corbett, Abraham (Inn-keeper), *Assistant Alderman*, 1865.
Corbett, John (Distiller), *Alderman*, South Ward, 1702.
Cornelison, Arion (Farmer), *Assistant Alderman*, 1684. *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1687.
Cornell, Charles G. (Butcher), *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1858,'59. *Alderman*, Tenth District, 1860, '61.
Cornell, Robert C. (Merchant), *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1834.
Cornell, William H. (Butcher), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1845. *Alderman*, 1852, '53.
Corwin, Hiram (Grocer), *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1856, '57.
Cosseau, Jaques (Merchant), *Schepen*, 1662, '63, '65.
Costello, Edward, *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1858, '60, '66. *Assistant Alderman*, 1870, '71, '72.
Coutant, Gilbert (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1805.
Coulthard, William (Brewer), *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1815.
Coulter, William (Builder), *Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1857.
Coulter, James E., *Alderman*, 1867 to '70.
Coventry, William, *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1756, '57.
Covert, George H. (Wharfinger), *Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1854.
Cowan, William W. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1828.
Cowdrey, Samuel (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1822. *Alderman*, 1824.
Cox, Jamieson (Baker), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1823, '24. *Alderman*, 1825, '26. *Assembly*, 1812, '13.
Cox, William (Bolter), *Alderman*, Out Ward, 1683.
Cozzens, William B. (Hotel), *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1844.
Couenhoven, J. T., *Councilman*, Fifty-first District, 1855.
Craft, Andrew, *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1859. *Assembly*, 1861.
Crane, Benjamin (Stationer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1819 to '22.
Crane, Charles (Flour Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1849 to '52.
Crane, William H. (Goldbeater), *Councilman*, Tenth District, 1756, '57.
Crawford, James (Butcher), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighteenth Ward, 1853.
Crawford, (Peter, *Councilman*, Eighteenth District, 1854, '57. Fourth District, 1858.
Cregier, George W., *Councilman*, 1867, '68. *Assistant Alderman*, Seventeenth District, 1869. *Alderman*, January to June, 1870.
Crigier, Martin (Trader), *Burgomaster*, 1653, '54, '59, '60, '63.
Croker, Richard, *Alderman*, January to June, 1870.
Crolius, John, *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1798.
Crolius, Clarkson, *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1802 to '05. *Assembly*, 1806, '07, 16 to '23, '24, '25.
Crolius, Clarkson, Jr., *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1838. *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1842. *Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1847, '48. *State Senator*, 1850, '51.
Crook, John, *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1694.
Cross, James M., *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1858.
Crundell, Thomas (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1686. *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1687.
Cruger, John (Merchant), *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1712 to '33. *Mayor*, 1739 to '43. *Colonial Assembly*, 1759 to '68. *Speaker*, 1769 to '73.
Cruger, John, Jr. (Merchant), *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1754, '55. *Mayor*, 1757 to '65.
Cuddy, Edward, *Alderman*, 1868 to '72.
Culkin, Peter, *Councilman*, 1867, '68. *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth District, 1869. *Alderman*, January to June, 1870.
Cumming, John P. (Contractor), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1847.
Cunningham, James, *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1868. *Assistant Alderman*, Twentieth District, 1869. *Alderman*, January to June, 1870.



View on the Southeast Corner of Broadway & Cedar Street.

Cunningham, Richard (Tanner), *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1810 to '13.
Curnen, Luke, *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1861.
Curry, Francis M., *Councilman*, Fifty-second District, 1854, '55.
Curtenius, Peter T., *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1768, '69. *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1789. *Assembly*, 1804.
Curtis, Edward (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1835, '36. *Congress*, 1837, '41.
Cusack, Andrew, *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1855.
Cushman, Don Alonzo, *Alderman*, 1867 to '70.
Cuyler, Henry, Jr. (Merchant), *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1758, '59.

D.

Daly, Thomas F., *Councilman*, 1867, '68. *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth District, 1869.
Darkins, Robert (Merchant), *Alderman*, West Ward, 1691, to '96.
Darragh, Robert L. (Builder), *Alderman*, Ninth District, 1859, '60.
Darrow, Daniel, *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1859.
Darvall, William (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1673. *Mayor*, 1675.
Davies, Henry E. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1841. *Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1842. *Counsel to Corporation*, 1849 to '53. *Justice Supreme Court*, 1857 to '60. *Judge Court of Appeals*, 1860 to '66.
Davis, James (Umbrellas), *Alderman*, Seventeenth District, 1858. *Supervisor*, 1860 to '66.
Davis, William A., *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1819. *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1824. *Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1825. *Assembly*, 1821.
Davis, Abraham B. (Flour Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1841.
Day, William (Locksmith), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1833.
Dayton, Isaac (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Ninth District, 1861, '62.
Dean, Charles G. *Assistant Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1849, '50.
Decker, Charles N., *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1859, '60.
De Forest, Isaac (Brewer), *Schepen*, 1658.
De Forest (Sugar Refiner), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1836. *Alderman*, 1837, '38.
De Forest, Theodore R., *Alderman*, First Ward, 1847, '48. *Assistant Commissioner of C. A. D.*, 1849 to '59.
De Kay, Tunis, *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1685 to '88, '91, '92.
De Kay, Jacobus, *Alderman*, Out Ward, 1702 to '06.
De Kay, Thomas, *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1733.
Delamater, John (Builder), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1834. *Alderman*, 1835.
Delamater, Samuel (Builder), *Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1850, '51.
Delamontague, Jacob, *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1796 to '99. *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1803 to '06. *Assembly*, 1798.
Delancy, Stephen (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1690 to '93. *Alderman*, West Ward, 1713. *Colonial Assembly*, 1702, '09 to '16, '25 to '27.
Delancy, Oliver, *Alderman* Out Ward, 1754 to '57. *Colonial Assembly*, 1756 to 61. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Moore, Morton, Colden, and Tryon.
Delancy, Peter (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1686, '87. *Mayor*, 1688, '89. *Colonial Assembly*, 1693 to '95.
Delavall, Thomas (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1655. *Mayor*, 1666. *Alderman*, 1667, '70. *Mayor*, 1671, '78. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Nichols and Lovelace.
Delavall, John (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1685.
Demarest, Thomas (Grocer), *Assistant Aldermnan*, Sixth Ward, 1806.

De Meyer, Nicholas (Merchant), *Schepen*, 1664. *Alderman*, 1669, '70, '75. *Mayor*, 1676. *Assistant Alderman*, 1685.

Deming, Barzillai (Cabinet Warehouse), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1839.

Demilt, Anthony (Baker), *Sheriff*, 1673. *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1687.

Dennie, Christopher (Carpenter), *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1707, '08.

Denman, Asahel A. (Lime Dealer), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1849. *Alderman*, 1852, '53.

De Peyster, Johannes (Merchant), *Schepen*, 1655 to '59, '62, '65. *Alderman*, 1666, '69, '73, '76. *Burgomaster*, 1673. *Deputy Mayor*, 1677.

De Peyster, Abraham (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1685. *Mayor*, 1691 to '94. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Bellomont and Hunter.

De Peyster, Johannes (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1694, '95. *Mayor*, 1698. *Alderman*, East Ward, 1700, '01, '10. *Colonial Assembly*, 1699 to 1702.

De Peyster, Cornelius (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1703 to '05, '10 to '18.

De Peyster, Isaac (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1730 to '33.

De Peyster, Abraham (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1735 to '39.

De Peyster, Pierre (Merchant), *Alderman*, West Ward, 1748 to '58.

De Peyster, William, *Assistant Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1750 to '53.

De Peyster, John (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, 1783.

De Peyster, Gerard (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1806, '20. *Alderman*, 1821.

De Riemer, Isaac (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1696, '97. *Alderman*, West Ward, 1699. *Mayor*, 1700. *Alderman*, East Ward, 1702, 07. *Alderman*, Out Ward, 1714 to '18. *Colonial Assembly*, 1700 to '02. *Sheriff*, 1698, 1701.

Dervall, William, *Alderman*, 1675.

Desbrosses, Elias, *Alderman*, East Ward, 1767 to '70.

De Sille, Nicausius (Professor), *Schout*, 1657 to '60. *Provincial Council*, under Stuyvesant.

Desmond, Cornelius, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1862.

Devoe, Charles (Butcher), *Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1844.

Dibblee, Fyler (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1829, '30. *Alderman*, 1831.

Dickinson, Charles, *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1808 to '13.

Dickinson, Charles (Ship-chandler), *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1809.

Dickinson, Jeremiah J. (Inspector), *Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1844.

Dillon, Robert James, *Commissioner Public Parks*, 1870.

Dimond, James G., *Alderman*, 1870, '71, '72.

Divver, Joseph A. (Wine Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1844. *Alderman*, 1845.

Dixon, Robert S., *Councilman*, Twenty-fourth District, 1856.

Dod, Lewis S. (Brass Founder), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1846. *Alderman*, 1847.

Dodge, Charles J. (Ship Carver), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1839, '41, to '44. *Alderman*, 1845.

Dodge, Daniel, *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1850, '51.

Dodge, Jacob L. (Butcher), *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1847, '48.

Dodge, Jeremiah, *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1826. *Alderman*, 1828.

Dodge, William, (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1842, '43. *Assembly*, 1849.

Doherty, John (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Nineteenth Ward, 1852, '53. *State Senate*, 1858, '59.

Doherty, W. H. (Lawyer), *Councilman*, Fifty-ninth District, 1857.

Donoho, Michael C., *Councilman*, Twelfth District, 1854, '55.

Dooley, William A., *Alderman*, Nineteenth Ward, 1855.
Doty, Charles, *Councilman*, Thirty-third District, 1857.
Doughty, George S. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1822. *Alderman*, 1823.
Dougherty, Charles H. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1843.
Dougherty, Theodore M. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1846.
Douglass, Isaac S. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1809, '10. *Alderman*, 1811 to '14. *Assembly*, 1812 to '15. *State Prison Inspector*, 1819.
Duffy, Terence, *Assistant Alderman*, 1870 to '72.
Duffy, Thomas, *Assistant Alderman*, 1870 to '72.
Duow, Gerard, *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1691. *Alderman*, 1692 to '97.
Downing, George (Lumber Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1822.
Downing, Thomas K. (Druggist), *Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1848. *City Inspector*, 1851, '54, '55.
Drake, James, *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1801. *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1804, '05, '07, '08.
Drake, John (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1808. *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1811. *State Prison Inspector*, 1815, '21, '24, '26.
Drake, Elias G. (President Bank), *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1844.
Drake, William B. (Speculator), *Alderman*, Twenty-second Ward, 1854 to '58.
Droilhett, Paul (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1806 to '09.
Duane, James (Lawyer), *Mayor*, 1783, '88. *Continental Congress*, 1774 to '78. *Provincial Congress*, 1775, '76. *Congress*, 1779 to '82. *Provincial Convention*, 1775. *State Convention*, 1776. *State Senate*, 1783 to '85, '88 to '90.
Dunlap, Thomas (Hotel), *Councilman*, Forty-fourth District, 1855.
Dunn, Thomas A., *Councilman*, Fifty-third District, 1856, '57. Seventh District, 1858.
Dunning, Smith (Hotel), *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1843.
Dunscombe, Daniel E., *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1824.
Dunshee, Samuel (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1831, '32. *Alderman*, 1833.
Durnin, Eugene, *Assistant Alderman*, 1870 to '72.
Duyckink, Garret (Painter) *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1688, '89, '97.
Dyckman, John, *Alderman*, Out Ward, 1769 to '73.
Dyckman, Jacobus, *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1822. *Constitutional Convention*, 1821.
Dyckman, Isaac, *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1833, '34.

E.

Earl, Morris J., *Councilman*, Fifty-fourth District, 1854.
Ebbing, Jeronimus (Trader), *Schepen*, 1659, '61, '73.
Edwards, Moses C. (Cider Dealer), *Assistant Alderman*, Nineteenth Ward, 1851.
Elliott, George, *Councilman*, Thirty-second District, 1854.
Elting, Peter (Merchant), *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1787, '88.
Elsworth, George (Butcher), *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1702.
Elsworth, William T. (Pewterer), *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1789 to '91.
Ely, Nathan C. (President Insurance Company), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1851. *Alderman*, 1854 to '57.
Ely, William L. (Accountant), *Alderman*, Eighth District, 1866, '67.
Emmans, James (Grocer), *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1843, '44.
Emmons, Isaac (Collector), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1820. *Alderman*, 1821.
Engs, Philip W. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1825. *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1828 to '31. *Assembly*, 1858.

Erben, Henry (Organ Builder), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1836.
Esquirol, Peter (Tobacconist), *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1842.
Euwatse, John (Potmaker), *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1695, '97, '98.
Everdell, William (Engraver), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1844.

F.

Fairlie, James (Clerk Supreme Court), *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1804, '05, '22, '23. *Assembly*, 1808, '09, 1848, '49. *Constitutional Convention*, 1821.
Faneuil, Benjamin (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1703.
Farley, Terence (Contractor), *Alderman*, Sixteenth District, 1860 to '66, '68, '69.
Faron, Thomas, *Councilman*, Thirty-seventh District, 1854 to '57.
Fay, Michael, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1868. *Assistant Alderman*, 1870, from Jan. 1 to June 6.
Few, William, *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1814, '15. *State Prison Inspector*, 1802, '11.
Feeks, Stephen H., *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1846. *Alderman*, 1847.
Feitner, Charles, *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1868. *Assistant Alderman*, 1870 to '72.
Fell, Christopher (Bolter), *Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1734 to '37.
Ferguson, John, *Mayor*, from March, 1815, to June, 1815.
Ferris, Charles G. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1832. *Alderman*, 1833. *Congress*, 1833 to '35, '41 to '43.
Ferris, James, *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1834, '35, '39, '40.
Ferris, Ebenezer (Eating House), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward. 1849.
Fickett, Francis (Ship Builder), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1832, '33. *Alderman*, 1834, '35.
Fields, Thomas C., *Commissioner of Public Parks*, 1870.
Filkin, Francis, *Alderman*, South Ward, 1752 to '69. Dock Ward, 1770 to '73.
Fish, Whitehead (Teller Man. Bank), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1803.
Fish, Nicholas, *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1806 to '16.
Fitzgerald, David, *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1863 to '66.
Fitzgerald, Edmund, *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1848.
Floyd, William (Grocer), *Councilman*, Thirty-third District, 1855, '56.
Flynn, Cornelius, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1866.
Flynn, Ignatius, *Alderman*, Fifth District, 1865, '66.
Foote, John (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1837. *Alderman*, 1846.
Forbes, Gilbert, *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1766, '67.
Forbes, David A. (Printer), *Councilman*, Thirty-third District, 1854.
Ford, Lewis (Carpenter), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1822.
Foster, William R. (Grocer), *Councilman*, Twenty-sixth District, 1854.
Fox, Charles (Grocer), *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1855, '56.
Fox, John (Hotel), *Alderman*, First District, 1863, '64.
Francis, Charles (Saddler), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1850. *Alderman*, 1852, '53.
Franklin, Morris (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1837. *Alderman*, 1841, '47, '48. *Assembly*, 1837. *State Senate*, 1842.
Franklin, George H. (Ship-chandler), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1848. *Alderman*, 1849 to '52.
Franklin, Homer, *Councilman*, Fifty-seventh District, 1857.
Fransway, Lewis, *Councilman*, Nineteenth District, 1857.
Frazer, John C. *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1858.
Fream, William W. *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1848.
Frear, Alexander, *Councilman*, Seventeenth District, 1859. *Alderman*, Eleventh District, 1861, '62. *Assembly*, 1866 to '70. *Commissioner of Charities and Correction*, 1870.

Fred, John, *Assistant Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1734 to '37.
Freeman, David V., *Commissioner of Excise*, 1870.
French, Philip (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1696. *Alderman*, 1701. *Mayor*, 1702. *Colonial Assembly*, 1698. *Speaker*, 1702, '08.
Froment, Andre (Agent), *Alderman*, Fifteenth District, 1861 to '64.
Frye, Frederick (Lawyer), *Councilman*, Forty-ninth District, 1854.
Fulmer, Peter (Coachmaker), *Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1856, '57.
Furman, Gabriel, *Alderman*, First Ward, 1792 to '98. *Assembly*, 1796, 1814.
Furman, Richard, *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1797 to 1800. *Assembly*, 1794, 1805 to '10.

G.

Gabry, Timotheus (Merchant), *Schepen*, 1660 to '65.
Gafney, Bernard (Grocer), *Councilman*, Fiftieth District, 1854.
Galle, William (Silverware), *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1844.
Galligan, Bernard, *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1868.
Galpin, Samuel W., *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1858.
Galvin, John, *Assistant Alderman*, June, 1870 to '72.
Galway, James, *Councilman*, 1856, *Commissioner Fire Department*, 1870.
Gannon, Charles (Smith), *Councilman*, Second District, 1854, '55.
Garry, Patrick, *Assistant Alderman*, 1870 to '72.
Gavit, Amos T. (Clothier), *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1856.
Gaw, John P., *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1863.
Gedney, Sylvanus (Builder), *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1842.
Gedney, William H., *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1862. *Alderman*, Seventh District, 1865, '66.
Gelston, Maltby, *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1821. *Assembly*, 1825, '26.
Genet, Henry W. (Lawyer), *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1858. *Alderman*, Seventeenth District, 1859 to '63.
Getty, Robert P. (Inspector), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1848.
Gibbs, Thomas (Merchant), *Sheriff*, 1674. *Alderman*, 1675. *Deputy Mayor*, 1676.
Gibney, Patrick, *Councilman*, 1867, '68. *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth District, 1869 to June, 1870.
Gilbert, William W. (Silversmith), *Alderman*, West Ward, 1783 to '88. *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1801. *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1804. *Assembly*, 1788, '89, '91 to '94, 1803 to '08. *State Senate*, 1809 to '12. *State Prison Inspector*, 1803. *Council of Appointment*, 1812.
Gilbert, John J. (Ship Joiner), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1845. *Alderman*, 1846.
Gilford, Samuel, Jr. (Merchant), *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1825, '26.
Gilmartin, Thomas, *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1846. *Alderman*, 1847.
Gilmartin, Martin, *Councilman*, Thirteenth District, 1857. Fourth District, 1858.
Gilmore, Francis C. *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1859.
Gilmore, John S., *Councilman*, 1867, '68.
Gitier, Andrew, *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1765 to '68. *Alderman*, 1768 to '73.
Gouverneur, Abraham, *Recorder*, 1800, '01.
Graham, James (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1680, '82. *Recorder*, 1683 to '99. *Colonial Assembly*, 1691, '93, '95, '99. *Colonial Council*, under Dongan.
Graham, David, Jr. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1838, '39. *Alderman*, 1840. *Corporation Council*, 1839 to '44.
Gray, Niel (Secretary Insurance Company), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1845 to '48. *Alderman*, 1848.

Gray, Orlando (Stages), *Councilman*, Sixteenth District, 1854 to '57.
Greenfield, John V. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1835. *Alderman*, 1836, '37.
Green, Andrew H., *Commissioner of Public Parks*, 1870.
Green, J. Wilson, *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1865, '66.
Gregory, John, *Alderman*, Ninth District, 1858.
Greveraat, Isaac (Trader), *Schepen*, 1664.
Griffin, Edmund, *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1849. *Alderman*, 1850, '51.
Griffith, Anthony, *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1787.
Griffith, James (Croton Hose), *Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1856, '57.
Gross, Magnus, *Commissioner of Health*, 1870.
Gross, Michael C., *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1861, '65.
Guion, Benjamin L., *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1839.
Gunther, C. Godfrey, *Mayor*, 1864, '65.
Guntzer, J. William, *Alderman*, January to February 14, 1870.

H.

Hagerty, Edwin M., *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1864, '65.
Haight, Benjamin (Saddler), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1806, '08.
Haley, Dudley (Fish Dealer), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1850, '51. *Alderman*, 1852, '53.
Haley, James, *Assistant Alderman*, 1869.
Hall, A. Oakey, *Mayor*, 1869, '70. *District Attorney*, 1856 to '58, '62 to '69.
Hall, James (Merchant), *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1822. *State Prison Inspector*, 1824, '27.
Hall, Charles Henry, *Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1831, '32. *Assembly*, 1835.
Hall, Charles H., *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1861. *Alderman*, Fourth District, 1862, '63.
Hall, Thomas G., *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1859, '60.
Hall, William (Music Store), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1836, '37. *Alderman*, 1838. *State Senate*, 1848, '49.
Halloran, Michael (Clerk), *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1866.
Halsey, David (Ship Joiner), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1833.
Halsey, Isaac, *Assistant Aiderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1833.
Halsey, Benton W. (Physician), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1840.
Hamersley, Andrew, *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1773.
Hammond, Judah (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1819, '20. *Alderman*, 1821. *Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1833. *Assembly*, 1832.
Hampson, John, *Councilman*, Second District, 1868. *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh District, 1869 to '72.
Hardenbrook, Johannes (Bolter), *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1695, '96. *Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1731 to '34.
Hardenbrook, Abel, *Assistant Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1732, '33.
Hardenbrook, John, *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1771 to '74.
Hardenbrook, Theophilus, *Assistant Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1772, '73.
Hardenbrook, William A., *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1809 to '14.
Hardy, John (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Eleventh District, 1863, '64, '67 to '70. *Assembly*, 1861. *Clerk Common Council*, 1870.
Harrison, Francis (Lawyer), *Recorder*, 1725 to '34. *Sheriff*, 1710.
Harper, Samuel B. (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1822.
Harper, James (Publisher), *Mayor*, 1844.
Harris Richard (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1704 to '07.

Harris, Morgan L., *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1857.
Harrison, Richard (Lawyer), *Recorder*, 1798, '99. *Assembly*, 1788, '89.
Harson, Garrett, *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1790. *Assistant Alderman*, 1792 to '97.
Harsen, Jacob, *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1803.
Hart, Monmouth B. (Teacher), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1838. *Alderman*, 1839.
Hart, Emanuel B. (Broker), *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1845, '46. *Congress*, 1852, '53. *Alderman*, 1870 to '72.
Hart, John (Liquors), *Councilman*, Thirty-second District, 1855, '56, '67, '68.
Hartman, Anthony (Clerk), *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1866, '68.
Hasbrouck, Stephen (Physician), *Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1844.
Haswell, Charles H. (Engineer), *Councilman*, Fifty-fifth District, 1855, '57. *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1858.
Hatfield, Abraham, *Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1840 to '43.
Hatfield, Amos F., *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1847. *Alderman*, 1848, '49.
Haughton, Nicholas, *Assistant Alderman*, January to June, 1870.
Havemeyer, William F. (Sugar Refiner), *Mayor*, 1845, '48.
Haviland, John G., *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1853, '64.
Haughton, Nicholas, *Assistant Alderman*, Sixteenth District, 1869.
Haws, Robert T. (Merchant), *Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1849 to '52. *Comptroller*, 1859, '63.
Haws, Peter (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1809 to '12.
Hayes, James, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1862 to '66.
Hazard, Thomas (Currier), *Alderman*, East Ward, 1786, '87.
Hazleton, Simon, *Councilman*. Fifth District, 1861, '62.
Healy, Bartholomew (Shoe Store), *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1854, '55. *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1856, '57.
Healy, James, *Assistant Alderman*, January to June, 1870.
Healy, John, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1862, '66.
Heathcote, Caleb, *Mayor*, 1711 to '14. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Fletcher, Cornbury, and Hunter.
Hedden, Josiah (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1811, 12, '24.
Heermans, Egbert, *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1703, '4.
Heffernan, Jeremiah, *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1864.
Hegeman, Adrian (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1805,' 08. *Assembly*, 1810.
Heinrich, George A., *Councilman*, 1868.
Hemphill, Alexander (Clerk), *Councilman*, Twenty-second District, 1856, '57.
Hennessy, James S., *Commissioner of Fire Department*, 1870.
Henry, John T., *Alderman*, Third District, 1859 to '65.
Henry, Richard M., *Commissioner of Docks*, 1870.
Henry, Thomas S. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1853, '54. *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, '45.
Herrick, Anson (Editor), *Alderman*, Nineteenth Ward, 1854 to '57. *Congress*, 1864, '65.
Herring, Albert, *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1754 to '58.
Herring, Silas C. (Iron Safes), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1846, '48. *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1849.
Hettrick, George (Grocer), *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1866.
Hibbard, Timothy R. (Druggist), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1848.
Hicks, Whitehead (Lawyer), *Alderman*, East Ward, 1763 to '66. *Mayor*, 1766 to '73.
Hill, Lawrence E., *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth District, 1869 to June, '70.
Hilton, Henry, *Commissioner of Public Parks*, 1870.
Hitchcock, John, *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1825.

Hitchman, William, *Prest. Fire Department*, 1870.
Hodgkinson, Worthington, *Councilman*, Forty-fourth District, 1854.
Hoffman, John T. (Lawyer), *Recorder*, 1861 to '66. *Mayor*, 1866 to 69.
Hoffman, Josiah Ogden, (Lawyer), *Attorney-General*, 1795 to 1802. *Recorder*, 1810, '13, '14.
Hoffman, Murray (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1837.
Hoffman, Philip V. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1841.
Hoffman, Joseph, Jr., *Councilman*, Third District, 1868. *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth District, 1869, to June, 1870.
Hoffmire, Henry R. (Baker), *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1854 to '58. *Alderman*, Third District, 1858.
Hogan, John, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1860 to '63.
Holden, Horace (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1834.
Holder, Charles J. (Piano-fortes), *Councilman*, Twenty-second District, 1854, '55.
Holland, Edward, *Mayor*, 1747 to '56. *Colonial Council*, under General Tryon.
Holly, William W., *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1831, '32. *Assistant Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1836, '37. *Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1838.
Holmes, Eldad, *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1817.
Hone, John (Merchant), *Alderman*, First Ward, 1819.
Hone Philip, (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1823, '24. *Mayor*, 1825.
Hoogland, Christopher, *Schepen*, 1664. *Alderman*, 1668. *Schepen*, 1674. *Alderman*, 1678.
Hoogland, Abraham (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1808.
Hoogland, William (Carpenter), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1809.
Hopkins, Samuel M. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1804, '05. *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1807, '08.
Hopkins, Gilbert, *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1833, '34.
Hopper, John (Baker), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1806.
Hopper, Samuel (Grocer), *Councilman*, Twenty-fourth District, 1856.
Hopper, Isaac A., *Councilman*, Sixtieth District, 1856, '57.
Horn, James, *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1844.
Horsemanden, Daniel (Lawyer), *Recorder*, 1735 to '46. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Crosby, Clarke, Clinton, De Lancey, and Colden.
Houghtalin, John, *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1863 to '66.
Howe, Thomas D. (Mason), *Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1838, '39.
Howard, Harry, (Cabinet-maker), *Assembly*, 1853. *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1854, '55. *Receiver of Taxes*, 1856. *Chief Engineer of Fire Department*, 1857 to '60.
Hoxie, Joseph, *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1837. *County Clerk*, 1837.
Hughes, Henry (Oil Dealer), *Councilman*, Eleventh District, 1857. *Alderman*, January 1 to June 6, '70.
Huggit, Benjamin, *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1767 to '72.
Hunt, Obadiah (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1726 to '29.
Hunt, Daniel H. (Shoe Store), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1853.
Hunt, Isaac O. (Clerk), *Councilman*, Twenty-fourth District, 1856, '57.
Hunt, J. Wesley, *Councilman*, Thirty-fifth District, 1857.
Hunt, Wilson G., *Commissioner of Docks*, 1870.
Husted, Samuel L. (Feed Store), *Councilman*, Forty-fifth District, 1854, '55.
Hutchins, John (Inn-keeper), *Alderman*, West Ward, 1697, '98, 1703.
Huysman, Aert, *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1784.
Hyde, William F. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1837.

I.

Imlay, Milnor, (Agent), *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1866.

Ingersoll, Chandler L. (Boat Builder), *Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1849.

Ingraham, Daniel P. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1835. *Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1836, '37. *Judge of Court of Common Pleas*, 1838 to '58. *Judge of Supreme Court*, 1858 to '70.

Innes, Edward S. (Merchant), *Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1841.

Inyan, John (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1677. *Deputy Mayor*, 1678. *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1683.

Ireland, William H. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1821, '22. *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1823, '24, '27.

Irving, James, *Alderman*, 1870 to '72. *Assembly*, 1867 to '71.

Ivans, George W., *Councilman*, 1868.

Ivers, Thomas, *Alderman*, 1783.

J.

Jackson, David S., *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1843. *Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1844 to '47, '56, '57. *Congress*, 1847, '48.

Jackson, David S., Jr., *Assistant Alderman*, Nineteenth District, 1869. *Alderman*, January to June, 1870.

Jackson, Moses W. S., *Assistant Alderman*, Eighteenth Ward, 1846. *Alderman*, Eighteenth Ward, 1849.

Jackson, William F., *Assistant Alderman*, Eighteenth Ward, 1847.

Jackson, Joseph A. (Pawnbroker), *Councilman*, Eighth District, 1854, '55.

Jamison, David (Lawyer), *Recorder*, 1712 to '23.

Jamison, Joseph (Saddler), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1847, '48. *Alderman*, First Ward, 1849.

Janeway, George (Brewer), *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1784 to '95. *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1802, '03.

Jansen, Johannes (Merchant), *Alderman*, South Ward, 1703 to '07, '12 to '25. *Mayor*, 1728. *Sheriff*, 1689. *Colonial Assembly*, 1709 to '11, '16 to '26.

Jansen, Joris, *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1756 to '60.

Jaques, David R., *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1864.

Jarvis, Nathaniel, Jr., *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1838, '39. *Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1840. *Assembly*, 1831. *County Clerk*, 1841.

Jay, Augustus (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1723 to '26.

Jay, Peter (Merchant), *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1738, '39.

Jay, Peter A. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1826. *Recorder*, 1819, '20. *Assembly*, 1816.

Jelleson, Hendrick, *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1699 to 1701.

Jenkins, George W. (Auctioneer), *Councilman*, Sixtieth District, 1855.

Jenkins, Charles H., *Assembly*, 1866.

Jeremiah, George A., *Alderman*, Tenth District, 1862 to '66. *Assembly*, 1838, '39.

Jeremiah, Thomas (Butcher), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1828 to '31. *Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1831. *Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1838. *County Clerk*, 1831. *Assembly*, 1844.

Jeremiah, Thomas F. (Teller, Bowery Bank), *Councilman*, Forty-sixth District, 1854.

Jerome, Lawrence R., *Alderman*, 1870 to '72.

Johnson, Simon, *Alderman*, South Ward, 1734 to '47. *Recorder*, 1747 to '66. *Colonial Assembly*, 1737 to '39.

Johnson, Samuel (Silversmith), *Assistant Alderman*, 1783.

Johnson, William Samuel (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1834.

Johnson, Leonard L. (Provision Dealer), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1844. *Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1846.

Johnson, John (Merchant), *Mayor*, 1714 to '18. *Colonial Council*, under Governor Hunter.

Jones, Thomas (Lawyer), *Recorder*, 1769 to '73.

Jones, Morgan (Plumber), *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1859 to '64. *Alderman*, Second District, 1864, '65.

Jones, Samuel (Lawyer), *Recorder*, 1789 to '95. *Comptroller*, 1747.

Jones, Samuel, Jr. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1809 to '17. *Recorder*, 1823. *Judge of Supreme Court*, 1847.

Jones, Thomas, Jr., *Councilman*, Forty-second District, 1857. *Assembly*, 1858.

Jones, Robert, *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1840 to '42.

Jordan, Lawrence P. (Chairmaker), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1835, '36.

Joyce, William, *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1863 to '66.

Judd, Samuel (Oil Merchant), *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1836.

Judson, William W., *Councilman*, Sixteenth District, 1857. Fourth District, 1858.

K.

Kane, Pierce C., *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1860.

Keech, Alexander H. (Printer), *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1861, '62, '66.

Keenan, Patrick H., *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1863 to '67.

Kellogg, George D. (Lawyer), *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1866.

Kelly, Bernard (Contractor), *Alderman*, Twelfth District, 1864, '65.

Kelly, Joel, *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1836.

Kelly, James (Baker), *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1747, '49.

Kelly, Patrick (Grocer), *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1849 to '52.

Kelly, John (Gratemaker), *Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1854, '55. *Representative in Congress*, 1856 to '59. *Sheriff*, 1859 to '62.

Kelly, Thomas, *Councilman*, Thirty-seventh District, 1857.

Kennard, John (Paper Dealer), *Councilman*, Twenty-first District, 1856, '57.

Kennedy, John A. (Paint Store), *Councilman*, Ninth District, 1854. *Supervisor*, 1858 to '63. *Constitutional Convention*, 1846.

Kenney, Bernard, *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1865 to '69.

Kent, James (Lawyer), *Recorder*, 1796, '97. *Assembly*, 1791 to '94, '96, '97. *Chancellor*, 1814 to '23.

Kerrigan, James E., *Councilman*, Thirteenth District, 1854 to '57. *Representative in Congress*, 1861, '62.

Keteltas, Abraham, *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1703 to '06. *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1708, '09.

Kettleman, John (Builder), *Councilman*, Forty-fourth District, 1857.

Kimbal, Elijah H. (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1841.

Kimbark, Everett H. (Physician), *Councilman*, Twenty-ninth District, 1854.

King, Peter, *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1691.

King, Abraham (Grocer), *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1804, '05. *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1807.

King, Elisha W. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1810 to '15. *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1818 to '24. *Assembly*, 1814, '26.

Kingsland, Ambrose C. (Merchant), *Mayor*, 1851, '52.

Kip, Hendrick Hendrickson (Tailor), *Schepen*, 1656.

Kip, Jacob (Brewer), *Schepen*, 1659, '62, '63, '65, '73, '74.

Kip, Johannes (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, 1684. *Alderman*, 1685. *Alderman*. North Ward, 1687, '91, '92, '96.

Kip, Jacobus (Merchant), *Alderman*, North Ward, 1709 to '26.

Kip, Samuel (Farmer), *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1729, '30.

Kip, Samuel, Jr., *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1807.
Kip, Leonard (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1817, 18. *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1819, '20.
Kip, John G., *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1850.
Kirby, Edmund (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1809. *State Prison Inspector*, 1813.
Knight, William, *Sheriff*, 1674.
Kohler, Frederick D., *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1847. *Alderman*, 1848.
Kortright, Cornelius, *Assistant Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1738, '39
Koster, Charles, *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1864 to '67.
Kuyter, Jochem Pieterson (Merchant), *Schepen*, 1684.

L.

Labagh, John J. (Stone Yard), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1831 to '34. *Alderman*, First Ward, 1834, '35. *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1840. *Assembly*, 1837 to '40.
Laimbeer, William, Jr., *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1859.
Lamb, Anthony, *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1825. *Commissary-General*, 1815 to '21.
Lamb, John W. (Blockmaker), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1834. *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1835.
Lamb, Chester (Stables), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1847.
Lamb, William, *Councilman*, 1867, '68.
Lambrecht, A., *Councilman*, Forty-eighth District, 1754, '55.
Lansing, John G., *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1760 to '63.
Lawrence, John (Merchant), 1665 to '72. *Mayor*, 1673. *Deputy Mayor*, 1674. *Alderman*, 1680, '82, '84. *Alderman*, East Ward, 1672. *Mayor*, 1691. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Andros, Sloughter, Ingoldsby, and Fletcher.
Lawrence, Samuel, *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1739 to '47. *Alderman*, East Ward, 1748.
Lawrence, John (Merchant), *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1762, '63.
Lawrence, Jonathan (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1784. *Council of Appointment*, 1778, '82.
Lawrence, John (Merchant), *Alderman*, East Ward, 1788. *Assembly*, 1784, '85.
Lawrence, Augustine H. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1809 to '13. *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1814 to '17.
Lawrence, Jonathan, *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1813.
Lawrence, Cornelius W. (Merchant), *Mayor*, 1834 to '37.
Lawrence, Thomas, *Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1838, '39.
Lawrence, Abraham R., *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1847.
Leary, Andrew (Grocer), *Councilman*, Forty-second District, 1856. *Assembly*, 1852.
Leavy, Thomas, *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1865.
Lee, Gideon (Leather Store), *Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1828 to '31. *Mayor*, 1833. *Assembly*, 1823. *Congress*, 1835 to '39.
Lee, Frederick R. (Hardware Store), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1839, '40. *Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1841 to '44.
Lee, Thomas R. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1841.
Lefferts, Jacobus, *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1770. *Alderman*, East Ward, 1771 to '74.
Lenox, Robert (Merchant), *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1795 to 1801.
Lent, Abraham (Merchant Tailor), *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1859 to '63, '65. *State Senator*, 1866, '67.

Leonard, Moses G. (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1840. *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1841, '42. *Congress*, 1843 to '45.
Leroy, Jacob, *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1802. *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1803. *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1806.
Le Roux, Bartholomew (Goldsmith), *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1702 to '12.
Le Roux, Charles (Goldsmith), *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1735 to '38.
Lewis, Thomas (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1675, '79.
Lewis, Leonard (Merchant), *Alderman*, East Ward, 1696 to '99.
Libby, James J. (Hotel), *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1848.
Lindsey, George (Stone-cutter), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1798.
Lispinard, Leonard, *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1750 to '55. *Alderman*, North Ward, 1756 to '62. *Provincial Convention*, 1775.
Littlefield, Erastus, *Assistant Alderman*, 1870 to '72.
Livingston, James (Merchant), *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1748 to '53.
Livingston, John (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1750 to '55.
Livingston, Philip (Merchant), *Alderman*, East Ward, 1754 to '62. *Provincial Convention*, 1775.
Livingston, Robert R. (Lawyer), *Recorder*, 1773.
Livingston William S. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1791.
Livingston, Edward (Lawyer), *Mayor*, 1801, '02. *Congress*, 1795 to 1801.
Livingston, Maturin (Lawyer), *Recorder*, 1804, '05, '07. *Constitutional Convention*, 1801.
Livingston Livingston (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1846.
Lodowick, Charles (Merchant), *Mayor*, 1694.
Loew, Charles E. (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Twelfth District, 1866, '67.
Long, Jacob M. *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1861, '62. *Alderman*, Seventeenth District, 1863, '64, and January to June, 1870.
Long, James, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1866, '67.
Lookermans, Govert (Merchant), *Schepen*, 1657.
Lord, Daniel D. (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Eighteenth Ward, 1854, '55.
Lorillard, Jacob (Tanner), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward. 1814 to '17. *Assembly*, 1812, '13.
Lott, Abraham P. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1764, '65. *Alderman*, West Ward, 1768 to '86. *Assembly*, 1777 to '84.
Lovelace, Thomas, *Alderman*, 1672.
Lovet, John (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1828 to '31. *Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1834, '35.
Lozier, John (Superintendent Manhattan Water-works), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1825. *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1826 to '29.
Ludlam, Stephen (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1806, '07.
Lurting, Robert (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1698, 1701, '02. *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1704, '05. *Alderman*, East Ward, 1708, '09. *Mayor*, 1726 to '34.
Luyck, Aegidius (Teacher), *Burgomaster*, 1673.
Lynch, James, (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1826, '27. *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1838.
Lynes, John, *Alderman*, Tenth District, 1858, '59.
Lynsen, Abraham, *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1750.
Lysaght, Patrick, *Assistant Alderman*, Second District, 1869 to '72.

M.

Mabbatt, Samuel R. (Coal Dealer), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1851, to '54.
Mabey, Robert, L., *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1853.
Mack, John, *Councilman*, Second District, 1868.

Mackay, George (Clerk), *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1866.
Maclay, Archibald, Jr. (Physician), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1845, '46.
MacNevin, William J. (Physician), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1827.
Maerschalk, Andries, (Bolter), *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1714 to '27.
Malcolm, William (Ship-chandler), *Assistant Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1737 *Assembly*, 1784, '86, '87.
Man, Edward, *Assistant Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1737.
Mandeville, W. (Cabinetmaker), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1828 to '32. *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1832.
Manierre, Benjamin F., *Commissioner of Police and Health*, 1870.
Mann, Asa (Lumber Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1811, '13 to '16. *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1819 to '25. *Assembly*, 1816, '17, '28.
Manning, John (Captain R. A.), *Sheriff*, 1667 to '71.
Mansfield, William H., *Councilman*, Forty-sixth District, 1857.
Mapes, Jonas, *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1813 to '17. *Assembly*, 1811.
Marius, Peter Jacobs (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1677 to '82.
Marsh, David (Butcher), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1822. *Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1829, '30.
Marshall, John, *Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1740 to '49.
Mason, Joel W. (Chairmaker), *Councilman*, Fifty-seventh District, 1854, '55.
Masterson, Peter (Contractor,) *Legislature*, 1859, '60. *Alderman*, Thirteenth District, 1863 to '67.
Martin, Robert (Cordial Distiller), *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1842, '43.
Martin, Joseph D., *Councilman*, Nineteenth District, 1856.
Mather, Frederick E. (Lawyer), *Councilman*, Fifty-seventh District, 1854, '55. *Assembly*, 1845.
Maynard, Hiram A., *Councilman*, Fifty-eighth District, 1856.
McBrien, Charles (Broker), *Alderman*, Fourth District, 1866, '67.
McCartie, Peter, *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1813 to '16.
McCarthy, Dennis, *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1832, '33. *Assembly*, 1830, '31.
McCarthy, Florence (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1850, '51.
McCarthy, A. J. (Builder), *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1858, '59.
McCarty, Charles, *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1860.
McCarthy, Wm. H., *Assistant Alderman*, 1870 to '72.
McCahill Bryan (Contractor), *Councilman*, Fifty-eighth District, 1855, '57.
McClave, John (Builder), *Councilman*, Fifty-first District, 1854.
McConkey, William (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Twentieth Ward, 1852, '53. *Alderman*, Twentieth Ward, 1856, '57.
McCormick, Daniel (Merchant), *Alderman*, East Ward, 1789, '90.
McConnell, Edward C., *Councilman*, Thirty-fourth District, 1855, '56. *Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1857.
McConnell, John, *Councilman*, Thirty-fourth District, 1857, '59, '60. Fifth District, 1863.
McCool, John (Builder), *Alderman*, Fifth District, 1863, '64.
McCrea, Stephen, *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1789 to '92.
McDermott, William, Jr. (Builder), *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1848.
McDonald, Bartholomew, *Assistant Alderman*, 1870 to '72.
McElrath, Thomas (Newspaper), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1846. *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1847. *Assembly*, 1839.
McGarren, Alexander H., *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1858.
McGinnis, Robert (Builder), *Alderman*, Sixteenth District, 1866, '67.
McGrath, George, *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1863 to '66. *Alderman*, 1868, '69.
McGown, S. Benson, *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1852, '53.
McGregor, James M., *Superintendent of Buildings*, 1870.

McIntyre, John (Grocer), *Councilman*, Forty-second District, 1844.
McKiever, James, *Alderman*, 1870, to '72. *Assembly*, 1869.
McKinley, George, *Councilman*, Twelfth District, 1856.
McKnight, Peter, *Alderman*, Eighth District, 1864, '65.
McKnight, Thomas (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1847. *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1848.
McLoughlin, M., *Councilman*, Thirty-second District, 1857.
McMahon, James, *Alderman*, Fourth District, 1864, '65 (deceased 1865).
McQueen, Robert (Air Furnaces), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1816. *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1817 to '22.
McQuade, John, *Alderman*, 1867 to '70.
McSpedon, Thomas (Stationer), *Alderman*, Nineteenth Ward, 1857. *Alderman*, Sixteenth District, 1858, '59.
McVay, Joseph, *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1863.
McVeany, James E., *Councilman*, 1867, '68.
Mead, Henry, *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1821. *Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1822.
Mead, Walter (Coal Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1842.
Meigs, Henry (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1831, '32. *Assembly*, 1818. *Congress*, 1819 to '21.
Mercer, E. J. (Eating-House), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1849.
Merritt, William (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, 1864. *Alderman*, Out Ward, 1687. *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1691 to '94. *Mayor*, 1695 to '98.
Merritt, John, *Alderman*, Out Ward, 1690, '91.
Merritt, Isaac B. (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1836. *Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1837.
Merritt, George, *Councilman*, Forty-third District, 1856.
Meserole, Bernard J. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1827. *Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1828, '45 to '48.
Mesier, Abraham, *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1698 to 1701.
Mesier, Abraham, *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1770 to '74.
Mesier, Peter, *Alderman*, West Ward, 1759 to '63.
Mesier, Peter (Flour Merchant), *Alderman*, First Ward, 1807 to '18.
Meyer, Adolph (Farmer), *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1693, '94.
Mickle, Andrew H. (Tobacconist), *Mayor*, 1846.
Miller, Anthony (Merchant), *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1861, '62. *Alderman*, 1868, '69 to June, 1870.
Miller, John D. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1805. *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1806, '07.
Miller, John (Lumber Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1837.
Miller, William S. (Merchant), *Alderman*, First Ward, 1844. *Congress*, 1845 to '47.
Miller, Jacob (Lumber Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1845.
Miller, Jedediah (Physician), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1848. *Alderman*, 1850, '51.
Miller, David (Moulder), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1849, '51.
Miller, F. J., *Councilman*, Forty-eighth District, 1856.
Miller, Amos, *Councilman*, Twenty-ninth District, 1857.
Minthorne, Philip (Farmer), *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1718 to '42.
Minthorne, Mangle, *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1792 to '99. *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1800 to '04. *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1808, '09.
Minvielle, Gabriel (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1674, '75. *Mayor*, 1684. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Sloughter, Ingoldsby, and Fletcher.
Mitchell, Jesse, *Councilman*, Forty-third District, 1857.
Mitchell, Peter, *Alderman*, Eighth District, 1862, '63.

Mitchell, George H., *Alderman*, 1870 to '72.
Moller, George H., *Councilman*, Fifty-ninth District, 1854.
Monaghan, James A., *Councilman*, First District, 1868. *Assistant Alderman*, Third District, 1869.
Moneghan, P. (Bookbinder), *Councilman*, Thirty-sixth District, 1854, '55. *Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1856, '57.
Monroe, James, *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1832. *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1833, '34. *Congress*, 1839 to '46. *Assembly*, 1850, '52.
Moore, John (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1730 to '34. *Alderman*, South Ward, 1737. *Colonial Council*, under Governor Clinton.
Moore, John, *Alderman*, First District, 1865 to '70.
Moore, Abraham (Tobacconist), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1851. *Alderman*, First Ward, 1852. '53.
Moore, Jacob S. (Cooper), *Councilman*, Forty-third District, 1855.
Morgan, Edwin D. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1849. *State Senate*, 1850 to '53. *Governor*, 1859 to '63. *U. S. Senator*, 1863 to '68.
Morgans, Morgan (Founder), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1848. *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1849 to '52.
Morris, Andrew, *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1802 to '06. *Assembly*, 1816.
Morris, Robert H. (Lawyer), *Mayor*, 1841 to '44. *Assembly*, 1833, '34. *Constitutional Convention*, 1846. *Judge Supreme Court*, 1852.
Morse, John (Mason), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1810. *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1811, '12, '18, '19. *Assembly*, 1818, '22 to '26.
Moser, Samuel H., *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1855, '56.
Morton, Jacob (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1803. *Assembly*, 1796, '97.
Mott, Jacob, *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1804. *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1805 to '08.
Mott, William W. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1825, '26. *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1827 to '30.
Mott, Horatio (Ship-chandler), *Alderman*, Nineteenth Ward, 1844.
Mott, Richard (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Twenty-first Ward, 1854.
Mullaly, John, *Commissioner of Health*, 1870.
Mulligan, Andrew, *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1858.
Mulligan, John W. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1806 to '09. *County Clerk*, 1813.
Mulligan, Thomas, *Assistant Alderman*, 1870 to '72.
Mullins, Dennis (Glover), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1846, '47. *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1849.
Munroe, Thomas, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1857.
Munson, Reuben (Combmaker), *Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1813 to '23. *Assembly*, 1820 to '23.
Munson, Samuel T., *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1860.
Murphy, W. D. (Sailmaker), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1851.
Murphy, Bernard K., *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1868.
Murray, James, *Councilman*, Forty-fifth District, 1857.
Murray, James, *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1863.
Murray, James B., *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1831. *Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1832.
Murray, John, *Alderman*, January to June, 1870.
Murray, Matthew, *Councilman*, Eleventh District, 1856.
Murray, Michael, *Alderman*, First District, 1858.
Murray, Thomas, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1867, '68.
Murray, Henry, *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1867, '68.
Myer, Ede, *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1734 to '44.

N.

Nachtman, Martin, *Commissioner of Excise*, 1870.
Nash, Orville J. (Butcher), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1837, '38. *Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1839, '40.
Nash, James (Lumber Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1842. *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1843.
Neilson, William (Merchant), *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1784 to '87.
Nesbitt, George F. (Stationer), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1841 to '44. *Engineer-in-Chief*, 1854 to '61.
Nevius, Johannes (Merchant), *Schepen*, 1655.
Nevius, Peter J. (Merchant), *Alderman*, First Ward, 1829, '30.
Nexsen, Elias (Merchant), *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1805. *Assembly*, 1798 to 1803.
Nicholas, Matthias (Lawyer), *Alderman*, 1668 to '71. *Mayor*, 1672.
Nichols, Samuel (Coppersmith), *Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1839, '40, '43.
Nichols, Edwin, *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1845, '46.
Nicholson, James, *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1787, '88. *Constitutional Convention*, 1801.
Nicholson, James B., *Commissioner of Charities and Correction*, 1870.
Nicolls, Matthias, *Mayor*, November 10, 1674.
Nitchie, John (Starch Manufacturer), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1790, 1809, '10, '12, '13.
Nixon, George (Coal Dealer), *Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1835.
Noole, Thomas (Merchant), *Mayor*, 1701.
Nolan, W., *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1858.
North, Charles C. (Merchant), *Councilman*, Sixtieth District, 1854.
Norton, Michael, *Alderman*, Third District, 1865 to '70.
Noyes, John L., *Councilman*, Fifty-fourth District, 1856, '57.

O.

Oakley, Jacob F. (Liquors), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1849. *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1850 to '54.
O'Brien, James, *Alderman*, Fifteenth District, 1865 to '68.
O'Brien, Richard, *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1863.
O'Brien, Timothy (Builder), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1852, '53.
O'Brien, Hugh, *Councilman*, Thirty-sixth District, 1857, and Fourth District, 1866. *Alderman*, 1868, '69, and January to June, 1870. *Assistant Alderman*, June, 1870 to '72.
O'Brien, John, *Councilman*, 1868.
O'Brien, Jeremiah, *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1868.
O'Brien, Lawrence, *Alderman*, January to June, 1870. *Assembly*, 1871.
Odell, Andrew J., *Councilman*, Forty-ninth District, 1856, '57.
Odell, Hulet, *Councilman*, Third District, 1868. *Assistant Alderman*, 1870 to '72.
O'Donnell, Hugh, *Councilman*, Twelfth District, 1857.
Ogden, Gouverneur M. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1845.
Oliver, James D., *Assistant Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1843, '45, '46. *Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1847.
Olpherts, Suerts (Mason), *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1688, '89.
O'Keefe, John (Stages), *Assistant Alderman*, Nineteenth Ward, 1853.
Onclebag, Garrit (Silversmith), *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1700, '01, '03.
O'Neil, Felix (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1839, '40. *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1841.
O'Neill, Bernard, *Assistant Alderman*, Eighteenth District, 1869.

O'Neill, Bernard, *Alderman*, 1870 to '72.
Oothout, John (Merchant), *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1802. *Assembly*, 1800.
Opdyke, George, *Mayor*, 1862, '64.
Opdyke, William S., *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1864.
O'Reilly, Francis, *Councilman*, Thirty-sixth District, 1856.
Orton, William (Merchant), *Councilman*, Sixth Ward, 1861, '62.
Ostrander, Gideon, *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1823. *Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1824 to '27, and '34. *Assembly*, 1830 to '33.
Ottarson, Franklin J. (Editor), *Councilman*, Forty-first District, 1857. Sixth District, 1859.
Ottiwell, John D., *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1861. *Alderman*, Fourteenth District, 1862 to '66.
Owens, James (Builder), *Alderman*, Twenty-first Ward, 1857. *Alderman*, Fifteenth District, 1858 to '61.

P.

Palmer, John (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1809.
Palmer, James (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1812. *Assembly*, 1814, '16.
Palmer, James, *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1827. *Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1828 to '33.
Palmer, John, *Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1832.
Parker, Shivers (Brushmaker), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1818 to '22. *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1823. *Assembly*, 1828.
Patterson, Matthew C. (Lawyer), *Alderman*, First Ward, 1837. *District Attorney*, 1814.
Patterson, Samuel P. (Butcher), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1849.
Patterson, Samuel P., *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1865.
Pattison, Robert, *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1843.
Paulding, William, Jr. (Lawyer,) *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1822. *Mayor*, 1823, '24, '26, '27. *Congress*, 1811 to '13. *Adjutant-General*, 1809, '11, '12. *Constitutional Convention*, 1821.
Paulding, George (Builder), *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1835. *Assembly*, 1843.
Paxton, John R. (Liquors), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1848.
Pearsall, John (Fruit Dealer), *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1849, '51. *Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1852, '53.
Pearson, Thomas, *Councilman*, Fifty-eighth District, 1854.
Peartree, William (Merchant), *Mayor*, 1703 to '06. *Colonial Assembly*, under Governor Cornbury.
Pecher, Henry A., *Assistant Alderman*, 1870 to '72.
Peck, William J. (Dealer in Building Materials), *Alderman*, Twentieth Ward, 1852, '53. *Tax Commissioner*, 1854 to '57. *Alderman*, Eleventh District, 1859, '60.
Peers, Thomas F. (Confectioner), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1840.
Pell, John (Butcher), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1810 to '13.
Pell, Caleb (Coppersmith), *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1810. *Assembly*, 1808 to '11.
Penny, Edward, Jr. (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1840.
Pentz, Daniel C. (Cooper), *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1840. *Assembly*, 1842, '43.
Perley Henry C., *Councilman*, 1868.
Perley, J. C., *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1860.
Peters, John R. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1825, '26. *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1827, '28.
Pettigrew, John (Contractor), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1842, '43.
Pettit, Austin V., *Assistant Alderman*, Fifteenth District, 1869.
Phillipse, Frederick, *Alderman*, November 10, 1674.

Philipse, Frederick, *Alderman*, South Ward, 1719 to '33. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Andros, Dongan, Sloughter, Ingoldsby, and Fletcher.

Phillips, John (Butcher), *Councilman*, Twenty-eighth District, 1854.

Phillips, Jonas M. (Merchant), *Councilman*, Seventeenth District, 1856, '57.

Phœnix, Daniel, *Alderman*, East Ward, 1783, '84.

Phœnix, J. Phillips (Merchant), *Alderman*, First Ward, 1838, 39. *Assembly*, 1848. *Congress*, 1843 to '45, '49 to '51.

Pierce, Nathaniel (Tobacco Inspector), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1845.

Pierson, Joseph (Carpenter), *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1787, '88.

Piggott, William, *Councilman*, First District, 1868.

Pinckney, Peter (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1828.

Pinckney, Benjamin F. (Painter), *Councilman*, Forty-seventh District, 1854 to '57.

Pinckney, Charles C., *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1860 to '63. *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh District, 1869.

Pinhorn, William (Merchant), *Alderman*, East Ward, 1682. *Recorder*, 1691. *Colonial* Council, under Governors Sloughter, Ingoldsby, and Fletcher.

Pintard, John, *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1738, '39. *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1740 to '47.

Pintard, John (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1789 to '92.

Pitman, Lemuel (Ropemaker), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1825. *Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1826, '27.

Platt, Gilbert M. (Builder), *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1858, '59. *Alderman*, Fourteenth District, 1860, '61.

Plunkitt, George W., *Alderman*, 1870 to '72. *Assembly*, 1868, '69.

Pluvier, Cornelius (Baker), *Alderman*, North Ward, 1688, '89.

Pollock, James (Contractor), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1839, '40. *Alderman*, 1841.

Post, Anthony (Builder), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1792, '96. *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1799. *Assembly*, 1789, '90, 1800.

Post, Jotham (Physician), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1794, '95. *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1796 to 1800. *State Prison Inspector*, 1747. *Assembly*, 1794, 1805 to '08.

Potter, Ellis (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1837 to '40.

Power, William (Physician), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1835.

Prentis, Thomas (Paperhanger), *Councilman*, Thirteenth District, 1855.

Prevost, John B. (Lawyer), *Recorder*, 1800 to '03.

Price, Thompson (Mason), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1832.

Provoost, David (Merchant), *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1697. *Mayor*, 1699. *Alderman*, West Ward, 1700, '01. *Alderman*, North Ward, 1702, '08. *Colonial Council*, under Governor Cornbury.

Provoost, Johannes, *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1688, '89.

Provost, William (Baker), *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1808, '09.

Provost, John, *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1748, '49. *Alderman*, 1752, '53.

Pullman, Christopher, *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1866.

Purdy, Samuel (Builder), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1834. *Alderman*, 1835, '36.

Purdy, Elijah F. (Grocer), *Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1838 to '43. *Supervisor*, 1858 to '62.

Purdy, Jonathan (Builder), *Councilman*, Twenty-seventh District, 1854, '55.

Purser, George H., *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1845. *Alderman*, 1846, '47. *Commissioner of Taxes*, 1850 to '55. *Corporation Attorney*, 1856 to '60.

Q.

Quackenbos, John, *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1788.
Quackenbos, Mangle M., *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1831. *Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1833.
Quackenbush, William (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1845.

R.

Radcliff, Jacob (Lawyer), *Mayor*, 1810, '15 to '18. *Constitutional Convention*, 1821.
Radford, William (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1856.
Radley, G. M., *Councilman*, Twenty-first District, 1855.
Randolph, Stuart F., *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1826, '27. *State Prison Inspector*, 1821, '24, '26.
Randall, Thomas (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1783. *Assembly*, 1784 to 1805.
Randall, David (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1836, '37.
Ranney, J. W. (Physician), *Councilman*, Forty-second District, 1805.
Rapalje, Garret, *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1763 to '66.
Rapalje, Rem., *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1763, '64.
Rathbone, William F. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1824. *Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1825.
Rawson, Edmund G. (Physician), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1841. *Alderman*, 1843.
Raymond, George H., *Councilman*, Thirty-first District, 1854, '56.
Reade, John, *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1711 to '14.
Reed, E. Harrison, *Alderman*, Eleventh District, 1858.
Reed, Matthew (Shoe Store), *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1824, '25.
Reed, Horatio (Saloon), *Councilman*, Twenty-fifth District, 1854, '55.
Reed, Ephraim, *Councilman*, Thirty-fifth District, 1856.
Reed, James, *Alderman*, Sixth District, 1862, '63.
Reilly, Bryan, *Councilman*, First District, 1867, '68. *Assistant Alderman*, 1869, '70. *Alderman*, from June, 1870 to '72.
Reilly, Hugh, *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1865.
Reilly, James, *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1856, '57.
Reilly, Bernard, *Councilman*, Fiftieth District, 1856, '57. *Alderman*, Tenth District, 1866, '67.
Reilly, John, *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth District, 1869 to '72.
Remmey, John, *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1817.
Repper, Frederick, *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1861 to '65. *Alderman*, Twelfth District, 1868, '69.
Reynolds, Nathaniel, *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1822.
Reynolds, John N., *Councilman*, Forty-seventh District, 1857.
Reynolds, John, *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1868.
Rhodes, Benjamin T., *Councilman*, Thirty-first District, 1857. Fifth District, 1858, '59.
Rich, Josiah (Merchant), *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1840.
Rich, Crandell (Iron Safes), *Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1845.
Richard, Paulus (Merchant), *Alderman*, South Ward, 1687.
Richard, Paul (Merchant), *Mayor*, 1735 to '39.
Ridder Thomas B. (Tobacco), *Councilman*, Nineteenth District, 1855.
Riggs, Caleb S. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1802. *Assembly*, 1810.
Riker, Richard (Lawyer), *Recorder*, 1816 to '29. (Recorder no longer sits with Common Council.) *District Attorney*, 1801, '11. *Assembly*, 1806.
Riker, James (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1832.

Riley, Charles, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1863, '64.

Ring. Charles A. (Druggist), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1852, '53.

Ritter, John P. (Dry Goods), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1800. *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1802. *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1803, '06.

Roberts, Nathan (Inspector of Lumber), *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1845. *Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1846.

Roberts, Stephen (Boatbuilder), *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1866, '67. *Assistant Alderman*, Twenty-first District, 1869.

Roberts, Walter B., *Councilman*, 1867, '68.

Robertson, Henry P. (Paint Store), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1831. *Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1832, '33.

Robertson, James, *Assistant Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1846, '47.

Robins, Ezekiel (Hatter), *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1796. *Assembly*, 1798 to 1804.

Robinson, John, *Alderman*, West Ward, 1683 to '86.

Robinson, Isaac, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1865, '66. *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth District, 1869 to '72.

Rodgers, David (Merchant), *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1838.

Rodman, John F. (Foundry), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1852. *Assembly*, 1848.

Roe, Nathaniel, *Councilman*, Nineteenth District, 1854. *Assembly*, 1837.

Roehner, John (Butcher), *Councilman*, Twenty-fifth District, 1856, '57.

Rogers, Henry, *Assistant Alderman*, 1870, '71.

Rogers, John, *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1829, '30.

Rogers, Joseph (Marble Yard), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1850, '52, '53.

Rollwagen, Frederick, Jr., *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1860.

Rombout, Francis (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1673. *Schepen*, 1674. *Alderman*, 1676 to '79. *Mayor*, 1679. *Alderman*, 1686, '87.

Roome, Peter Willemse (Builder), *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1699 to 1702.

Roome, William (Painter), *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1715 to '28. *Alderman*, West Ward, 1734 to '47.

Roos, Garret (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1731 to '35.

Roosevelt, Nicholas (Bolter), *Alderman*, South Ward, 1700, '01.

Roosevelt, John (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1717 to '29. *Alderman*, East Ward, 1730 to '33.

Roosevelt, Nicholas, *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1748 to '62. *Alderman*, West Ward, 1763 to '67.

Roosevelt, Cornelius, *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1759 to '63. *Alderman*, Out Ward, 1764.

Roosevelt, Cornelius C. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1785 to '88. *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1795, '96, 1801. *Assembly*, 1803.

Roosevelt, James (Merchant), *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1809. *Assembly*, 1796, '97.

Roosevelt, James I. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1828, '29, '39. *Justice Supreme Court*, 1854 to '60. *Assembly*, 1835, '40. *Congress*, 1841 to '44.

Ross, George, *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1858, '59, '62.

Russell, John (Cartman), *Alderman*, 1860, '61.

Russell, Patrick, *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1863 to '66.

Rutgers, Anthony (Baker), *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1710 to '13. *Alderman*, North Ward, 1827 to '34. *Colonial Assembly*, 1726 to '37.

Rutgers, Pettus (Brewer), *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1730 to '34.

Rutgers, Anthony, *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1765, '66.

Ryan, John, *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1861, '62, '64.

Ryckman, John, *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1714, '21.

Ryer, Dennis, *Councilman*, Fifty-second District, 1856, '57.

Ryers, Lewis R., *Alderman*, Ninth District, 1863 to '67.

Rynders, Barent, *Alderman*, East Ward, 1705, '06.

S.

Sammis, Daniel P. (Shoes), *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1850. *Councilman*, Thirty-fourth District, 1854.

Sandford, James, *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1862.

Sands, Robert A. (Druggist), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1849 to '52.

Scannel, Florence, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1868. *Alderman*, January to June, 1870.

Schaefer, George, *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1864.

Schappert, John, *Councilman*, Forty-eighth District.

Scheiffelin, Effingham (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1817, '18, '23. *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1825. *Alderman*, 1826, '27.

Scheiffelin, Richard L. (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward.

Schenck, Peter M. (Grocer), *Councilman*, Tenth District, 1854, '55.

Schlichting, Edward, *Assistant Alderman*, January 1 to June 1, 1870. *Alderman*, June 1, 1870 to '72.

Schmelzel, John B., *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1836.

Schultz, Alexander H., *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1847, '48. *Alderman*, 1849.

Schuyler, Brandt (Merchant), *Alderman*, South Ward, 1691 to '99.

Schuyler, Brandt (Merchant), *Alderman*, South Ward, 1745 to '51. *Colonial Assembly*, 1726 to '37.

Schuyler, Philip (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1719 to '23.

Schuyler, Garret L. (Merchant), *Councilman*, Thirtieth District, 1854.

Scoles, John B. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1842. *Alderman*, 1843. *State Senate*, 1841 to '44.

Scott, John Morin, *Alderman*, Out Ward, 1757 to '62. *Provincial Congress*, 1775, '76. *State Convention*, 1776. *State Senate*, 1777 to '82. *Secretary of State*, 1778 to '89. *Congress*, 1779 to '81. *Council of Appointment*, 1777.

Scott, William (Lumber Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1829, '30. *Alderman*, 1831.

Scott, J. W. (Physician), *Councilman*, Forty-first District, 1855.

Seagrist, Nicholas (Notary Public), *Alderman*, Thirteenth District, 1859, '60.

Seaman, David (Butcher), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1822.

Seaman, William (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1827, '28. *Alderman*, 1829, '30.

Seaman, John M. (Butcher), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1841.

Seaman, William C., *Assistant Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1843. *Alderman*, 1844, '45.

See, Henry P. (Tailor), *Councilman*, Twenty-first District, 1854, '55.

Seery, Peter, *Assistant Alderman*, January 1 to June 6, 1870.

Seger, Nicholas, *Councilman*, 1867, '68. *Alderman*, February 14 to June 6, 1870.

Seymour, Thaddeus (Hardware), *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1823.

Seymour, Jonathan (Paper Store), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1828 to '31.

Seely, John G. (Liquors), *Councilman*, Fifteenth District, 1854, '55.

Shaler, Alexander, *Commissioner Fire Department*, 1870.

Shaler, William (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1841.

Shelly, John, *Assistant Alderman*, January to June, 1870.

Shannon, Joseph, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1860, '61. *Alderman*, Sixth District, 1864 to '68. *Clerk Common Council*, 1868, '69, to June, 1870.

Sharpe, Peter, *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1831 to '34. *Assembly*, 1814 to '21. *Constitutional Convention*, 1821.

Shaw, Alexander L., *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1860, '61.

Shaw, Henry, *Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1850, '51. *Assembly*, 1853.

Shepherd, John J. (Boatbuilder), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1826, '27.

Sherman, Alpheus (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1823. *Assembly*, 1826 to '29. *State Senate*, 1830 to '34.
Shute, Henry (Shopkeeper), *Assistant Alderman*, 1783.
Shute, Jacob, *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1804, '05.
Sibell, John F., *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1827.
Sickles, Jesse S., *Councilman*, Twenty-seventh District, 1857.
Skaats, Isaac B., *Councilman*, Twenty-ninth District, 1856.
Sleven, Henry S. (Physician), *Councilman*, Thirty-eighth District, 1854, '55.
Slidell, John (Soap Manufacturer), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1807, '08.
Small, Wilson (Founder), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1858.
Smith, William (Merchant), *Alderman*, West Ward, 1702, '07 to '12.
Smith, Thomas R. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1812. *Alderman*, 1813 to '17.
Smith, Edmund (Merchant), *Alderman*, First Ward, 1827.
Smith, George E., *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1831. *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1832.
Smith, Henry (Agent), *Councilman*, First District, 1854 to '58. *Alderman*, 1859 to '63. *President Department of Police* and *Commissioner of Health*, 1870.
Smith, Henry A., *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1861.
Smith, Henry A., *Commissioner of Docks*, 1870.
Smith, John Augustus (Physician), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1833.
Smith, Michael, *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1865.
Smith, Morgan L. (Leather Dealer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1833. *Alderman*, 1835.
Smith, Alfred A. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1836.
Smith, Robert (Stone Yard), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1834. *Alderman*, 1837 to '40. *Assembly*, 1847.
Smith, Richard J. (Teacher), *Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1837.
Smith, Elias L. (Hardware), *Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1840. *President Croton Aqueduct Department*, 1853, '54.
Smith, Charles W. (Tailor), *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1842.
Smith, Isaac B., *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1843, '46.
Smith, James, *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1844.
Smith, Bartlett, *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1846.
Smith, Washington, *Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1847, '48.
Smith, Ezra (Carpenter), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1849. *Alderman*, 1850, '51.
Smith, Wesley (Timber Yard), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1850, '51. *Alderman*, 1852, '53.
Smith, William H. (Carpenter), *Councilman*, Forty-third District, 1854.
Smith, Jacob L., *Councilman*, Second District, 1856. *Assembly*, 1838, '39.
Smith, Michael, *Councilman*, Thirty-eighth District, 1856, '57.
Smith, Stephen, M.D., *Commissioner of Health*, 1870.
Snawsell, Thomas (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1677.
Snedecor, Philip (Shoes), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1837.
Snyder, Michael, *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1862.
Spader, John D. (Butcher), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1839, '40.
Sparks, Samuel (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1834, '38.
Spofford, Thomas, *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1844 to '47. *Alderman*, 1847. *Assembly*, 1840, '46.
Spratt, John (Merchant), *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1688, 89. *Colonial Assembly*, 1693 to '95.
Stacom, John, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1865 to '69.
Starr, George (Butcher), *Alderman*, Seventh District, 1858 to '61.

Steenwyck, Cornelis (Merchant), *Schepen*, 1658, '60. *Burgomaster*, 1662, '64, '65. *Alderman*, 1666. *Mayor*, 1688. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Nichols, Lovelace, and Colve.

Steers, James R. (Shipwright), *Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1855 to '58.

Stephens, Thomas, *Alderman*, Fourth District, 1858, '59. *President Croton Aqueduct Board*, 1860 to '64.

Stevens, Ebenezer (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1802. *Assembly*, 1800.

Stevens, Samuel (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1817, '18, '20. *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1826, '27. *Alderman*, 1828 to '33.

Stevens, Linus W., *Assistant Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1847. *Alderman*, 1848.

Stevenson, Thomas, *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1861, '62.

Stewart, Alexander (Sashmaker), *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1834, '35, '53. *Assembly*, 1846 to '49.

Stewart, John (Paint Store), *Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1841. *Commissary-General*, 1848 to '52.

St. John, Samuel, *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1822 to '25.

Stillwell, Silas N. (Shoe Store), Fifteenth Ward, 1834, '35.

Stone, William, *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1816, '17.

Stoneall, James C. (Hotel), *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1845, '46.

Storm, Thomas (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1696 to '99. *Assembly*, 1798 to 1804.

Storms, Henry, *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1826, '27. *State Prison Inspector*, 1846. *Commissary-General*, 1842 to '48.

Stoutenburgh, Peter (Schoolmaster), *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1735, '36.

Stoutenburgh, Isaac, *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1740 to '47.

Stoutenburgh, Isaac (Merchant), *Alderman*, West Ward, 1789 to '94. *Provincial Congress*, 1775, '76. *State Convention*, 1776. *State Senate*, 1778 to '80, '85 to '89. *Council of Appointment*, 1781. *State Prison Inspector*, 1797.

Striker, James, *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1803.

Strong, Selah (Merchant), *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1799 to 1802. *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1806.

Strong, Roger (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1806. *State Prison Inspector*, 1810.

Strong, George D. (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1828. *Alderman*, 1829 to '32.

Strycker, Jacob (Tailor), *Schepen*, 1655, '56, '58, '60, '63.

Sturtevant, Oscar W. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1849, '50. *Alderman*, 1851 to '54.

Stuyvesant, Nicholas William, *Alderman*, 1664. *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1691.

Stuyvesant, Gerardus, *Alderman*, Out Ward, 1722 to '53.

Stymets, Frederick (Baker), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1792 to '95.

Stymets, Christopher, *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1763.

Stuerts, Olphert (Mason), *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1704, '05, '07.

Sutton, George (Builder), *Assistant Alderman*, 1832, '33.

Sutton, Nathan A. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1848.

Suydam, Lambert (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1834.

Swan Otis D. (Lawyer), *Councilman*, Fortieth District, 1855, 56.

Swartwout, Robert, *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1820, '48.

Sweeny, Peter B., *President Department of Public Parks*, 1870. *District Attorney*, 1858.

T.

Tait, John J. (Saddler), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1852, '53.

Tallmadge, Frederick A. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1834. *Alderman*, 1836. *Recorder*, 1848 to '52. *State Senate*, 1837 to '40, '49. *Congress*, 1847 to '49.

Tallmadge, Thomas G. (Merchant), *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1838, '39. *Assembly*, 1837.

Tallman, John H. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1815, '16.

Tallman, Hermanus (Hatter), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1819, '20.

Talman, George F. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1836. *Corporation Counsel*, 1838, '39.

Tappan, Abraham (Painter), *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1837.

Tappen, Thomas B., *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1844. *Alderman*, 1845 to '48. *Asst. Com. Croton Aqueduct Department*, 1859, '60.

Taylor, Jacob B., *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1817. *Alderman*, 1818 to '26. *State Prison Inspector*, 1821.

Taylor, Edward (Merchant), *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1834 to '38.

Taylor, Joseph R. (Hardware), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1836, '37. *Alderman*, 1838.

Taylor, William, *Assistant Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1844. *Assembly*, 1852, '53.

Taylor, William (Liquors), *Councilman*, Twenty-eighth District, 1855.

Taylor, William H., *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1865. (Deceased, 1865.)

Teller, Oliver (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1715 to '29.

Ten Eyck, Thomas (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1688, '89.

Ten Eyck, Thomas (Merchant, *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1784, '87.

Ten Eyck, Philip (Bookseller), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1799 to 1801.

Terhune, William, *Councilman*, 1867, '68.

Thodey, Michael, *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1856, '66.

Thomas, Francis A. (Physician), *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1866.

Thompson, James, *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1868.

Thong, Walter (Merchant), *Alderman*, South Ward, 1707 to '11.

Thorn, William, *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1821 to '24.

Thorp, George B. (Carpenter), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1816. *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1817 to '26.

Tiemann, Daniel F. (Manuf. Paints), *Assistant Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1838. *Alderman*, 1839. *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1851. *Alderman*, 1852, '53. *Mayor*, 1858, '59.

Tiebout, Johannes (Turner), *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1699. *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1709.

Tillou, Francis R. (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1843. *Recorder*, 1852 to '55.

Timpson, Cornelius B. (Hardware), *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1838. *Alderman*, 1841.

Timpson, Thomas, *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1809.

Tipper, John A., *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1859.

Titus, Michael M. (Lumber Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1810, '11.

Titus, Peter S., *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1832. *Assembly*, 1829, '30, '34.

Tonneman, Peter, *Schout*, 1661, '63, '64.

Tooker, Samuel (Grocer), *Alderman*, First Ward, 1820. *Assembly*, 1810, '18.

Towle, Jeremiah (Physician), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1832.

Town, Charles (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1820, '21. *Assembly*, 1824, '27.

Townsend, Daniel, *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1859, '60.

Townsend, Thomas S. (Merchant), *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1820, '21.

Townsend, Benjamin (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1835.
Torbret, Samuel (Physician), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1805 to '08. *Assembly*, 1814, '15.
Torrey, William (Merchant), *Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1809, '10.
Trotter, Jonathan (India-rubber Manufacturer), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1852, '53.
Trotter, Jonathan T., *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1860 to '63.
Trowbridge, George A. (Provisions), *Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1854, '55.
Truslow, William (Coal), *Councilman*, Forty-ninth District, 1855.
Tucker, Gideon, *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1813 to '16. *Assembly*, 1830.
Tucker, Joseph (Mason), *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1831, '34. *Assembly*, 1842.
Tucker, John C. (Mason), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1836.
Tucker, William (Mason), *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1844, '45, '54 to '58. *Alderman*, Fifth District, 1858.
Tucker, Moses, *Assistant Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1844.
Tucker, Cummings H. (Builder), *Alderman*, Twentieth Ward, 1854, '55. *Member of Assembly*, 1860.
Tudor, John (Merchant), *Recorder*, 1704 to '07. *Sheriff*, 1683.
Tuomey, Michael (Wine Merchant), *Alderman*, Sixth District, 1858 to '62.
Turneire, Thomas (Farmer), *Alderman*, Out Ward, 1696.
Turner, Hugh, *Councilman*, 1867, '68.
Tuthill, Jeremiah, *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1696. *Alderman*, East Ward, 1703, '04.
Tuttle, Charles (Merchant), *Councilman*, Fourteenth District, 1854.
Tweed, William M. (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1852, '53. *Representative in Congress*, 1853 to '56. *Commissioner of Public Schools*, 1857, '58. *Supervisor*, 1858 to '70. *Senator*, 1868, '69. *Commissioner Public Works*, 1870.
Tylee, Daniel E., *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1815.
Tyng, Morris A. (Lawyer), *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1866.

U.

Underhill, Anthony L., *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1814 to '17. *Alderman*, 1817, '18.
Underwood, John A. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1840, '41. *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1842.

V.

Valentine, William H. (Butcher), *Councilman*, Seventh District, 1859.
Valentine, Abraham (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1820, '21.
Valentine, Abraham M. (Accountant), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1825, '26. *Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1827.
Valentine, Jacob H. (Builder), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighteenth Ward, 1852. *Alderman*, Eighteenth Ward, 1856, '57.
Van Antwerp, Simon (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1804, '05, '07.
Van Ambridge, William F., *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1817. *Alderman*, 1818.
Van Borsom, Egbert (Cooper), *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1728 to '31.
Van Bruggh, Johannes Pieterson (Merchant), *Schepen*, 1655, '56, '59, '61, '62, '65. *Alderman*, 1655, '71, '72. *Burgomaster*, 1674. *Alderman*, 1679, '81, '82. *Assistant Alderman*, 1685. *Alderman*, 1686.
Van Cliff, Dirck (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, 1687.

Van Cortland, Oloff Stevenson (Brewer), *Burgomaster*, 1655 to '65. *Alderman*, 1666, '67, '71.

Van Cortland, Stephanus (Merchant), *Schepen*, 1674. *Alderman*, 1675, '76. *Mayor*, 1677, '86, '87. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Dongan, Sloughter, Ingoldsby, and Fletcher.

Van Cortland, Johannes (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, 1686.

Van Cortland, Jacobus (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1686. *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1694 to 1703. *Mayor*, 1710, '19. *Colonial Assembly*, 1691, '93, '98, '99, 1702, '09, '10, '16.

Van Cortland, Philip, *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1714 to '17. *Alderman*, 1717 to '29. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Montgomerie, Cosby, Clarke, and Clinton.

Van Cott, Thomas G. (Clerk), *Councilman*, Twenty-ninth District, 1855.

Van Couwenhoven, Pieter Wolferson (Brewer), *Schepen*, 1653, '54, '58, 59, '61, '63.

Van Couwenhoven Johannes (Brewer), *Alderman*, Out Ward, 1688, '89.

Van Dam, Rip (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1693 to '96. *Acting Governor*, 1731. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Cornbury, Hunter, Burnet, Montgomerie, and Cosby.

Vanderberg, Dirck (Merchant), *Alderman*, West Ward, 1704 to '07.

Vanderbilt, John, Jr. (Merchant), *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1812.

Vanderspiegle, Laurens (Baker), *Schepen*, 1673.

Vanderspiegle, John, *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1693 to '96.

Vandervoort, David (Builder), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1839, '40. *Alderman*, 1841, '43.

Vandervin, Hendrick Jansen (Merchant), *Schepen*, 1657, '59.

Vandiergrist, Paulus Leenderson (Trader), *Schepen*, 1653, '54. *Bnrgomaster*, 1657, '58, '61, '64.

Van Dyck, Henry, *Schout*, 1645.

Van Dyck, John, (Chocolate Manufacturer), *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1785, '86, '89, '90.

Van Gelder, Hermanus (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1714. *Alderman*, 1715 to '33.

Van Gelder, Abraham, *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1783 to '88.

Van Gelder, Abraham, (Lime Inspector), *Assistant Alderman*), Tenth Ward, 1810.

Van Ghel, Maximillianus (Merchant), *Schepen*, 1633.

Van Hattem, Arent (Trader), *Burgomaster*, 1653, '54.

Van Horne, John (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1703 to '06. *Colonial Assembly*, 1709, '10.

Van Horne, Cornelius (Merchant), *Alderman*, East Ward, 1749 to '52.

Van Horn, Garret (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1757 to '60. *Alderman*, 1760.

Van Nest, Abraham (Hardware Merchant), *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1833.

Van Nostrand, Jacob (Blacksmith), *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1702.

Van Oblinus, Peter, *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1696.

Van Ranst, Peter, *Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1737 to '40.

Van Ranst, Luke, *Assistant Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1755 to '59.

Van Riper, J. W. T. (Cooper), *Councilman*, Forty-sixth District, 1855, '56.

Van Ruyven, Cornelius (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1665, '70, 72, 73. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Nichols and Lovelace.

Van Santa, Johannes (Blockmaker), *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1707.

Van Schaick, Aarent, *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1692.

Van Schaick Myndert, *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1833. *Assistant Alderman*, 1835. *President Croton Aqueduct Department*, 1855 to '60. *Assembly*, 1832. *State Senate*. 1833 to '36.

Van Tienhoven, Cornelius, *Schout*, 1653 to '57.
Van Tine, Theodorus (Gun Store), *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1845, '46.
Van Tine, John (Eating-House), *Councilman*, Twenty-sixth District, 1856, '57. Fifth District, 1858 to '61.
Van Tuyl, Andrew (Merchant), *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1794, '95.
Van Varick James, *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1768, '69.
Van Vleck, Isaac (Brewer), *Alderman*, 1684, '86. *Alderman*, West Ward, 1693, '94.
Van Voorhis, B. W., *Alderman*, Seventeenth District, 1865, '66.
Van Vurden, Hendrick, *Alderman*, West Ward, 1788, '89.
Van Wagenen, Huybert, *Assistant Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1768 to '71.
Van Wagenen, Hubert (Hardware Store), *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1831, '34.
Van Wart, Lawrence M., *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1860.
Van Wyck, Theodorus, *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1756. *Alderman*, 1764.
Van Wyck, Pierre C. (Lawyer), *Recorder*, 1806, '08, 09, '11, '12. *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1825. *District Attorney*, 1818.
Van Wyck, William (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1831 to '34.
Van Zandt, Tobias (Chocolate Manufacturer), *Assistant Alderman*, Montgomerie Ward, 1786 to '93.
Van Zandt, Wynant (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1788. *Alderman*, 1789 to '94.
Van Zandt, Peter Pra (Merchant), *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1791 to '94. *Assembly*, 1777 to '84.
Van Zandt, Wynant, Jr. (Merchant), *Alderman*, First Ward, 1802 to '06.
Varian, George W. *Councilman*, Fifty-sixth District, 1854. *Alderman*, Twenty-first Ward, 1855, '56. *Member of Assembly*, 1860.
Varian, Isaac L., *Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1833 to '36. *Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1836. *Mayor*, 1839, '40. *Assembly*, 1831 to '34. *State Senate*, 1842.
Varick, Richard (Lawyer), *Recorder*, 1783 to '88. *Mayor*, 1789 to 1800. *Attorney-General*, 1789. *Assembly*, 1787, '88.
Varnum, Joseph B. (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Fourteenth District, 1866, '67.
Vermilye, William M. (Broker), *Councilman*, Thirty-ninth District, 1854, '55.
Verplanck, Guleyn (Merchant), *Schepen*, 1673, '74. *Alderman*, 1677 to '80. *Alderman*, North Ward, 1683.
Verveleen, Henry, *Assistant Alderman*, Sixth Ward, 1800, '01.
Vinje, John (Brewer), *Schepen*, 1655, '56, '61, '63.
Von Glahn, John, *Councilman*, Second District, 1857.
Voorhis, Peter P. (Stone Yard), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1844. *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1854 to '57. *Supervisor*, 1858, '59.
Vredenburgh, William, *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1737 to '40.
Vredenburgh, John W., *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1770 to '73.

W.

Waddle, William, *Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1783.
Wainwright, Edwin (Woodware), *Councilman*, Twentieth District, 1854, '55.
Wakeman, Abram (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1854, '55. *Representative in Congress*, 1856, '57. *Assembly*, 1850, '51. *Postmaster*, 1861 to '65.
Waldron, Johannes, *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1831 to '36.
Waldron, William J. (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1811.
Wales, William C. (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1833. *Alderman*, 1834.
Walker, William A. (Lawyer), *Alderman*, Eighteenth Ward, 1846.
Wallace, James, Jr., *Councilman*, Fifty-first District, 1856.

Wallace, James, Sr., *Councilman*, Fifty-first District, 1857.
Walsh, James, *Alderman*, Seventeenth Ward, 1846.
Walsh, William, *Alderman*, Second District, 1862, '63.
Walter, John (Merchant), *Alderman*, East Ward, 1735 to '39. *Colonial Assembly*, 1737 to '39.
Walters, Robert (Merchant), *Alderman*, South Ward, 1688, '89. *Mayor*, 1720 to '24. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Bellomont, Hunter, and Burnet.
Wandell, John C., *Councilman*, Fifteenth District, 1855.
Ward, Jasper (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1807, '08. *State Prison Inspector*, 1809, '11.
Ward, Richard B. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1835. *Alderman*, 1836.
Ward, Daniel (Coffee Roaster), *Assistant Alderman*, Tenth Ward, 1840 to '43.
Ward, Uzal P. (Baker), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1844.
Ward, Sylvester L. H. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1850, '51. *Alderman*, 1852, '53.
Ward, Eugene, *Alderman*, Seventh District, 1867 to '70.
Warner, George J. (Watchmaker), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1804.
Warner, Effingham, *Assistant Alderman*, Fifteenth Ward, 1833.
Warner, George W., *Councilman*, Fourteenth District, 1856, '57.
Waterbury, Nehemiah, *Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1836 to '39.
Waterman, William D. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1841, '42. *Alderman*, 1843.
Watkins, Joseph (Lumber Merchant), *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1809. *State Prison Inspector*, 1810.
Wattrous, Charles C., *Councilman*, Forty-fifth District, 1856.
Watts, Clement, *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1866.
Watts, John, Jr., *Recorder*, 1774. *Assembly*, 1788 to '93.
Waugh, James L., *Councilman*, Eighth District, 1856, '57.
Webb, John, *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1822. *Alderman*, 1824. *State Prison Inspeetor*, 1817.
Webb, Charles, *Assistant Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1846, '48. *Alderman*, 1849.
Webb, John B. (Boatbuilder), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1848, '50, '51.
Webb, James (Mason), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1851. *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1858.
Webber, Wolfort (Innkeeper), *Assistant Alderman*, 1685. *Assistant Alderman*, Out Ward, 1688, '89, 1706, '07.
Webber, John (Lawyer), *Councilman*, Fifty-fourth District, 1855. *Councilman*, 1867, '68.
Webster, Samuel T., *Councilman*, Fifth District, 1862 to '65.
Welch, Edward, *Councilman*, Third District, 1868. *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth District, 1869. *Alderman*, June, 1870 to '72.
Welling, William (Inspector), *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1810.
Wells, James N. (Carpenter), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1828. *Alderman*, 1829, '30.
Wells, Helmus M. (Lumber Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1852, '53.
Wendell, Abraham (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1710. *Alderman*, 1711 to '16.
Wendover, John, *Assistant Alderman*, West Ward, 1692, '96, '97.
Wendover, Peter H. (Sailmaker), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1810. *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1811 to '14. *Assembly*, 1804. *Congress*, 1815 to '21. *Constitutional Convention*, 1801.
Wenham, Thomas (Merchant), *Alderman*, South Ward, 1698. *Colonial Assembly*, 1698, '99. *Colonial Council*, under Governor Cornbury.

Wessels, Wessel (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1735.
West, Jesse (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1839. *Assembly*, 1836.
West, Edward D. (Turpentine), *Alderman*, Sixteenth Ward, 1842.
Westervelt, John J., *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1818, '19.
Westervelt, Jacob, *Assistant Alderman*, Ninth Ward, 1836, '37.
Westervelt, Jacob A. (Shipbuilder), *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1840. *Mayor*, 1853, '54.
Westervelt, Harman C. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, First Ward, 1842.
Westervelt, John J. V., *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1844, '45.
Wheelan, Thomas (Liquors), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1852, '53.
Wheeler, Ira B. (Dry Goods), *Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1836. *Assembly*, 1825.
White, Thomas H. (Butcher), *Assistant Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1834.
White, Campbell P. (Merchant), *Alderman*, Third Ward, 1825, '26. *Congress*, 1829 to '37.
White, William B., *Councilman*, Sixth District, 1866. *Alderman*, 1867 to '70.
Whitefield, Ralph, *Alderman*, 1668, '69.
Whitehead, Isaac P. (Gratemaker), *Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1836, '37.
Whiting, James R. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1831. *Alderman*, 1832. *Assistant Alderman*, 1835. *District Attorney*, 1838. *Judge of Supreme Court*, 1855.
Whitlock, Charles, *Councilman*, Twenty-seventh District, 1856.
Wickoff, Henry J. (Merchant), *Alderman*, First Ward, 1821 to '25.
Wild, Horatio N. (Confectioner), *Councilman*, Seventeenth District, 1854, '55.
Will, Henry (Pewterer), *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1785. *Assembly*, 1789 to '92, '96, '97.
Willett, Thomas (Merchant), *Mayor*, 1665. *Alderman*, 1666. *Mayor*, 1667. *Colonial Council*, under Governors Nichols, Lovelace, Sloughter, Ingoldsby, and Fletcher.
Willett, Richard (Merchant), *Alderman*, Dock Ward, 1706 to '09.
Willett, Marinus, *Mayor*, 1807. *Assembly*, 1784.
Williams, Elam (Cabinetmaker), *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1822.
Williams, Abraham V. (Physician), *Assistant Alderman*, Twelfth Ward, 1836, '37. *Alderman*, 1838, '39.
Williams, Richard S. (Merchant), *Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1841. *Assembly*, 1844. *State Senate*, 1850, '51.
Williams, David T. (Coal Dealer), *Assistant Alderman*, Fourth Ward, 1842, '43. *Alderman*, 1844.
Williams, John H., *Commissioner of Excise*, 1870.
Williams, Jabez (Shipbuilder), *Alderman*, Eleventh Ward, 1844.
Williamson, Amor J. (Publisher), *Alderman*, Second Ward, 1854, '55. *Tax Commissioner*, 1856 to '60.
Willis, Samuel J. (Merchant), *Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1838, '39.
Wilmot, Charles, *Alderman*, Thirteenth District, 1858.
Wilson, Ebenezer (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1690 to '94. *Mayor*, 1707 to '10. *Sheriff*, 1698, 1702. *Colonial Assembly*, 1709, '10.
Wilson, George, *Assistant Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1811.
Wilson, Samuel (Merchant), *Alderman*, 1679, '80, '82. *Assistant Alderman*, 1684, '86.
Wilson, William, *Alderman*, First Ward, 1857.
Winder, John, *Alderman*, November 10, 1674.
Winship, Thomas (Butcher), *Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1844.
Woltman, Henry, *Alderman*, 1870 to '72. *Assembly*, 1867, 1869.
Wood, Thurston (Auctioneer), *Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1805 to '08.
Wood, William L. (Grocer), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1840.

Wood, James E. (Coal Dealer), *Assistant Alderman*, Third Ward, 1848. *Alderman*, 1849 to '52.
Wood, Fernando, *Mayor*, 1855 to '58, '60, '61. *Congress*, 1841 to '43, '64, '65.
Wood, William, *Commissioner of Docks*, 1870.
Woodhull, Caleb S. (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1836 to '39. *Alderman*, 1839 to '43. *Mayor*, 1849, '50.
Woodruff, Thomas T., *Assistant Alderman*, Eighth Ward, 1823, '26. *Alderman*, Fourteenth Ward, 1827 to '32.
Woodward, Thomas (Merchant), *Assistant Alderman*, Seventh Ward, 1852, '53. *Alderman*, 1854.
Wool, Jeremiah (Currier), *Assistant Alderman*, North Ward, 1783. *Alderman*, South Ward, 1784 to '91.
Wrandle, Thomas, *Assistant Alderman*, South Ward, 1760 to '64.
Wright, William H. (Shipsmith), *Assistant Alderman*, Thirteenth Ward, 1852.
Wyckoff, Jacob (Lawyer), *Assistant Alderman*, Second Ward, 1827.
Wylley, John, *Alderman*, North Ward, 1787 to '91. *Assembly*, 1792.

Y.

Young, John (Ironmonger), *Assistant Alderman*, East Ward, 1786.
Young, William (Physician), *Councilman*, Fourth District, 1854.

Z.

Zabriskie, George, *Alderman*, Fifth Ward, 1822, '23. *Assembly*, 1825, '37 to '40.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The following gentlemen have been District Attorneys since the year 1801, when the Legislature created the office—at first, for the whole circuit formed by New York, Suffolk, Kings, Westchester, and Richmond counties. After the Constitution of 1822, New York, with other counties, had its separate District Attorney.

Richard Riker.....1801—1810.
Cadwallader D. Colden,.....1810—1811.
Richard Riker.....1811—1814.
Samuel S. Lester.....1814—1815.
John Rodman.....1815—1817.
Pierre C. Van Wyck.....1817—1819.
Hugh Maxwell.....1819—1822.

After the new Constitution of 1822—

Hugh Maxwell.....until 1829.
Ogden Hoffman..... " 1835.
Thomas Phœnix ..... " 1838.
James R. Whiting..... " 1844.
Matthew C. Paterson..... " 1846.
John McKeon..... " 1850.
N. Bowditch Blunt..... " 1854.
Lorenzo B. Shepard..... " 1855.
A. Oakey Hall..... " 1858.
Peter B. Sweeny.....Nov., 1858.
Joseph Blunt.....from November, 1858, to January, 1859.
Nelson J. Waterbury.....until 1862.
A. Oakey Hall..... " 1869.
Samuel B. Garvin.....from January 1, 1869, '70.

SHERIFFS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(PREPARED FROM THE RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.)

Jan Lampo, from 1626 to '32.
Conrad Notelman, from 1632 to '33.
Lubbertus Van Dincklagen, from 1633 to '36.
Ulric Lupold, from 1636 to '39.
Cornelius Van der Huygens, from 1639 to '45.
Hendrick Van Dyck, from 1645 to '52.
Cornelius Van Tienhoven, from 1652 to '56.
Nicassius De Sille, from 1656 to '60.
Pieter Tonneman, from 1660 to '65.*
Allard Anthony, from 1665 to '67.
John Manning, from 1667 to '72.
Allard Anthony, from 1672 to '73.
Anthony Demilt, from 1673 to '74.
William Knyff, from August, 1674, to November, '74.

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* The first Sheriff exclusively for the city.

Thomas Gibbs, from November, 1674, to October, '75.
John Sharp, from 1675 to '76.
Thomas Ashton, from 1676 to April, '79.*
John Archer, from 1679 to '80.
John Collier, from 1680 to '83.
John Tudor, from 1683 to '85.
John Knight, from 1685 to '87.
Robert Hammond, from 1687 to '89.
Johannes Jansen, from 1689 to '91.
Abraham Brasher, from January, 1691, to March, '91.
Thomas Lyndali, from March, 1691, to October, '91.
Thomas Codrington, from October, 1691, to '92.
Stanley Handcock, from 1692 to '98.
Ebenezer Wilson, from September, 1698, to '99.†
Charles Oliver, from 1699 to 1700.
Peter De Milt, from 1700 to '01.
Isaac Dereymer, from 1701 to June, '02.
Ebenezer Wilson, from June, 1702, to October, '08.
William Anderson, from 1708 to July, '10.‡
Francis Harrison, from July, 1710, to '17.
Thomas Farmar, from 1717 to '23.
William Dugdale, from February, 1723, to '28.
Henry Beekman, from 1728 to '31.
John Symes, from 1734 to '35.
William Crosby, from 1735 to '40.
William Jameson, from 1740 to '45.
John Ayscough, from 1746 to '53.
John Roberts, from 1753 to '55.

The City of New York having been in possession of the British, and under martial law, during the years from 1776 to 1783, no Sheriffs were appointed.

Marinus Willett, from February, 1784, to '87.
Robert Boyd, from 1787 to '91.
Marinus Willett, from 1791 to '95.
John Jacob Lansing, from 1790 to '99.
James Morris, from 1799 to 1801.
John Stagg, from 1801 to '03.
Joseph Constant, from 1803 to '07.
William Cutting, from 1807 to '08.
Benjamin Ferris, from 1808 to '10.
Edward Dunscomb, from 1810 to '11.
Benjamin Ferris, from 1811 to '13.
Thomas R. Mercein, from 6th to 16th March, 1813.
Simon Fleet, from 1813 to '15.
Ruggles Hubbard, from 1815 to '18.
James L. Bell, from 1818 to '21.
Mordecai M. Noah, from 1821 to '22.
Peter H. Wendover, from 1822 to '26.
Oliver M. Lownds, from 1826 to '29.

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* Resigned in April, 1679.
† Suspended. Mr. Clark, Coroner, acted as Sheriff during the vacancy.
‡ Dismissed, July, 1710.

James Shaw, from January, 1829, to '32.
Jacob Westervelt, from 1832 to '35.
John Hillyer, from January, 1835, to '38.
Jacob Acker, from January, 1838, to '41.
Monmouth B. Hart, from January, 1841, to '44.
William Jones, from January, 1844, to '47.
John J. V. Westervelt, from January, 1847, to '50.
Thomas Carnley, from January, 1850, to '53.
John Orser, from January, 1853, to '56.
James C. Willett, from January, 1856, to '59.
John Kelly, from January, 1859, to '62.
James Lynch, from January, 1862, to '65.
John Kelly, from January, 1865, to '68.
James O'Brien, from January, 1869, to '71.

COUNSELS TO THE CORPORATION.

D. S. Jones, from 1813 to '16.
Ogden Edwards, from 1816 to '23.
Michael Ulshoeffer, from 1823 to '29.
Robert Emmett, from 1829 to '37.
George F. Tallman, from 1837 to '39.
Peter A. Cowdrey, from 1839 to '42, and '43 to '44.
David Graham, Jr., appointed May 31, 1842, to May 9, '43.
John Leveridge, from 1844 to '45.
James T. Brady, from 1845 to '47.
Willis Hall, from May 12, 1847, to '49.
Henry E. Davies, appointed May 13, 1849; elected fall of 1849, for three years, to 1852.
Robert J. Dillon, from January 1, 1853, to January 1, '56.
Lorenzo B. Shepard, from January 1, 1856, to September, 56.
Richard Busteed, appointed September, 1856, until January 1, '57; elected fall of '56 to serve for three years, until '60.
Greene C. Bronson, from January 1, 1860, to January 1, '63.
John E. Develin, from January 1, 1863, to January 1, '66.
Richard O'Gorman, from January 1866, to January, 72.

CITY JUDGES.

Welcome R. Beebe, from January 1, 1851, to January 1, '55.
Sidney H. Stuart, from January 1, 1855, to January 1, '56.
Elisha S. Capron, from January 1, 1856, to January 1, '57.
Abram D. Russell, from January 1, 1857, to January 1, '61.
John H. McCunn, from Jamuary 1, 1861, to January 1 '64.
Abram D. Russell, from January 1, 1864, to January 1, '65.
Abram D. Russell, from January 1, 1865, to January 1, '69.
Gunning S. Bedford, from January 1, 1869, '70.

RECORDERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

James Graham, from 1683 to '88.
Vacant in 1689 to '90.
William Pinorn, from 1691 to '93.
James Graham, from 1693 to 1701.
Abram Gouverneur, from 1701 to '03.
Samson Shelton Boughton, from 1703 to '05.
John Tudor, from 1705 to '09.
May Bickley, from 1709 to '12.
David Jamieson, from 1712 to '25.
Francis Harrison, from 1725 to '35.
Daniel Horsemanden, from 1735 to '37.
Simeon Johnson, from 1737 to '69.
Thomas Jones, from 1769 to '73.
Robert R. Livington, from 1773 to '74.
John Watts, Jr., 1774.
(*No records during the Revolutionary War.*)
Richard Varick, from 1783 to '88.
Samuel Jones, from 1789 to '96.
James Kent, from 1796 to '98.
Richard Harrison, from 1798 to 1800.
John P. Provost, from 1800 to '04.
Marturin Livingston, from 1804 to '06.
Pierre C. Van Wyck, from 1806 to '07.
Marturin Livingston, from 1807 to '08.
Pierre C. Van Wyck, from 1808 to '10.
Josiah Ogden Hoffman, from 1810 to '11.
Pierre C. Van Wyck, from 1811 to '13.
Josiah Ogden Hoffman, from 1813 to '15
Richard Riker, from 1815 to '19.
Peter A. Jay, from 1819 to '20.
Richard Riker, from 1821 to '23.
Samuel Jones, from 1823 to '24.
Richard Riker, from 1824 to '38.
Robert H. Morris, from 1838 to '41.
Frederick A. Tallmadge, from 1841 to '46.
John B. Scott, from 1846 to '49.
Frederick A. Tallmadge, from 1849 to '52.
Francis R. Tillou, from 1852 to '55.
James M. Smith, Jr., from 1855 to '58.
George G. Barnard, from 1858 to '61.
John T. Hoffman, from 1861 to '66.
John K. Hackett, from 1866 to '70.

Richard Riker Esq.

Recorder 1815-1819, 1821-23, 1824-38.

DISBURSING AND ACCOUNTING OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF ITS GOVERNMENT, IN 1653, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

1653, 1654—*The Burgomasters*.....Arent Van Hatten and Martin Crigier.
1655, 1656—*The Burgomasters*.....Alard Anthony and Oloff Stevensen Van Cortland.
1657—*The Retiring Burgomaster*....Oloff Stevensen Van Cortland.
1658— " " ....Alard Anthony.
1659— " " ....Paulus Leendersen Vandiergrist.
1660— " " ....Oloff Stevensen Van Cortland.
1661— " " ....Martin Crigier.
1662— " " ....Paulus Leendersen Vandiergrist.
1663— " " ....Cornelius Steenwyck.
1664— " " ....Oloff Stevensen Van Cortland.
1665— " " ....Paulus Leendersen Vandiergrist.
1665 to 1668—*The Clerk, on the order of the Mayor*.....Thomas Willit.
1668 to 1671— " " .....Cornelis Steenwyck.
1671— " " .....Thomas Delavall.
1671— " " .....Matthias Nicoll.
1672— " " .....John Lawrence.
1674—*The Old Burgomaster*.....Johannes Van Bugh.
1676 to 1679—*The Treasurer of the City*.....Pieter Stoutenburg.
1679 to 1686— " " .....Willem Bogardus.
1686 to 1691— " " .....Pieter Delancey.
1691 to 1696— " " .....Ebenezer Wilson.
1696 to 1699— " " .....David Provoost.
1699— " " .....Isaac De Reimer.
1700 to 1702— " " .....Evart Byvanck.
1702— " " .....Johannes Jansen.
1703 to 1706— " " .....William Anderson.
1706 to 1711— " " .....Robert Lurting.
1711 to 1718— " " .....Samuel Bayard.
1718 to 1749— " " .....Cornelius De Peyster.
1749 to 1772— " " .....Isaac De Peyster.
1772 to 1776— " " .....John Harris Cruger.
1784 to 1801— " " .....Daniel Phœnix.
1801 to 1809—*The Chamberlain of the City of New York*.....Daniel Phœnix.
1809 to 1816— " " .....Whitehead Fish.
1816 to 1832— " " .....John Fleming.
1832 to 1846— " " .....Cornelius W. Lawrence.
1846 to 1849— " " .....Joseph Lawrence.
1849 to 1853— " " .....Shepard Knapp.
1853 to 1856— " " .....Francis W. Edmonds.
1856 to 1857— " " .....Robert Kelly.
1857 to 1860— " " .....Andrew V. Stout.
1860— " " .....Nathan C. Platt.
Dec. 2, 1860— " " .....Daniel Devlin.
1867 to 1870 (June) " " .....Peter B. Sweeny.
1870—June to January— " " .....John J. Bradley.

COMPTROLLERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Selah Strong, from 1801 to '05.
Benjamin Romaine, from 1805 (Jan.) to 1806 (Dec.)
Isaac Stoutenburg, from 1806 (Dec.) to 1807 (Jan.)
Jacob Morton, 1807.
Garret N. Bleecker, from 1808 to '13.
Thomas R. Mercein, from 1813 to '16.
Garret N. Bleecker, from 1816 to '31.
Talman J. Waters, from 1831 to '36.
Douw D. Williamson, from 1836 to '39.
Alfred A. Smith, from 1839 to '42.
Douw D. Williamson, 1842.
Alfred A. Smith, 1843 and '44.
Douw D. Williamson, 1844 and '45.
John Ewen, from 1845 to '48.
Talman J. Waters, 1848 and '49.
John L. Lawrence, 1849.
Joseph R. Taylor, from 1850 to '53.
Azariah C. Flagg, from 1853 to '59.
Robert T. Haws, from 1859 to '63.
Matthew T. Brennan, from 1863 to '67.
Richard B. Connolly, from 1868 to '72.

GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

COLONIAL.

Adrian Joris		1623
Cornelius Jacobzen May		1624
William Verhulst		1625
Peter Minuit	May	4, 1626
Wouter Van Twiller	April,	1633
William Kieft	March	28, 1638
Petrus Stuyvesant	May	11, 1647
Richard Nicolls	September	8, 1664
Francis Lovelace	August	17, 1668
Cornelis Evertse, Jr., and a council of war	Aug. (N. S.)	12, 1673
Anthony Colve	September	19, 1673
Edmund Andros	Nov. (N. S.)	10, 1674
Anthony Brockholles, Commander-in-Chief	November	16, 1677
Sir Edmund Andros, Knt	August	7, 1678
Anthony Brockholles, Commander-in-Chief	Jan. (N. S.)	13, 1681
Thomas Dongan	August	27, 1683
Sir Edmund Andros	August	11, 1688
Francis Nicholson, Lieutenant-Governor	October	9, 1688
Jacob Leisler	June	3, 1689
Henry Sloughter	March	19, 1691
Richard Ingoldsby, Commander-in-Chief	July	26, 1692
Benjamin Fletcher	August	30, 1692
Earl of Bellomont	April	13, 1698

John Nanfan, Lieutenant-Governor	May	17, 1699
Earl of Bellomont	July	24, 1700
Eldest Councillor present, President of the Council	March	5, 1701
John Nanfan, Lieutenant-Governor	May	19, 1701
Lord Cornbury	May	3, 1702
Lord Lovelace	December	18, 1708
Peter Schuyler, President	May	6, 1709
Richard Ingoldsby, Lieutenant-Governor	May	9, 1709
Peter Schuyler, President	May	25, 1709
Richard Ingoldsby, Lieutenant-Governor	June	1, 1809
Gerardus Beekman, President	April	10, 1710
Robert Hunter	June	14, 1710
Peter Schuyler, President	July	21, 1719
William Burnet	September	17, 1720
John Montgomerie	April	15, 1728
Rip Van Dam, President	July	1, 1731
William Cosby	August	1, 1732
George Clarke, President	March	10, 1736
George Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor	October	30, 1736
George Clinton	September	2, 1743
Sir Danvers Osborne, Bart	October	10, 1753
James Delancey, Lieutenant-Governor	October	12, 1753
Sir Charles Hardy, Knt	September	3, 1755
James Delancey, Lieutenant-Governor	June	3, 1757
Cadwallader Colden, President	August	4, 1760
Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor	August	8, 1761
Robert Monckton	October	26, 1761
Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor	November	18, 1762
Robert Monckton	June	14, 1762
Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor	June	28, 1763
Sir Henry Moore, Bart	November	13, 1765
Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor	September	12, 1769
Earl of Dunmore	October	19, 1770
William Tryon	July	9, 1771
Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor	April	7, 1774
William Tryon	June	28, 1775
James Robertson*	March	23, 1780
Andrew Elliot, Lieutenant-Governor*	April	17, 1783

PRESIDENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, ETC.

Peter Van Brugh Livingston	May	23, 1775
Nathaniel Woodhull, President *pro tem*	August	28, 1775
Abraham Yates, Jr., President *pro tem*	November	2, 1775
Nathaniel Woodhull	December	6, 1775
John Haring, President *pro tem*	December	16, 1775
Abram Yates, Jr., President *pro tem*	August	10, 1776
Abram Yates, Jr.	August	28, 1776
Peter R. Livingston	September	26, 1776
Abraham Ten Broeck	March	6, 1777
Leonard Gansevoort, President *pro tem*	April	18, 1777
Pierre Van Cortlandt, President of the Council of Safety	May	14, 1777

* Military Governors during the Revolutionary War, not recognized by the State of New York.

STATE.

George Clinton*.....July 30, 1787
John Jay.....July 1, 1795
George Clinton.....1801
Morgan Lewis.....1804
Daniel D. Tompkins.....1807
John Taylor, Lieutenant-Governor, acting Governor.....March, 1817
De Witt Clinton.....July 1, 1817
Joseph C. Yates†.....January 1, 1823
De Witt Clinton.....1828
Nathaniel Pitcher, Lieutenant-Governor, acting Governor.....February 11, 1828
Martin Van Buren.....1829
Enos T. Throop, Lieutenant-Governor, acting Governor.....March, 12, 1829
Enos T. Throop.....1831
William L. Marcy.....1833
William H. Seward.....1839
William C. Bouck.....1843
Silas Wright.....1845
John Young.....1847
Hamilton Fish.....1849
Washington Hunt.....1851
Horatio Seymour.....1853
Myron H. Clark.....1855
John A. King.....1857
Edwin D. Morgan.....1859
Horatio Seymour.....1863
Reuben E. Fenton.....1865
John T. Hoffman.....1869

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Pierre Van Cortlandt.....1777
Stephen Van Rensselaer.....1795
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.....1801
John Broome.....1804
John Taylor, President *pro tem.* of Senate.....January 29, 1811
De Witt Clinton.....April, 1811
John Taylor.....1813
Erastus Root.....1823
James Tallmadge.....1825
Nathaniel Pitcher.....1827
Peter R. Livingston, President *pro tem.* of Senate.....1828
Enos T. Throop.....1829
William M. Oliver, President *pro tem.* of Senate.....1830
Edward P. Livingston.....1831
John Tracy.....1833
Luther Bradish.....1839

* The Constitution of 1777 did not specify the time when the Governor should enter on the duties of the office. Governor Clinton was declared elected July 9th, and qualified on the above day. On the 13th February, 1787, an act was passed for regulating elections, which provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor should enter on the duties of their respective offices on the first of July after election.

† The Constitution of 1821 provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall, on and after the year 1823, enter on the duties of their respective offices on the first day of January.

Daniel S. Dickinson.....1843
Addison Gardiner.....1845
Addison Gardiner.....to June, 1847
Hamilton Fish.....1848
George W. Patterson.....1849
Sanford E. Church.....1851
Sanford E. Church.....1853
Henry J. Raymond.....1855
Henry R. Selden.....1857
Robert Campbell.....1859
David R. Floyd Jones.....1863
Thomas G. Alvord.....1865
Stewart L. Woodford.....1867
Allan C. Beach.....1869

NAMES OF SPEAKERS

OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, FROM 1776 TO 1868.

SESSIONS.	NAMES.	WHEN ELECTED.
1	Walter Livingston	September 10, 1777
2	Walter Livingston	October 13, 1778
3	Evert Bancker	August 18, 1779
4	Evert Bancker	September 7, 1780
5	Evert Bancker	October 24, 1781
6	Evert Bancker	July 11, 1782
7	John Hathon	January 21, 1783
8	John Hathon	October 15, 1784
9	John Lansing, Jr.	January 13, 1786
10	Richard Varick	" 12, 1787
11	Richard Varick	" 9, 1788
12	John Lansing, Jr.	December 11, 1788
13	Gulian Ver Planck	July 6, 1791
14	John Watts	January 5, 1791
15	John Watts	" 4, 1792
16	John Watts	November 6, 1792
17	James Watson	January 7, 1794
18	William North	" 6, 1795
19	William North	" 6, 1796
20	Gulian Ver Planck	November 1, 1796
21	Dirck Ten Broeck	January 2, 1798
22	Dirck Ten Broeck	August 9, 1798
23	Dirck Ten Broeck	January 28, 1800
24	Samuel Osgood	November 4, 1800
25	Thomas Storm	January 26, 1802
26	Thomas Storm	" 25, 1803
27	Alexander Sheldon	" 31, 1804
28	Alexander Sheldon	November 6, 1804
29	Alexander Sheldon	January 28, 1806
30	Andrew McCord	" 29, 1807

SESSIONS.	NAMES.	WHEN ELECTED.
31	Alexander Sheldon	January 26, 1808
32	James W. Wilkin	November 1, 1808
33	William North	January 30, 1810
34	Nathan Sandford	" 29, 1811
35	Alexander Sheldon	" 28, 1812
36	Jacob Rutzen Van Rensselaer	November 3, 1812
37	James Emott	January 25, 1814
38	Samuel Young	September 26, 1814
39	Daniel Cruger	January 13, 1816
40	David Woods	November 5, 1816
41	David Woods	January 27, 1818
42	William A. Duer	" 5, 1819
43	John C. Spencer	" 4, 1820
44	Peter Sharpe	November 7, 1820
45	Samuel B. Romaine	January 1, 1822
46	Peter R. Livingston	" 27, 1823
47	Richard Goodell	" 6, 1824
48	Clarkson Crolius	" 4, 1825
49	Samuel Young	" 3, 1826
50	Erastus Root	" 2, 1827
51	Erastus Root	" 1, 1828
52	Peter Robinson	" 5, 1829
53	Erastus Root	" 5, 1830
54	George R. Davis	" 4, 1831
55	Charles L. Livingston	" 3, 1832
56	Charles L. Livingston	" 1, 1833
57	Wiiliam Baker	" 7, 1834
58	Charles Humphrey	" 5, 1835
59	Charles Humphrey	" 5, 1836
60	Edward Livingston	" 3, 1837
61	Luther Bradish	" 2, 1838
62	George W. Patterson	" 1, 1839
63	George W. Patterson	" 7, 1840
64	Peter B. Porter, Jr.	" 5, 1841
65	Levi S. Chatfield	" 4, 1842
66	George R. Davis	" 2, 1843
67	Elisha Litchfield	" 2, 1844
68	Horatio Seymour	" 7, 1845
69	William Crane	" 6, 1846
70	William C. Hasbrouck	" 6, 1847
71	Amos K. Hadley	" 4, 1848
72	Amos K. Hadley	" 2, 1849
73	Noble S. Elderkin	" 1, 1850
74	Henry J. Raymond	" 7, 1851
75	Joseph B. Varnum, Jr. (extra session)	June, 1851
76	Jonas C. Heartt	January, 1852
77	William H. Ludlow	" 1853
78	Robert H. Pruyn	" 1854
79	De Witt C. Littlejohn	" 1855
80	Orville Robinson	" 1856
81	De Witt C. Littlejohn	" 1857
82	Thomas G. Alvord	" 1858

SESSIONS.	NAMES.	WHEN ELECTED.	
83	De Witt C. Littlejohn	January,	1859
84	De Witt C. Littlejohn	"	1860
85	De Witt C. Littlejohn	"	1861
86	Henry J. Raymond	"	1862
87	Theophilus C. Calicot	"	1863
88	Thomas G. Alvord	"	1864
89	George G. Hoskins	"	1865
90	Lyman Tremain	"	1866
91	Edmund L. Pitts	"	6, 1867
92	William Hitchman	"	7, 1868
93	Trueman G. Younglove	"	1869
94	William Hitchman	"	1870

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION UNDER THE CONSTITUTION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Frederick Muhlenbergh, Pennsylvania	1789 to 1791
John Trumbull, Connecticut	1791 to 1793
Frederick Muhlenbergh, Pennsylvania	1793 to 1797
Jonathan Dayton, New Jersey	1797 to 1798
Theodore Sedgwick, Massachusetts	1798 to 1801
Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina	1801 to 1807
Joseph B. Varnum, Massachusetts	1807 to 1811
Henry Clay, Kentucky	1811 to 1814
Langdon Cheeves, South Carolina	1814 to 1815
Henry Clay, Kentucky	1815 to 1820
John W. Taylor, New York	1820 to 1821
Philip R. Barbour, Virginia	1821 to 1823
Henry Clay, Kentucky	1823 to 1825
John W. Taylor, New York	1825 to 1827
Andrew Stephenson, Virginia	1827 to 1835
John Bell, Tennessee	1835 to 1837
James K. Polk, Tennessee	1837 to 1839
Robert M. T. Hunter, Virginia	1839 to 1841
John White, Kentucky	1841 to 1843
John W. Jones, Virginia	1843 to 1845
John W. Davis, Indiana	1845 to 1847
Robert C. Winthrop, Massachusetts	1847 to 1849
Howell Cobb, Georgia	1849 to 1851
Lynn Boyd, Kentucky	1851 to 1853
Lynn Boyd, Kentucky	1853 to 1855
Lynn Boyd, Kentucky	1855 to 1856
Nathaniel P. Banks, Massachusetts	1856 to 1858
James L. Orr, South Carolina	1858 to 1859
William Pennington, New Jersey	1860 to 1861
Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania (extra session)	July 4, 1861
Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania	1861 to 1863
Schuyler Colfax, Indiana	1864 to 1869
James G. Blaine, Maine	1869 to 1871

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

1665–1869

Thomas Willet.....1665, 1667
Thomas De Lavall.....1666, 1671, 1678
Cornelis Steenwyck.....1668–70, 1682–83
Matthias Nicoll.....1672
John Lawrence.....1673, 1691
William Dewall.....1695
Nicholas De Meyer.....1676
Stephanus Van Cortland.....1677, 1686–87
Francis Rombouts.....1679
William Dyer.....1680–81
Gabrielle Minvielle.....1684
Nicholas Bayard.....1685
Peter Delanoy.....1689–90
Abraham Depeyster.....1692–95
William Merritt.....1695–98
Johannes De Peyster.....1698–99
David Provoost.....1699–1700
Isaac De Riemer.....1700–01
Thomas Noel.....1701–02
Philip French.....1702–03
William Peartree.....1703–07
Ebenezer Wilson.....1707–10
Jacobus Van Cortlandt.....1710–11, 1719–20
Caleb Heathcote.....1711–14
John Johnson.....1714–19
Robert Walters.....1720–25
Johannes Jansen.....1725–26
Robert Lurting.....1726–35
Paul Richards.....1735–39
John Cruger.....1739–44
Stephen Bayard.....1744–47
Edward Holland.....1747–57
John Cruger.....1757–66
Whitehead Hicks.....1766–76
David Matthews.....1776–83
James Duane.....1784–89
Richard Varick.....1789–1801
Edward Livingston.....1801–03
De Witt Clinton.....1803–07, 1808–10, 1811–15
Marinus Willett.....1807–08
Jacob Radcliff.....1810–11, 1815–18
John Ferguson.....March to June, 1815
Cadwallader D. Colden.....1818–21
Stephen Allen.....1821–23
William Paulding.....1823–25, 1826–29
Philip Hone.....1825, 1826
Walter Bowne.....1829–33
Gideon Lee.....1833–34

*Cornelius W. Lawrence.....1834–37
Aaron Clark.....1837–39
Isaac L. Varian.....1839–41
Robert H. Morris.....1841–44
James Harper.....1844–45
William T. Havemeyer.....1845–46, 1848–49
Andrew H. Mickle.....1846–47
William V. Brady.....1847–48
Caleb S. Woodhull.....1849–50
Ambrose C. Kingsland.....1851–52
Jacob A. Westervelt.....1853–54
Fernando Wood.....1855–58, 1860–61
Daniel N. Tiemann.....1858–59
George Opdyke.....1862–63
C. Godfrey Gunther.....1864–65
John T. Hoffman.....1866–68
†Thomas Coman.....1868
A. Oakey Hall.....1869–70

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FROM THE ORGANIZATION UNDER THE AMENDED CHARTER OF 1830.

Samuel Stevens.....1831–32
Henry Meigs.....1832–33
John Y. Cebra.....1833–34
James Monroe.....1834–35
Isaac L. Varian.....1835–36
Isaac L. Varian (from July 1 to December 28).....1836
Egbert Benson (from December 28, 1836, to May 9, 1838).....1837–38
Egbert Benson.....1838–39
A. V. Williams.....1839–40
Elijah F. Purdy.....1840–41
Elijah F. Purdy.....1841–42
Caleb S. Woodhull.....1842–43
Elijah F. Purdy.....1843–44
Richard L. Schieffelin.....1844–45
Oliver Charlick.....1845–46
David S. Jackson.....1846–47
Morris Franklin.....1047–48
Morris Franklin.....1848–49
James Kelly (from May 8, 1849 to January 7).....1850
Morgan Morgans.....1850–51
Richard T. Compton.....1852–53

* The first Mayor elected by the people of this city.

† Mayor Hoffman having been elected Governor of the State, resigned his office as Mayor of this city (resignation dating November 30, 1868); and, as provided in section 17 of the charter of 1817, the President of the Board of Aldermen became Acting Mayor, and performed the duties of the office until the inauguration of Mayor Hall, on the first Monday in January, 1869.

UNDER AMENDED CHARTER OF 1853.

Nathan C. Ely....1854
Isaac O. Barker....1855
Isaac O. Barker....1856
John Clancy....1857

UNDER CHARTER OF 1857.

John Clancy....1858
Thomas McSpedon....1859
William J. Peck....1860
Henry W. Genet....1861
John T. Henry....1864
William Walsh....1863
John T. Henry....1864
Morgan Jones....1865
John Brice....1866
Joseph Shannon....1867
Thomas Coman....1868

UNDER AMENDED CHARTER OF 1868.

Thomas Coman....1868–69

UNDER NEW CHARTER OF 1870.

Thomas Coman....1870

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF ASSISTANTS,

FROM THE ORGANIZATION UNDER THE AMENDED CHARTER OF 1830.

James B. Murray....1831–32
William Van Wyck....1832–33
William Van Wyck....1833–34
George W. Bruen....1834–35
James R. Whiting....1835–36
Edward Curtis....1836–37
Caleb S. Woodhull....1837–38
Caleb S. Woodhull....1838–39
Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr....1839–40
Frederick R. Lee....1840–41
Thomas R. Lee....1841–42
William Adams....1842–43
Charles P. Brown....1843–44
William Everdell....1844–45
Nathaniel Pierce....1845–46
Neil Gray....1846–47
Linus W. Stevens....1847–48
Wilson Small....1848–49
Edwin D. Morgan (from May 8, 1849, to January 7)....1850
Oscar W. Sturtevant....1850
Alonzo A. Alvord....1851
Jonathan Trotter....1852
Jonathan Trotter....1853

UNDER AMENDED CHARTER OF 1853.

Edwin J. Brown, President of the Board of Councilmen.....1858
Daniel D. Conover, " " " 1855
Benjamin F. Pinckney, " " " 1856
Jonas N. Phillips, " " " 1857

UNDER CHARTER OF 1857.

Charles H. Haswell, President of the Board of Councilmen.....1858
Charles G. Cornell, " " " 1859
Morgan Jones, " " " 1860
Morgan Jones, " " " 1861
Charles C. Pinckney, " " " 1862
Morgan Jones, " " " 1863
James Hayes, " " " 1864
James Hayes, " " " 1865
J. Wilson Green, " " " 1866
James G. Brinkman, " " " 1867
John Stacom, " " " 1868
James A. Monaghan " " " 1868

UNDER AMENDMENT TO CHARTER OF 1868.

James A. Monaghan, President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.....1869
John Riley, January to June.....1870

UNDER THE NEW CHARTER OF 1870.

John Galvin, June to January.....1870

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,

UNDER ACT OF 1857.

Elijah F. Purdy.....1858
Elijah F. Purdy.....1859
William R. Stewart.....1860
William R. Stewart.....1861
Elijah F. Purdy.....1862
Thomas Little.....1863
William M. Tweed.....1864
William M. Tweed.....1865
Henry Smith.....1866
Henry Smith.....1867
Walter Roche.....1868
Walter Roche.....1869-70

CLERKS OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS.

The following gentlemen have been Clerks of the Court since 1808, when the General Sessions became a court of entirely criminal jurisdiction:

John W. Wyman	until 1811.
Robert Macomb	" 1813.
Edward W. Laight	" 1815.
Robert Macomb	" 1815.
John W. Wyman	" 1821.
Richard Hatfield	" 1833.
Henry Meigs	" 1841.
Henry Vandervoort	" present time.

Mr. Vandervoort was a Deputy Clerk in 1830, and has, therefore, as deputy and principal, been forty years in office.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—1870.

Averill, James K.
Albert, Charles
Adams, Thatcher M.
Astoin, Celestin
Allen, William
Amend, Bernard
Allen, Horatio P.
Armitage, Enoch
Antz, Francis B.
Angele, Christian
Appleton, Nathaniel
Ashforth, George
Arthur, Charles S.
Armstrong, Henry J.
Allen, David W.
Andrews, George P.
Arthur, C. A.
Allison, Thomas
Alexander, David W.
Adee, David G.
Annan, William L.
Arnold, John H. V.
Arnoux, Gabriel A.
Andrus, M. B.
Apzar, William
Adams, R. A.
Anderson, A. C.
Adriance, John
Anderson, T. P.
Ammond, George K.

Ahern, John
Anderson, James
Anderson, Frederick G.
Abell, Richard P. H.
Anderson, Robert
Adams, Emmor K.
Ackerson, George T.
Austin, John
Adams, Charles D.
Andrews, Edward H.
Averill, Horatio F.
Anthon, William Henry
Aymar, James H.
Ash, Henry
Anderson, Frederick R.
Anderson, Charles W.
Angel, Frank W.
Abbott, Albert A.
Andrews, Horace
Arosemena, D. T.
Ascher, Julius
Amermon, Richard S.
Alvord, Alwyn A.
Ackert, Alfred T.
Allen, William H.
Aitken, Jeremiah B.
Andrews, James B.
Anderson, Stephen M.
Allen, William P.
Aarons, Aaron

Armstrong, Felix
Anderson, Robert P.
Aubery, Albert C.
Angevine, John J.
Angier, Frank H.
Alexander, Charles B.
Brown, Augustus C.
Blunt, George William
Bonton, John
Barney, William
Bonin, Elie
Bunnell, L. B.
Brown, John
Barker, William H.
Breck, Charles J.
Baldwin, A. De Witt
Bollet, G.
Binney, William J.
Bookstaver, H. W.
Bronson, Willett
Bryan, James
Barrian, James L.
Bennett, M. J.
Bruorton, William
Banks, Henry C.
Bogert, Charles E.
Baldwin, D. W.
Brown, Samuel
Bull, Frederick
Brackett, William W.

Barnum, E. B.
Baker, Thomas G.
Brown, J. Romaine
Burt, John M.
Brown, Melvin
Bowman, F. C.
Baldwin, Truman H.
Boyd, William A.
Broadhead, H.
Bailey, Robert T.
Bushe, Eugene L.
Bellesheimer, Joseph
Beamish, Richard C.
Brady, John
Baltes, Fernando
Boectel, John C.
Bridge, Matthew H.
Bailey, Charles H.
Britt, James
Beekman, Jerard
Breed, E. P.
Brennan, A.
Baker, David F.
Bissell, John
Beneville, Emile
Barzer, Samuel F.
Baldwin, G. E.
Brewster, G. H.
Bailey, Henry M.
Brainerd, Cephas
Beekman Henry R.
Bischoff, Henry
Barker, Morris K.
Burt, John, Jr.
Bullock, James B.
Baker, Harvey
Byers, James G.
Burnier, J.
Bouck, Birdsall
Baker, John
Brackett, Charles N.
Beecher, Frederick A.
Beall, J. A.
Billings, O. P. C.
Brown, Isaac H.
Bancker, Aldert H.
Beers, James E.
Boughton, William De L.
Betts, George W.
Bartley, James H.
Baer, Morris B.
Bossong, John M.
Bush, Himan P.

Bishop, N. C.
Birdsall, D. C.
Bleecker, James
Beok, Johan G.
Betts, Frederick H.
Bell, Walton P.
Beglan, James
Brown, J. T.
Brown, Charles E.
Burke, Lawrence
Binge, Julius
Bell, Joseph
Bunce, Seymour A
Blumenstul, Alexander
Bell, Samuel P.
Boeckel, William
Benedict, Charles A.
Burt, Silas W.
Birdseye, George W.
Burt, Aloin
Benedict, G. H.
Bauer, Herman F.
Bliss, John S.
Busch, Frederick
Bartley, James H.
Blair, John J.
Bigelow, Charles C.
Brouwer, William
Bussey, William G.
Brown, Erastus F.
Broadhead, J. A.
Baldwin, George V. N.
Bisgood, Thomas
Brower, John L.
Baldwin, Harvey
Barousky, Thomas H.
Bissinger, Jacob
Burnham, William W.
Benjamin, William H.
Brinckerhoff, William E.
Barker, William
Bannigan, S. H.
Brown, Isaac T.
Butcher, John
Bliss, Horace A.
Buck, Jerome
Bend, W. B.
Baker, Fisher A.
Brown, Addison
Blauvelt, H. B.
Brown, Edward F.
Breck, Joseph
Buell, A. G.

Boardman, Samuel
Bremerman, C.
Beer, Louis
Brown, Roland G.
Berrigan, John F.
Bergner, Charles F.
Badenhop, J. F.
Beard, Walter
Bennett, John W.
Bennett, I. Eastnor
(Deceased.)
Browne, W. Paul
(Resigned, July 22, 1870)
Babcock, Josiah C.
(Resigned, April 19, 1870)
Baker George
Blosion, Isador
Briggs, Elijah
Brown, E. H.
Beecher, F. B.
Byrnes, James A.
Brett, Paul W.
Brown, Thomas J.
Buel, W. F.
Bushnell, Charles J.
Burrell, William H.
Bell, Marshall
Budlong, M. M.
Buel, W. F.
Burrell, William H.
Budlong, Morris M.
Byrnes, James A.
Bushnell, Charles J.
Bell, Marshall
Beecher, Thaddeus B.
Brett, Paul W.
Brown, Thomas J.
Berrian, James L.
Burke, Lawrence
Bennett, Morris J.
Brackett, William W.
Bogert, Charles E.
Binge, Julius
Byrnes, James A.
Blumenstiel, Alexander
Bruorton, William
Bunce, Seymour A.
Boyd, William A.
Brown, J. Romaine
Banks, Henry C.
Barker, William H.
Bailey, Robert T.
Blunt, George William

Bollet, Gottlob
Bowman Francis C.
Baker, Thomas G.
Breck, Charles J.
Busch, Frederick
Brodhead, H.
Bronson, Willett
Barney, William
Barnum, Edmund B.
Bell, William J.
Boese, Thomas
Barnett, Samuel
Byrnes, Patrick
Benedict, Charles H.
Bensel James B.
Breman, Louis T.
Bremsen, Theodore V.
Barnum, David B.
Butler, James
Bishop, William H.
(Resigned.)
Brockway, William L.
Bates, Herbert E.
Blair, Bernard C.
Brown, Benjamin K.
Brown, Edward
Burnett, John R.
Bruen, Charles T.
Burke, Thomas
Barrows, Eugene G.
Brundage, Minthorne T.
Bates, Andrew T.
Crittenden, James L.
Carpenter, Leonard J.
Comstock, Lucius S.
Calvin James A.
Campbell, Douglas
Carey, George H.
Craft, James S.
Cheever, C. R.
Cadwalader, John L.
Coddington, Jefferson
Colles, George W.
Cooper, Allan
Campbell, James J.
Colt, Fatio
Cornell, J. W.
Chambers, J. P.
Clark, E. P.
Carpenter, W. E.
Clark, Vincent
Clark, Charles A.
Cook, Edward C.
Culver, Weeks W.
Cooper, Henry W.
Campbell, Francis J.
Chalmers, A. B.
Childs, D. B.
Coddington, William
Cumming, J. R.
Calhoun, Walter H.
Clark, Jonah N.
Cantrell, Frank J.
Costa, John M.
Cushman, Archibald F.
Collin, O. H.
Christophers, T. V. Jarvis
Chalmers, George
Clifford, Robert H.
Cohen, Levy
Conklin, Henry R,
Campbell, Samuel, jr.
Cottrill, J. P. C.
Coffin, E. jr.
Carr, William H.
Cotter, B.
Cairns, James W.
Crane, Albert
Campbell, James
Cruger, S. V. R.
Curry, J. Albert
Cody, Michael J.
Cronin, David E.
Carey, James J.
Coleman, Chapman
Cowing, Rufus B.
Cole, Charles R.
Clinch, Edward S.
Crosby, William B. jr.
Converse, E. B.
Carpenter, James E.
Cowdrey, F. H.
Corey, Edwin F.
Coe, Joseph B.
Cullen, John J.
Clarke, Stephen G.
Cushman, Alonzo R.
Crasto, Moses E.
Codet, Benjamin F.
Cassidy, Daniel A.
Connolly, James A.
Corey, Edwin F.
Crombie, Thomas J.
Carr, Horatio P.
Chapman, William F. T.
Childs, Casper C.
Clifford, Thomas B.
Clarke, D. W.
Coutant, Peter
Chandler, James E.
Coulter, William
Campbell, Thomas Cooper
Camerden, Henry jr.
Crowly, J. E.
Coughlin, John D.
Campbell, Thomas C.
(Superseded and assigned.)
Corson, Cornelius
Carey, Thomas E.
Cole, Charles R.
Costigan, Thomas
Chambers, W. P. W.
Chatfield, David J.
Connell, H. G.
Coster, Morris
Clarck, William H.
Collins, George H.
Connolly, James W.
Campbell, Malcolm
Campbell, Howard
Church, W. E.
Cox, John
Clark, Edwin C.
Cutter, Schuyler E.
Comiskey, Thomas
Carrtons, Matthias
Connolly, C. E.
Chaffee, Sherman B.
Cannon, S. Townsend
Clark, Robert N.
Cummings, H.
Cuyler, Glen
Crowe, Robert
Carpenter, Thomas L
Cooper, Henry P.
Colladay, William B.
Cleveland Frederick E.
Calladay, William R.
Coe, Charles Goodrich
Clark, Vincent
Carpenter, Leonard J.
Cooper, Henry P.
Campbell, Robert B.
Comer, John H.
Connolly, Michael
Campbell, James P.
Class, William H.
Compton, Alexander T.

Clough, Edward H.
Clancey, Charles M.
Coddington, Henry K.
Chedsey, Francis B.
Clement, Edward C.
Coleman, William B.
Chapin, Ogden N.
Callan, Christopher
Curtis, James F.
Carmody, Arthur F.
Clifford, William C.
Clark, C.
Cady, Artemus S.
Cohen, William
Cummings, Amos J.
Cornell, Charles G.
Clarke, Augustus B.
Crichton, George H.
Cary, Clarence
Downing, John W.
Davenport, J. A.
Davis, John A.
Douglass, James S.
Dupuy, Moore
Dodge, Fred. N.
Dayton, James Q.
Dowd, Charles
Dunphy, Thomas
Davis, William H.
Delaney, Arthur J.
Davis, David
De Thomas R.
(Vacated and superseded)
Delavan, C. S.
Dickinson, Edward S.
Doolittle, J. R., Jr.
Devoy, John C.
Davies, Julien T.
De Rose, Edward
Deyo, R. E.
Daly, Eugene F.
Doscher, L. M.
Dreyer, Herman F.
Diefendorf, M.
Demarest, George Francis
Davis, James
Doyle, John F.
Durnin, Eugene
Demarest, Theo. F. C.
Davies, James R.
Dunn, N. Gano
De Camp, William H.
Dodge, William
Dall, John R.
(Deceased and superseded)
De La Mare, J. C.
Doty, Spencer C.
Duryee, George H.
Devlin, Patrick C.
Douglas, Robert
Diossy, A. S.
Dennis, Allan J.
Davis, William G.
Dempsey, Joseph
Dupignac, Frank J.
Dodd, Edward
Dymond, John L.
De Peyster, Henry
Davenport, John S.
Denison, Henry C.
Darlington, William H.
Dall, Thomas R.
Drone, Eaton S.
Du Bois, Jacob
Dugliss, Joseph W.
Drake, John
Degener, George
Dayton, Charles W.
Davison, Charles A.
Dakin, Edward S.
Dean, James J.
Daly, Matthew
Durgin, Charles A.
Disosway, Cornelius R.
Dillon, William S.
Dunham, William A.
De Thomas, R. C.
Dowley, M. F.
Donne, Henry
Delafield, Louis L.
Dirmont, Robert
De Wigne, Ferdinand
Daniels, Richard J.
Davis, William O.
Dowling, Robert W.
Davis, Edmund T.
De Young, Benjamin S.
De Kay, Sidney
Dixon, James
De Forest, Robert W.
Elliott, Richard C.
Earl, John
Elmendorf, Edmund, Jr.
Eagleson, A. M.
Eydam, William A.
Evans, David
Elliott, George, Jr.
Ely, Smith, Jr.
Englehart, J. Albert
Ely, Joseph F.
Elsas, Meyer
Ely, William L.
Ettinger, Lewis L.
Ensign, Edward
Eldridge, Seth M.
Egan, Thomas
(Resigned and superseded)
Ellis, Robert H.
Edwards, W. Jr.
Eober, Alfred
Emerson, W. H.
Elliott, F. B.
Emmet, William C., Jr.
Evans, Thomas
Edelston, William
Elder, Robert, Jr.
Earle, William
Ellison, Frank
Frith, Joseph R.
Francis, Thomas W.
Fisher, James W.
Fay, James H.
Frech, Frederick
Farrington, John R.
Farrelly, James
Flanagan, John
Fallon, Joseph P.
Falconer, William H.
Finch, Richard L. H.
Forster, George H.
Fettretch, James
Fobes, Alpheus
Feitner, Thomas L.
Flanelly, William F.
Flanagan, Owen
Fruch, Isaac V.
Fettretch, Joseph
Farnham, B. M.
Fowler, John, Jr.
Farrell, M. J.
Ford, Frederick W.
Fordham, Sidney
Fellows, Louis
Fettretch, Joseph
Frichy, George C.
Foley, John A.
Fox, James
Force, Ephraim C.
Fettretch, John

Field, William H.
de la Figariner, G. J.
Fitch, James H.
Farnham, William T.
Fisher, Thomas R.
Fay, A. Goodrich
Feuchtwanger, A.
Flammer, Charles A.
Fullen, J. S
Fowler, Horace W.
Fullam, Volney S.
Fuller, Paul F.
(Resigned and superseded)
Fitzsimons, Henry E.
Furman, George C.
Flanagan, Adam C.
Fisher, Nicholas, Jr.
Foster, Augustus C.
Folson, Charles J.
Flitner, William H.
Fiske, A. K.
(Resigned and superseded)
Fitzgerald, John D.
(Resigned and superseded)
Foot, Robert E.
Foersch, J. Aug.
Flagler, John G.
Forbes, Francis
Fairgrieve, James
Flandin, J. Eugene
Fellows, Richard C.
Friedman, Jacob
Ferris, James J.
Fredericks, L. D.
Folan, John
Fagan, William J.
Fowles, Richard G.
Fisher, Adelbert
Field, Hickson W.
Graham, DeWitt
Goetling, W. H.
Gruber, Daniel
Granger, Thomas A.
Gibson, R. H.
Goddard, W. N.
Gilender, Aug. T.
Greenfield, Henry
Gross, Jacob A.
Guentzer, Charles
Ganotte, Robert
Gearon, Michael A.
Gibbins, F. Francis
Goodhart, M. E.
Gibbons, Thomas J.
Goldsmith, Levi
Gowden, C. L.
Gardener, L.
Gillett, Daniel W.
Gorsch, Hugo
Gedney, Walter
Garettson, Lyttleton G.
Grattan, J. W.
Gildersleeve, H. A.
Gray, John F.
Gibbons, James
Glasser, William
Goebel, Lewis S.
Gilhooly, Andrew
Golostein, Gerson
Guggenheimer, Randolph
Gross, John H.
Grant, Robert
Graham, Thomas H.
Goldsmith, Henry
Gideon, David
Galvin, Denis P.
Gleason, Wesley
Girndt, Adolph
Gifford, George B.
Gebhardt, Frederick
Garvey, John
Geissenhainer, Jacob A.
Graves, Joseph K. B.
Green, Meltiah B.
Gonzales, Antonio C.
Haff, Isaac H.
Hennion, A. J. jr.
Haff, Isaac W.
Hatch, J. Frederick
Gos, Adam
Gibson, Hanson C.
Gage, P. J.
Gilley, W. F.
Goldsmith, Abraham
Gray, John F.
Gautier, J. P.
Gautier, John jr.
Gildersleeve, Charles E.
Gebhard, Edward
Glaubensklee, Theodore G.
Goldsmith, L. K.
Gutman, Joseph jr.
Gilbert, Isaac N.
Graff, William T.
Gridley, John V.
Grimm, Edward
Greene, Richard Henry
Greenly, Edward M.
Greves, James S.
Garvin, Henry M.
Gardiner, William L.
Gillen, Robert
Greene, George W.
Gaw, John P.
Goldey, Charles A. L.
Greene, Richard C.
Graham, N. B.
Gerrish, William S.
Gibbons, George W.
Gray, Levy
Gott, George P.
Gray, J. Clinton
Gaines, Luke C.
Gallagher, George
Gosling, J. L.
Godfrey, John A.
Gavit, Daniel E.
Goodrich, Thomas F.
Grero, A. W.
Gilroy, Thomas F.
Gilmore, E. G.
Geissenhainer, F. W. jr.
Greensward, George A.
Goetzel, Mathias
Guntzer, J. William
Gardner, Asa Bird
Gilbert, Judson H.
Green, J. Wilson
Goldsmith, Henry
Higgins, S. F.
Hildreth, Watson J.
Hackett, John K.
Hartt, Charles P.
Harrison, George H.
Hayes, John
Howland, Henry E.
Hess, Frederick
Hauks, Charles Grindel
Hanken, G. L.
Huntington, Samuel
Hall, James W.
Hillier, George
Hibbard, William
Hinkel, Frederick
Hoes, William M.
Harnett, John H.
Hall, Edward J.
Haviland, John G.
Hine, Andrew B.

Hinchman, G. W.
Heath, Edward B.
Hearne, Edward L.
Hopkins, John M.
Harrison, George D. L.
Huston, Hiram L.
Hanbury, P. J.
Higgins, A. F.
Hurray, E. A.
Harrison, William B.
Hyde, Clarence M.
Handley, T. M.
Hyatt, Charles E.
Hegeman, John jr.
Hughes, William J.
Hayes, John
Herring, William A.
Healey, Richard
Hill, Thomas H.
Howells, H. C.
Hough, A. Barton
Harding, William J.
Hubbard, Dana L.
Hillyer, Abraham T.
Hartman, F. R.
Hand, James H.
Hartnagel, Edward
Hoffman, George
Harrison, Robert
Hiller,M. L.
Humbert, Theodore
Hens, Adam
Hascall, William S.
Hillery, John A.
Haswell, E. H.
Howard, Jacob E.
Holden, Daniel J.
Hallenbeck, M. C.
Hudson, Victor E.
House, O. A.
Hogan, John
Hall, A. W.
Hatzel, Jacob A.
Henry, Richard M.
Hall, Charles M.
Hardy, John
Herrick, Carleton M.
Haws, G. P.
Hauff, William
Hegeman, William A. O.
Hennessy, H. J.
Houghton, Jason E.
Hiller, Edward

Hessberg, Lewis
Hubbard, Grosvenor L.
Harris, William jr.
House, J. F.
Hall, John M.
Hubbard, Isaac P.
Harper, John jr.
Henderson, James
Hoelzle, A.
Hinchman, G. W. jr.
Hummel, Abe H.
Hughes, Henry
Hallaran, Michael
Hart, G. R.
Hinwood, Thomas
Harrison, James
Hanbury, P. J.
Hebberd, W. E.
Highet, William
Hillier, Spencer L.
Hayward, Robert S.
Hatch, Charles H.
Holden, Oliver
Hudson, John P.
Harold, John
Hathaway, H. B.
Hegeman, John
Henry, C. T.
Heinzman, Otto
Hill, Thomas H.
Hastings, William
Hills, Anthony K.
How, Samuel O.
Hall, Otis T.
Hull, Hubert Y.
Heerbrandt, G.
Hoyt, W. A.
Harpending, H. C.
Hoyt, James O.
Hansen, George H.
Hatch, J. Frederick
Hall, Isaac H.
Harison, George D. L.
Hammersley, J. Hooker
Henriques, David
Hassey, Augustus
Haynard, Augustus
Hadnett, James E.
Horton, Thomas H.
Hiers, Henry A.
Hobbs, Edward H.
Hunt, James M.
Hopkins, Evan H.

Hallett, William
Hanks, C. W.
Halsey, Lewis B.
Haff, Isaac W.
Hof, Jacob
Heyman, Isaac
Hanlon, J. N.
Houghtalin, John
Heimberger, Victor
Hughes, Henry W.
Holmes, Charles A.
Hauschil, Germain
Hoag, John E.
Hawk, Samuel
Harris, William J.
Haviland, John G.
Halsey, Frederick R.
Hagan, William
Irving, Edgar
Ingersoll, Charles D.
Isaacs, Myer S.
Irwin, William
Imlay, Milnor
Ingraham, Daniel P., Jr.
Ingersoll, Thomas C.
Ingraham, Marvin
Ingraham, G. L.
Ireland, John B.
Jackson, E.
Jay, William
Jenkins, George E.
Joralemon, John P.
Johnson, Seth R.
Jones, Benjamin
Jones, Cortlandt
Johnston, Robert H.
Jones, Luther M.
Johnston, William
Jordon, Philip
Johnston, Archibald
(Superseded)
Johnson, George H.
Jerome, Boswell H.
Johnson, Benjamin L.
Junker, Frederick
Jenny, William A.
Jarvis, Nathaniel, Jr.
Jarvis, Andson
Jeroloman, John, Jr.
Johnston, Richard
Joachimsen, Joseph P.
Johnson, H. D., Jr.
Jesurum, Moses

Johnson, David R.
Judge, William Q.
Jobes, Peter H.
Jennings, Henry M.
Jayne, John P.
Jones, Frederick A.
Jacobs, Michael
James, William P.
Jarvis, Horatio D.
Kircheis, Louis P.
Kingsland, Thomas B.
Kirby, Charles Wright
Kipp, William H.
Knapp, John M.
King, Gilbert S.
Kip, William W.
Kitchel, Charles H.
Kapp, Frederick
Kirkland, Charles, Jr.
Ketcham, Edgar, Jr.
Knerels, Delancey W.
Keller, Charles H. W.
Kennelly, William
Kendrick, E. E.
Kruger, Charles W.
Kirchner, Emil
Kingsley, Hale
Knelles, Charles H.
Koch, Joseph
Keresey, John
Kaiser, John, Jr.
Kurzman, Ferdinand
Kent, Edward H.
Krehbiel, J. D.
Kissam, Jonas B.
Kellock, George B.
King, Wilson C.
Kane, J. Granville
Knevals, S. W.
Kenny, Peter D.
Kelly, Martin A.
Kehoe, John J.
Kraus, Isaac
Klugh, Henry E.
Kerr, John S.
Kane, William J.
Keatzl, John C.
Klein, D.
King, Frederick J.
Kehoe, Joseph E.
Kilbreth, J. T.
Kenney, F. N.
Knevels, De Lancey W.

Koelker, Hugo
Kinkaid, William H.
Kelly, John A.
Kanady, Thomas
Krebs, William
Kissam, G. A.
Kelly, Theodore P.
Kitchell, William M.
Kelly, Joseph P.
Kircheis, Alexander F.
Kearney, Thomas W.
Ketcham, J. B.
Kreemer, E. H.
Keelan, Peter H.
Korff, William
Koehler, Jacob
Kissam, Brewster
Kaltenbach, Charles M.
Kellogg, L. Laflin
Kelly, Robert
Lett, William F.
Lord, Daniel Jr.
Lindsay, William
Lane, Smith E.
Lee, William
Livingston, John
Lasar, Sigismund
Lockman, John T.
Lee, Benjamin F., Jr.
Leamy, Daniel
Loew, E. V.
Lippmann, A.
Lusk, William C.
Lyons, Julius J.
Levi, Joseph C.
Lay, Sylvester
Lake, Robert M.
Leland, Augustus
Luckey, Samuel
Livey, Thomas
Le Compte, Samuel N.
Lux, Peter
Langan, J. Tracy
Leary, Florence
Lyng, Jandine
Langtree, John
Levy, David
Langhein, J. Julius
Lathrop, F. E.
Lawrence, Joseph B.
Liebenan, H. F.
Leveridge, John W. C.
Lockwood, John F.

Loew, William L.
Laurence, J. Carson
Langhein, George F.
Levien, Douglas A.
Lowere, Alfred W.
Lane, Charles A.
Lappin, S. P.
Lowenberg, H.
Lawrence, Charles W
Lindenstruth, Henry
Lyon, William W.
LeCompte, Vincent
Lummis, William
Levry, Gustavus
Landon, Thomas H.
Lalor, John
Levy, Philip
Leuder, C. F. Edward
Levy James
Levy, Simon
Lipmay, Julius
Lovejoy, Josiah T.
Leveridge, B. C.
Levy, Arthur J.
Lyons, James J.
Levinger, Adolph
Liebeman, Henry
Lamberson, John G.
Lamb, Francis W.
Lake, Samuel B.
Lockwood, H. L.
Lang, Sigmund
Lour, John
Lloyd, George C.
Lathrop, William G., Jr.
Linn, John
Lindsey, Robert B.
Lindsey, William
Ledwith, Peter M.
Lanigan, Mark
Levy, John J.
Lippold, Henry F.
Lehman, Peter H.
Lee, Frederick R.
Lutz, William F.
Luckey, R. Livingston
Lawson, Edward S.
Lewis, Louis C.
List, John C.
Levy, Solomon V.
Ledwith, James P.
Levy, Nathas S.
Leycraft, Robert J.

Lacour, John P.
Lang, Frank C.
Lord, Charles G.
Lippe, Henry J.
Lockwood, James B.
Lloyd, Henry D.
Lints, Jacob J.
Meyers, Theodore A.
Mudgett, W. P.
Mann, Frederick H.
McMahon, John
Miller, Jacob F.
Minor, Israel, Jr.
McHarg, Rufus K.
McGregor, Duncan
McAdam, David
Marriner, James
Minor, Cornelius
McNamara, William F.
McAdam, Q.
Majar, Henry, Jr.
Melick, William H.
McDonough, P. H.
Martine, Theodore
McCartin, James M.
Martling, S. H.
Maclay, Moses B.
Morson, Charles T.
Meyer, Otto
Morgan, James A.
McBrien, D. P.
Morel, Emile B.
Marshall, Jonathan
Miller, Eleazer
McSorley, John A.
Morgan, William H.
Morehouse, Sturges M.
Maclay, Robert
McClelland, James D.
Moses, Abraham
Murphy, Daniel R.
Mac Rae, Charles
McSpedon, Thomas
Moran, Benjamin A.
Merkel, August
McKee, James
Meeks, Joseph
Mather, Thomas D.
McCafferty, Robert
Manay, Robert
Macvey, Thomas J.
Martens, George F.
Moore, Henry S.

Merritt, Benjamin
Morrison, Robert A.
McDonnell, D. H.
McCarty, E. R.
Masterson, Thomas A.
McLeod, Theodore
Mitchell, Edward
Mackinley, Edward
Morgenthan, Maximilian
Morell, G. W.
Macgregor, James M.
Martin, William M.
Maurer, Henry
Martine, Edmund H.
McGeam, Edward J.
Morgan, William F.
McGrath, William T.
Merrill, William H., Jr.
Macklin, Robert
McCabe, Henry
Morris, George B., Jr.
McNamee, James
Merkle, Philip
Marsh, Sidney S.
McGurk, John
Muller, Nicholas
McClenachan, Charles T.
Marbury, F. F., Jr.
McClenachan, Charles T.
Morford, Henry
Macdonough, Augustus R.
Merrell, James
Muller, Ferdinand
Montague, G.
Murphy, John
Mathews, William J.
Meehan, James
Merriner, Truman A.
Michael, Jacob L.
Meyers, Morris
Mountfort, N. B.
Martin, F. E.
McKnight, Peter
Moissen, F. J.
Muller, Charles F.
Maxwell, James
McAdam, Henry J.
McGoman, John E.
McBride, Patrick
McKean, John B.
Macomber, S. L.
Metcalf, James B.
Morris, John H.

McEvily, Thomas J.
McCarthy, Thomas W.
McGovern, Patrick
Moss, Henry
Monoshese, W. D.
Moore, Thomas S.
Melins, J. D.
McGloin, J. H.
McKee, Thomas J.
Magary, W. W.
Monaghan, John
Moore, Theo. P.
McCahill, Edwin
Murphy, P. D.
Martin, James C.
Martine, Randolph B.
Montgomery, Thomas
McCaffrey, Bernard
McCabe, James
Millspaugh, Philip
McCahill, B. S.
McQuade, Thomas
Maloney, Michael J.
Meighan, Thaddeus W.
McKinney, Robert A.
Minuse, Leonard
Mott, G. A.
Mead, Charles L.
McLaughlin, William G.
McLaughlin, George H.
McGregor, John D.
McCarty, Edwin R.
McDermott, Charles J.
McComb, John, Jr.
McMullen, Patrick
MacRae, William F.
McCarten, Michael K.
McCullough, Alfred J.
McCabe, Francis
McKay, George S.
McGuire, John W.
McMahon, Augustin R.
McMahon, John J.
McCarthy, Thaddeus J.
McDermott, James
Monell, Ambrose
Merritt, Stephen, Jr.
Macdonald, Samuel M.
Mack, Samuel D.
Morrison, Robert A.
Merkle, Philip
Morange, Henry H.
Meyer, Otto

Moses, Abraham
Melick, William H.
Moran, Benjamin A.
Moore, Edward A.
Moore, Henry S.
Morrow, Henry
Martin, John J.
Marston, Howard T.
Mundy, William H.
Mosher, T. B.
Morse, William H.
Murray, Robert
Mahoney, George W.
Moulton, Edmund T.
Malone, Philip
Moulton, James T.
Michaels, Soloman
Marrecella, John B.
Moore, Orlando H.
Merrill, Payson
Maclay, Robert
Miller, Joseph A.
Murphy, John
Merrill, William W.
Marsh, Charles M.
Miller, George B.
Nicoll, Ed. Hollan
Nanz, Charles
Nichols, W. R.
Nolan, S. E.
Nones, J. B.
Nelson, John R.
Nones, A. H.
Nugent, Mathew
Newcombe, Richard S.
Neschke, W. A.
Nicholson, Charles B.
Nessler, Joseph A.
Norton, John
Newland, D. J.
Noyes, Samuel A.
Nicoll, W. J.
Nicoll, A. W.
Nathan, Gratz
Norwood, Carlisle Jr.
Nettleton, Charles
Newcomb, Charles
Nelson, Charles W.
Nealis, Thomas J.
Newschafer, W. H. C.
Nussbaum, Abraham
Newell, Stewart
Newsch, William A.
Nassau, William B.
Nelson, George W.
Nichols, Edward A.
Nelson, Wright
Nassau, Charles W.
Newell, Zenas
Neilson, Charles H.
Newhall, Edward R.
Nicoll, William G.
O'Keeffe, John
Owen, Edward L.
Ogden, T. L.
O'Connor, William P.
Onderdonk, W. M.
O'Brien, John A.
Oesterreich, Franz
Olwell, James A.
Oliver, Francis V. S.
Orvis, Henry O.
Osborne, T. B.
O'Brien, William C.
O'Brien, John
O'Mullen, William
O'Brien, Joseph
O'Dea, P.
Owen, Robert
Okie, Thomas P., Jr.
Owen, George
Olin, S. H.
Obermann, William
Oliver, James
Oaksmith, Sidney
O'Neill, James
Ogilvie, James H.
Olvany, William G.
O'Brien, Daniel M.
Oakley, George W.
Overton, Charles C.
O'Grady, Richard
Oliver, Augustus W.
Osborne, William H.
O'Hara, John
O'Hara, James
Osborne, Bradley S.
O'Connor, Daniel J.
O'Brien, Timothy
Piper, R. A.
Pearson, Thomas
Pentz, John H.
Parsons, Henry
Porter, John H.
Post, William H.
Peyton, George
Pittmann, Thomas W.
Price, Charles
Pratt, George N.
Prentice, William P.
Price, David W.
Powell, William P.
Palmer, Henry
Phelps, Benjamin K.
Paris, Irving
Phillips, Jonas N.
Phelps, George D., Jr.
Patterson, Charles H.
Pinckney, Charles W.
Poor, Walter S.
Potter, Merritt A.
Post, Thomas C.
Phillips, Michael
Page, T. Augustine
Plum, Edmund M.
Post, James M.
Pilsen, John G.
Parker, Henry H.
Powell, W. M.
Pruden, Thomas
Price, James
Place, Edward
Phillips, Samuel A.
Pierson, Charles H.
Patterson, Charles E.
Patterson, John S.
Poe, James W.
Pentz, Adam P.
Protheroe, Robert
Page, J. Seaver
Pope, Sylvester
Putney, D. M.
Phillips, William
Polhamus, Charles T.
Purdy, Samuel R.
Peters, William
Pecher, Henry A.
Porter, D. F.
Phillips, A. A.
Person, Edward
Putney, W. B.
Prentiss, Nathaniel A.
Piser, Isaac
Pruliss, L. F.
Pierce, Curtis B.
Pinckney, W. S.
Phelps, Charles Harris
Paine, Willis S.
Prentiss, Samuel F.

Porter, John H.
Price, John H.
Pearsall, Robert W.
Pannes, John B.
Post, Albert K.
Page, Benjamin
Price, James L.
Purdy, Samuel A., Jr.
Phelps, Dudley F.
Penniman, Samuel
Purroy, Henry J.
Peckham W. G., Jr.
Quackenbush, Edwin
Quinn, William B.
Quackenbush, Lambert S.
Rogers, John
Redfield, L.
Robinson, Moses M.
Redfield, A. A.
Rogers, Edgar
Rowan, D. N.
Reading, M. F.
Rodgers, A. R.
Rowell, Edward
Ritter, Theodore
Robinson, E. R.
Ranney, H. F.
Riddle, William Q.
Reynolds, Daniel K.
Rockwell, William B.
Reddy, William C.
Ruthven, James A.
Robinson, E. R.
Rosevelt, Marcus
Robus, E. J.
Rogers, James C.
Roberts, Stephen H.
Rust, Charles D.
Reavey, Alexander H.
Richards, William H.
Rindskoff, Lyman
Reilly, Bernard
Rothschild, Simon J.
Russell, Michael J., Jr.
Reid, John
Ripley, William B.
Remsen, Phœnix
Rosendale, Samuel
Rowley, R.
Riblet, William H.
Riker, Elijah H.
Ran, A. C.
Raymond, John
Richardson, A. P.
Raynolds, T. B.
Repper, Henry F.
Ritterband, J. Solis
Russell, H. Everett
Ruggles, James F.
Rhoads, George B.
Rice, Henry H.
Rowland, S. S.
Roelker, B.
Reilly, John J.
Roe, Alfred
Russell, William H.
Ray, John S.
Roberts, J. T.
Rogan Peter J.
Reymurt, J. D.
Russell, Patrick, F.
Randall, William H.
Reilley John J. (No. 2.)
Rochester, R. H.
Ross, George H.
Rebham, Frederick W.
Revans, Samuel G.
Rooney, John
Renson, Arnold A.
Renson, Ferdinand
Ritter, J.
Russell, S. P.
Russell, Edwin L.
Reavy, Hugh
Raynor, George W.
Roberts, O. D.
Rowan, L. M.
Rudd, Frank
Root, Elihu
Raymond, William L.
Ryan, William H.
Ruston, Charles
Reid, John
Riely, William T.
Ryan, Bernard C.
Rowell, Edward
Robinson, William
Rung, John J.
Robertson, William F.
Rooney, William H.
Riblet, William V. J.
Riggs, Lewis E.
Robb, William
Rockafellow, Harry
Rohdenburgh, Frank H.
Rossell, William H.
Russell, Don
Reed, Francis C.
Rivers, Charles E.
Stiger, William E.
Swezey, John E.
Seymour, George F.
Smith, St. Clair
Smith, S. Douglass
Sawyer, Merritt E.
Schenck, E. T.
Smith, Abraham L.
Scholl, John H.
Soloman, Jacob P.
Slosson, J. Lawrence
Sickles, George G.
Swan, Samuel
Slosson, S. H.
Schaefer John I.
Sheldon, George H.
Storrs, Samuel J.
Sutherland, John McClelland
Sceva, B. F.
Scribner, John M., Jr.
Starr, J. Leander
Snell, Henry
Shopp, Benjamin R.
Sparks, John
Smith, Philip F.
Sutphen, William
Stanley, Charles H.
Smith, Andrew J.
Sterling, William G.
Stevens, Joel O.
Sinn, Edward T.
Seagrist, Nicholas
Shafer, E. B.
Smalley, William A.
Shea, D.
Smith, J. R.
Smith, George J.
Stevenson, John
Smith, Henry L.
Schreiber, Isaac
Sweeney, John T.
Schermerhorn, George J.
Spalthoff, Charles L. D.
Sehon, John L.
Spreeman, Henry
Stocky, Peter V.
Stout, George H.
Smyth, John F. B.
Silverman, Bernard

Schneider, William
Schleicher, Adolph
Seebacher, Jacob
Smith, William W.
Spear, Alva
Simonson, S. N.
Smith, Addison
Smith, William H.
Schooley, H., Jr.
(Superseded.)
Stanley, C. H.
Simonson, George L.
Somerville, Thomas S.
Schuck, Albert
Skidmore, Lemuel
Sanborn, Noel B.
Stimets, Cassius P.
Starr, George H.
Somerville, Thomas P.
Spencer, James P.
(Superseded.)
Stanley, Charles H.
Smith, Henry A.
Sergeant, Sewell
Sloat, L. W.
Stilson, John L.
Slingerland, John
Sinclair, William
Smith, O. G.
Schuffner, James
Sweeney, James M.
Sauer, George W.
Smith, Mortimer
Sanger, Adolph L.
Smith, H. Ers Kein
Stuyvesant, F.
Stephenson, E.
Smith, Thomas E.
Smith, George Putnam
Sargent, W.
Swann, John W.
Seaman, James A.
Stone, O. H. (Removed from State. Superseded.)
Skidmore, Edward M.
Steinbrenner, George F.
Selmes, Reeves E.
Schaffner, Charles
Smith, Terence P.
Swan, G.
Sanxay, Theodore F.
Schaible, Otto
Samson, Nelson
Stanton, Henry
Steinert, Herman
Stevenson, Thomas
Strong, Selah B., Jr.
Sadler, Thomas
Swain, James B., Jr.
Scott, John
Stern, Simon H.
Sackett, Marcus
Scott, Francis M.
Smith, Oscar
Shaw, John C.
Smith, J. Spencer
Stackpoole, Richard
Strong, Theron George
Sawyer, Henry C.
Seaman, David
Salter, A. Olden
Sands, Andrew H.
Schmidt, Guido
Stevens, H. M.
Sprinzett, Charles A.
Stewart, Thomas
Stephenson, W. W.
Stillwell, Edward F.
Seaman, D. M.
Soteldo, A. M., Jr.
Sinclair, William Jr.
Smith, A. M. C., Jr.
Scho, George
Sincken, Louis D.
Settle, William
Stetson, Francis L.
Sandford, Elliot
Smith, Charles H., Jr.
Swift, Frederick B.
Smith, A. P.
Schmitt, Henry
Smith, O. P.
Stewart, Charles J.
Shipman, W. O.
Smith, Henry C.
Smith, Philip F.
Stevenson, John
Snell, Henry
Smith, S. Douglass
Springsteed, Warren
Schmitz, Jaques
Sinclair, James G.
Sears, Frederick B.
Stone, Daniel H.
Sanders, Lewis
Stearns, Sargeant P.
Schroeter, Herman
Selleck, Edward
Smith, F. Sherman
Smith, Harsen H.
Sullivan, Cornelius
Sherman, Augustus
Smith, John W.
Sanders, George N., Jr.
Stiner, Joseph H.
Stuart, Alexander
Schooley, Richard H.
Swarts, Frederick
Smith, Irving C.
Sink, Isaac S.
Schooley, William H.
Sieberg, Hugh
Sanson, Thomas J.
Spence, Matthew L.
Shear, Theodore R.
Toone, Joseph H.
Thompson, John A.
Townsend, R. W.
Terwilliger, George
Thorp, Albert G., Jr.
Titus, Theo. S. W.
Thayer, Stephen H., Jr.
Tuthill, James M.
Tillotson, Charles
Tillotson, William H.
Tuthill, Theo. M.
Thompson, John
Tenny, A. W.
Tuttle, Samuel W.
Taylor, J. Brainard
Tracy, William H.
Thomson, James F.
Teller, H. E.
Tyler Mason W.
Traphagen, William P.
Townley, W. H.
Turner, John H.
Thomson, Samuel
Tooker, G. M.
Thompson, Frank
Telfair, Jacob R.
Tweed, William M., Jr.
Thornell, Thomas L.
Tyler, Daniel F.
Tugwell, Noah
Tuthill, Ira H.
Thompson, F. A.
Thornton, David
Thomson, James K.

Treshman, John P.
Thomasson, John J.
Tweed, Richard M.
Timpson, Edward
Todd, R. W.
Truslow, William
Thomson, James
Tompkins, Henry
Tate, Isaac E.
Tinelli, Joseph J.
Thorn, William J.
Townshend, John
Thompson, Josiah W.
Tweed, Alfred
Traynor, James J.
Twomey, John F.
Tuthill, Charles E.
Tighe, James M.
Thompson, George S.
Thomas, Addison
Tully, John T.
Thomas, Abner C.
Turrell, C. Wesley
Tunison, Garrett B.
Thompson, Edward G.
Timmerman, John H.
Tompkins, William W.
Underhill, James
Ulman, Abbott M.
Urmy, S. S.
Unbekaut, Frederick E.
Van Cott, Theodore S.
Van Hovenberg, T. S.
Von Hesse, Christian
Vernon, P. H.
Van Nechten, A. V. W.
Van Vleck, Frederick B.
Van Voorhis, C. W.
Van Nort, George M.
Vanzandt, C. L.
Vandervoort, C. M.
Van Boskerck, Richard T.
Vandersmith, William B.
Van Hosen, George M.
Vanzandt, J. B.
Van Buren, John D., Jr.
Van Cleef, Cornelius S.
Vanderpoel, Jesse O.
Van Brunt, C. H.
Van Duzer, A. S.
Vulte, Frederick L.
Valentine, Gustavus A.
Van Slyck, George W.

Vail, Moses M.
Vanarsdale, W. J.
Vincent, John
Valentine, Samuel H.
Van Voorhis, Andrew
Valentine, Jacob F.
Varnum, James M.
Vache, Thomas C.
Von Glahn, John
Van Cott, Theodore S.
Van Hoesen, George M.
Vanderwoort, Charles M.
Von Brandenstein, Hugo
Van Brunt, George B.
Vanderpoel, Augustus G.
Van Buren, Frank R.
Waterhouse, Euclid
(Superseded.)
Walker, Aldace F.
Wood, James C.
Westervelt, John B., Jr.
Ward, J. Langdon
Wyman, Charles P.
Work, J. Henry
Walsh, Albert C.
Watkins, Hezekiah
Wells, Lucius B.
Wilcox, F. R.
Waddington, William D.
Wheeler, James E.
Watson, Benjamin E.
Woodward, Elbert R.
Weirich, Peter
Whipple, John
Webster, Samuel T.
Wakefield, Robert
West Brook, Frederick E.
Wiley, Charles M.
Woodruff, Charles H.
Wheelwright, William G.
Wilson, John H.
Whalen, Daniel
Ware, Charles V.
Wilcox, Dudley R. P.
Webster, Joseph T.
Wilson, James T.
Woodward, John S.
Wood, John, Jr.
Wilson, J. Wade
Willis, Benjamin A.
West, O. W.
White, John
Welch, J. A.

Wolfsohn, Henry
White, James G.
Witter, William Clitus
Wheelwright, Washington
Wells, J. N., Jr.
Welch, U.
Watson, L. C.
Watson, James
Whitney, Forman
Wagner, Frederick C.
Wildey, Piere W.
Wheeler, George U., Jr.
Wyman Rudolph
Weed, John W.
Wandell, Townsend
Wheeler, C. B.
Whiting, U. W.
Wakeman, T. B.
Warner, Andrew
Wakeley, Charles C.
Wales, Salem H.
Woods, Harvey H.
Wood, Gilbert B.
Walsh, George L.
Weth, John A.
Weil, Raphael
Walker, Stephen A.
Wight, Charles B.
Wight, Benjamin A.
Waite, Robert N.
Wenburg, L. C.
West, Henry P.
Webb, Abraham
Weil, Jacob A.
Williams, J. T.
Wright, Benjamin
Wallace, Henry S.
White, George, Jr.
White, F. C.
Weeks, John M.
Wemyss, W. C.
Wermerskirch, William M.
Walker, A. R.
Woodbury, Charles H.
Weeks, Francis H.
Wyman, Isaac
Whitaker, Albert S.
Wilder, Alexander
Westervelt, John Z., Jr.
Walz, Augustus
Woolsey, Robert H.
Walton, Isaac M.
Walker, Dexter H.

White, Albert C., Jr.
Welsh, Charles W.
Williams, Arthur D.
Walker, John R.
Williams, William H.
Willis, William H., Jr.
Winters, William H.
Welt, John B.
Wryght, Henry L.
Warren Philip
Winship, Edward R.
Westlake, Owen E.
Welch, Alonzo T.
Wiggins, William H.
Youngs, William H.
Young, George H.
Young, Mason
Young, R. A.
Young, George W.
Yard, W. S.
Zimmer, Frederick
Zimmerman, John

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Abbott, William
Arnold, Joseph F.
Ahern, John
Anderson, Stephen M.
Alt, William
Antz, Francis B.
Alexander, W. V.
Anderson, John
Acker, Samuel S.
Acker, E. Adolph
Adams, Samuel G.
Arrowsmith, W.
Assenheimer, Herman A.
Andrews, Edgar O.
Annett, J. S.
Burns, Dennis
Beglan, James
Brown, Isaac T.
Blair, John G.
Bell, Samuel P.
Birdseye, C. D.
Burke, Francis, Sr.
Bellesheim, Joseph
Brinckerhoff, William E.
Burnham William W.
Bigler, Henry A.
Brennan, Thomas J.
Burrill, William H.
Bilger, James
Barrington, Thomas
Butler, A. P.
Bogert, George W.
Brush, P.
Ballantine, William A.
Brinckerhoff, William E.
Bleakly, Andrew, Jr.
Belmont, Simeon E.
Buchanan, Benjamin W.
Brushaber, Henry
Biggs, Robert
Byers, James G.
Bosworth, J. S., Jr.
Brady, Thomas F.
Baker, Alfred E.
Bennett, John W.
Brown, E. H.
Blunt, H. S.
Blunt, N. W.
Burke, Lawrence
Bogert, W. T.
Brown, Thomas J.
Brook, E. P.
Burnham, Berkenon S.
Bowe, John
Boyd, James M.
Brown, William H.
Black, George A.
Beirne, Matthew
Boyce, Isaac G.
Banta, Mathias
Bailey, William C.
Bloomingdale, James
Brown, John
Bertholf, James P.
Barker, R. P.
Barrett, Isaac S.
Buer, Thomas
Boucsein, George
Bragur, S. B.
Cushing, Thomas
Clarkson, Walter L.
Clegg, John C.
Cumming, John T.
Callahan, John
Canfield, A. T.
Cornell, John T.
Crane, B. F.
Carney, Patrick S.
Costers, Morris
Collins, Patrick
Connelly, James W
Corey, Edwin F.
Carpenter, W. C.
Cushman, John H. H.
Carolin, Dines
Carpenter, Denis M.
Cady, A. T.
Chambers, R. A.
Chamberlane, James F.
Corson, Cornelius
Chambers, W. R. W.
Coe, Joseph B.
Channing, Roscoe H.
Carstens, M.
Cuthbert, Robert L.
Clarke, D. W.
Clarke, Andrew
Cheney, Charles
Caulfield, Joseph
Cushing, Thomas
Costello, William
Campbell, A. J.
Contrell, John
Colter, Henry
Collyer, Henry M.
Clegg, John C.
Cardoza, Gus. D.
Case, James M.
Crane, B. P.
Cody, Michael J.
Clark, Frank M.
Doody, Michael
Daly, Timothy
Drake, Isaac J.
Dooley, Patrick
Dunphy, James
Dougherty, George A.

Daly, Michael T.
Doherty, Patrick
Davin, Edwin A.
Dunne, James
Dinkel, John A.
Davids, B. L.
Dealing, William
Durnin, Eugene
De Young, Joseph J.
Donavan, T. P.
Donnelly, John
Donoho, Constantine
Duff, John J.
Delaney, Arthur J.
Duncomb, David S.
Dreher, Henry
Demarest, Theodore F. C.
Disosway, Cornelius R.
De Walteras, J. D.
Doyl, Thomas C.
De Vries, Maurice S.
Darling, Edwin H.
Dunn, James
Daulter, Frank
Dewey, S. Foster
Ellis, A.
Edard, Andrew
Egan, Peter
Egan, Thomas
Flammer, Charles A.
Friedsam, M.
Feirty, Peter L.
Forrester, Peter
Farr, James W.
Foy, H.
Farrelly, James
Furniss, William
Flatan, Ferdinand
Fagan, Michael
Ford, Frederick W.
Feldstein, Theodore
Furguson, Hiram B.
Fraking, Henry
Fleischly, Tasof
Feitner, Thomas L.
Ferguson, Harrison H.
Fitzimmons, F.
Fennell, Edward J.
Finigan, William J.
Feeney, Patrick
Fullerton, Archibald J.
Flannelly, William F.
Fitzgerald, John J.

Fraser, John C.
Gumbleton, Henry A.
Goldschmidt, George B.
Gardner, William L.
Goodrich, Charles S.
Garvey, John
Gleason, A. W.
Gover, William C.
Gonzales, Antonio C.
Gerken, Charles
Gray, Owen F.
Gorsch, Hugo
Galbraith, John
Giles, William M.
Gage, Wellesbey W.
Geissenheiner, J. A.
Godfrey, J. A.
Gilmore, John S.
Gaddis, David E.
Galvin, Denis
Gregory, John H.
Gasteyger, Ernst C. F.
Glynn, H. D.
Gardiner, William Henry
Gardiner, Joseph
Gillespie, Peter
Haggarty, Edward M.
Howe, William F.
Hallaran, Michael
Hatch, James F.
Houghton, C. N.
Hurley, John
Hurt, D. S.
Hayes, William
Healy, John A.
Hoyt, William A.
Hughes, W. Winfield
Hennessy, John P.
Howard, Jacob E.
Harris, William Jr.
Higgins, John O.
Hillyer, John H.
Hope, H. C.
Hens, Adam
Harvey William
Holborow, Henry Sydney
Hamilton, J. G.
Hagerty, Edwin M.
Henry, Thomas S.
Ingraham, Daniel P., Jr.
Jacobus, Charles H.
Joline, Charles O.
Jobe, Peter H.

Jayne, Samuel F.
Johnston, Hugh C.
Jackson, David
Ingraham, Marrion
Jones, Frederick A.
Kent, E. H.
Koch, Joseph
King, W. M.
Keyser, Isaiah
King, W. E.
Kane, William J.
Kellock, George
Kendall, Josiah F.
Kennedy, T. Z. B.
Knight, Edward J.
King, W. H.
Kehoe, John J.
Kerr, John
Klinck, Charles F.
Kennedy, John E.
Kearney, Thomas W.
Kingsland, Emile
Keese, Martin J.
Kiernon, James
Knight, Charles H.
Knevils, D. W.
King, Vincent C.
Kearney, John G.
Kelly, John Tyler
Kidney, William C.
Ketcham, John B.
Kissam, Brewster
Kurzman, Frederick
Learry, Daniel
Lyon, William W.
Leavy, David
Leask, Henry G.
Loew, Louis A.
Leamy, Daniel
Levy, Simon
Lang, John B.
Leeds, James M.
Lynch, George H. E.
Losee, Garrett M.
Leary, Thomas
Lee, Stephen A.
Lippman, Emil
Langbein, J. Julius
Levy, B. S.
Lusk, Richard M.
Leonard, William
Lawes, William Wesley
Lee, Herbert A.

Lee, F. R.
Lords, L.
Lynch, Henry E.
Laffey, Edward N.
Logan, S. B.
Livings, Campbell C.
Lutz, William F.
Lydon, P. H.
McCahill, Thomas J.
McGuire, Joseph
McAdam, David
McGown, Henry P.
McCahill, B. F.
Mathewson, A. J.
Murray, John W.
Murphy, Felix
McCaffrey, Bernard
Mott, Henry A.
Moore, Nicholas H.
Munday, William S.
Maloney, Michael J.
Murphy, P. D.
Muller, A.
Meehan, Michael
McMullen, Patrick
McCahill, John
Morris, William L.
Macklin, J. J.
McGowan, James
McGowan, John E.
Murphy, Joseph F.
Murphy, Edward L.
Mullen, Samuel
Murphy, John
McAdam, George W.
Munker, Henry A.
Magner, Charles A.
McGowan, John T.
Moran, Benjamin A.
Macnab, A. L.
Melvin, William P. S.
Maxwell, Henry
Martin, Charles F.
Middleton, George
Moses, Abraham
McAlear, J.
Myers, Morris
McCaffie, William
McCorkle, William H.
Morton, George W.
Moore, George A.
Merritt, Benjamin
Murphy, William H.

Moses, Max
McGinness, James
McMullen, Patrick
Mahoney, William H.
Mareseller, J. B.
Moore, Benjamin
McCaffery, M. J. A.
McCahill, B. F.
McCahill, Thomas J.
Moloney, Michael J.
Mead, W. H. Jr.
Maclay, Moses B.
Meeks, William H.
Molloy, William C.
McLean, David W.
McCarthy, Joseph
McCabe, Patrick
McKay, Robert
McComb, J. R., Jr.
McCafferty, Charles
Neafie, J. A. J.
Nealis, Thomas J.
Nast, G. M.
Nanz, Charles
Nagle, John P.
Nugent, John
O'Brien, Daniel M.
O'Grady, Richard
Oliver, A. W.
Olrany, William G.
O'Brien, John A.
O'Neill, James
O'Driscoll, J. D.
O'Brien, William
O'Brien, James J.
Oakley, George W.
Ovington, James A.
O'Brien, William C.
O'Brien, T.
Pangburn, Jeremiah
Plum, Edward M.
Porter, Josiah
Patton, Thomas
Porter, Hugh
Power, Daniel
Purdy, Edgar A.
Pitshaw, Adolphus M.
Paffenraft, Felix
Patterson, C.
Pecher, Henry A.
Pettit, John
Pabor, William E.
Phair, William

Puckney, W. S.
Pinckney, Charles E.
Page, Benjamin
Quinn, Denis
Quinn, James C.
Rhoads, George B.
Ryan, Peter J.
Rownan, S. H.
Rooney, William H.
Reynolds, G. W.
Ritterband, D. J.
Racker, Peter
Robinson, Thomas
Robertson, Henry L.
Robb, William
Richter, Charles G.
Robertson, John R.
Reiley, Robert T.
Raywood, W. F.
Ranney, M. L.
Riorden, John
Reynolds, Daniel K.
Rhoades, George B.
Reilly, William F.
Rapalje, Stewart
Stevens, Joel O.
Snyder, Henry
Stewart, James L.
Sheridan, Francis
Shaughnessy, Michael
Schaffner, Charles
Schreiber, Isaac
Smith, C. W.
Semcken, Lewis D.
Sinclair, William, Sr.
Smith, C. W.
Snyder, Henry
Stout, George H.
Scully, Daniel
Shaw, Henry G.
Smith, D. P.
Stratton, Norman
Smith, Thomas, Jr.
Sherman, Arthur W.
Stapleton, Edward J.
Sketchley, Samuel
Stutzman, George D.
Smith, Andrew
Seagrist, Nicholas
Stiner, Joseph H.
Smith, H. B.
Smyth, Frederick
Schleicher, Adolph

Smith, James M.
Shipman, James D.
Sheehan, James M.
Stephenson, W. W.
Smith, Thomas E.
Sandford, Charles W.
Stout, O. B.
Sullivan, Mortimer
Shandley, M., Jr.
Shultz, George S.
Schick, S. J.
Simonson, S. N.
Scannell, John J.
Swartz, John H.
Steinert, Joseph
Shaughnessy, Michael
Schaffner, Charles
Smith, H. H.
Shine, William
Springsteen, A.
Sanse, P. J.
Sickel, Chris.
Stevens, George W.
Sweeney, Denis
Sweeney, John T.
Schroeter, Herman
Savage, J. Y.
Sheffield, James Carey
Smith, Henry
Tweed, William M., Jr.
Tweed, William M.
Tindall, John J.
Tooker, Joseph M.
Therry, George E.
Timpson, Edward
Twomey, Francis J.
Toal, John T.
Tracy, John M.
Truesdale, Alonzo
Taylor, G. G.
Tunison, G. B.
Tone, William H.
Tousey, William
Taggard, John J.
Taylor, Theo. A.
Thomas, Abner C.
Van Brunt, Charles H.
Vanderbeck, Francis
Valentine, Jacob F.
Van Santvoord, Abm.
Vantaline, John H.
Vache, Thomas C.
Van Cott, Daniel M.
Van Voorhis, C. W.
Vanderbeck, John
Vultee, H. V.
Van Tassell, Ura
Vanvalkenberg, William
Woodward, Elbert A.
Wells, John P. R.
Wheeler, Everett P.
Whalen, Daniel
Walsh, William
Webb, Abm.
Warburton, Frederick J.
Winter Bottom, W.
Weil, Jacob O.
Ward, Andrew
Webster, Joseph T.
Wilson, Jothan
Wiley, James
Wolf, Morris
West, Henry P.
Williams, J. F.
Wakefield, Robert
Whittelegge, James H.
Waldron, Walter B.
Wines, Harris, Jr.
Willmot, C. W.
Waldron, Walter H.
Webber, John
Wylie, Daniel D.
Whalen, D.
Wise, Luther
Worden, James H.
Wilson, J. Gaskin
Waehner, L. C.
Waddy, P. A.
Wells, David H.
Whitney, T. B.
White, J. W.
Watson, Barclay
White, John
Wynan, M.
Whalen, Michael H.
Yard, B. H.
Young, R. A.
Young, J. B.
Zimmer, F.
Zeglio, G. W. H.

NAME, LOCALITY, AND EXTENT OF PUBLIC SQUARES.

NAME.	LOCATION.	AREAS.				
		Square Feet.	Acres.	Poles	Rods.	Feet.
Battery	Extreme southern end of the Island	463,609	10	2	22	239
Bowling Green	Broadway, Whitehall, and State streets	24,483	0	3	9	253
The Park	Broadway, Chambers, and Centre streets, and Park row	472,080	10	3	14	0
Duane Park	Duane, Hudson, and Greenwich streets	5,783	0	0	21	66
Five Points' Park	Park street, Baxter street, and Mission place	6,727	1	0	24	193
Hudson Square	Hudson, Laight, Varick and Beach streets	177,962	4	0	13	183
Hudson Square		3,080	0	0	11	85
Washington Square	University place, Waverley place, Macdougal and Fourth streets	424,684	9	2	39	246
Tompkins Square	Avenue A, Seventh street, Avenue B, and Tenth street	457,764	10	2	1	112
Abingdon Square	Hudson street, Troy street, and Eighth avenue	9,021	0	0	33	36
Union Place	Broadway, Fourteenth street, Fourth avenue, and Seventeenth street	151,080	3	1	34	253
Stuyvesant Square	Both sides Second avenue, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets	171,190	3	3	28	217
Gramercy Park	Between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, Lexington avenue, and Irving place	73,600	1	2	30	92
Madison Square	Fifth avenue, Twenty-sixth street, Madison square, and Twenty-third street	299,250	6	3	19	47
Hamilton Square	Sixty-sixth street, Fourth avenue, Sixty-ninth street and Third avenue	649,890	15	0	0	0
Observatory Place	Fifth avenue, Ninety-fourth street, Fourth avenue and Eighty-ninth street	1,122,375	25	3	2	160
Manhattan Square	Seventy-seventh street, Eighth avenue, Eighty-seventh street, and Ninth avenue	830,000	19	0	8	182
Mount Morris	Between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets and Fifth avenue.	873,665	20	0	27	114
Central Park	Between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and Fifth and Eighth avenues	.....	730	0	0	0
	Total	7,417,339	900	0	37	110

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

FROM THE BATTERY.	FROM THE EXCHANGE.	FROM THE CITY HALL.	TO
Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
¼			Rector street.
½	¼		Fulton "
¾	½		Warren "
1	¾	¼	Leonard "
1¼	1	½	Canal "
1½	1¼	1¾	Spring "
1¾	1½	1	Houston "
2	1¾	1¼	4th "
2¼	2	1½	9th "
2½	2¼	1¾	14th "
2¾	2½	2	17th "
3	2¾	2¼	24th "
3¼	3	2½	29th "
3½	3¼	2¾	34th "
3¾	3½	3	38th "
4	3¾	3¼	44th "
4¼	4	3½	49th "
4½	4¼	3¾	54th "
4¾	4½	4	58th "
5	4¾	4¼	63d "
5¼	5	4½	68th "
5½	5¼	4¾	73d "
5¾	5½	5	78th "
6	5¾	5¼	83d "
6¼	6	5½	88th "
6¼	6¼	5¾	93d "
6¾	6½	6	97th "
7	6¾	6¼	102d "
7¼	7	6½	107th "
7½	7¼	6¾	112th "
7¾	7½	7	117th "
8	7¾	7¼	121st "
8¼	8	7½	127th "
8½	8¼	7¾	131st "
8¾	8½	8	136th "
9	8¾	8¼	140th "
9¼	9	8½	145th "
9½	9¼	8¾	150th "
¾	9½	9	154th "

DISTANCES ACROSS THE DIFFERENT FERRIES FROM NEW YORK.

South Ferry	1,066 yards.
Fulton Ferry	731 "
Catharine Ferry	735 "
Jackson Street Ferry	935 "
Peck Slip Ferry	2,800 "
Williamsburg Ferry	950 "
Staten Island Ferry	6,418 "

LOCATION OF PIERS.

North River.

NO.	LOCATION.
1	Foot of Battery place.
2 and 3	Between Battery place and Morris street.
4	Foot of Morris street.
5, 6, and 7	Between Morris and Rector streets.
8	Foot of Rector street.
9 and 10	Between Rector and Carlisle streets.
11	Foot of Carlisle street.
12	Foot of Albany street.
13	Between Albany and Cedar streets.
14	Foot of Cedar street.
15	Foot of Liberty street.
16	Between Liberty and Cortlandt streets.
17 and 18	Foot of Cortlandt street.
19	Between Cortlandt and Dey streets.
20	Foot of Dey street.
21	Foot of Fulton street.
22	Between Fulton and Vesey streets.
23	Foot of Vesey street.
24	Between Vesey and Barclay streets.
25	Foot of Barclay street.
26	Between Barclay and Robinson streets.
27	Foot of Robinson street.
28	Foot of Murray street.
29	Foot of Warren street.
30	Foot of Chambers street.
31	Foot of Duane street.
32	Between Duane and Jay streets.
33	Foot of Jay street.
34	Foot of Harrison street.
35	Foot of Franklin street.
36	Foot of North Moore street.
37	Foot of Beach street.
38	Foot of Hubert street.
39	Foot of Vestry street.
40	Foot of Watts street.
41	Foot of Hoboken street.
42	Foot of Canal street.
43	Foot of Spring street.
44	Between Spring and Charlton streets.
45	Foot of Charlton street.
46	Foot of King street.
47	Foot of West Houston street.
48	Foot of Clarkson street.
49	Foot of Leroy street.
50	Foot of Morton street.
51	Foot of Christopher street.
52	Foot of West Tenth street.
53	Foot of Charles street.
54	Foot of Perry street.
55	Foot of West Eleventh street.
60	Foot of West Thirteenth street.
61	Foot of West Seventeenth street.
62	Foot of West Eighteenth street.
	Foot of West Twentieth street.
	Foot of West Twenty-second street.
	Foot of West Twenty-eighth street.
	Foot of West Thirtieth street.
	Foot of West Thirty-fourth street.
	Foot of West Thirty-sixth street.
	Foot of West Thirty-seventh street.
	Foot of West Thirth-eighth street.
	Foot of West Thirth-ninth street.
	Foot of West Fortieth street.
	Foot of West Forty-second street.
	Foot of West Forty-third street.
	Foot of West Forty-seventh street.

East River.

NO.	LOCATION.
1 and 2	Foot of Whitehall street.
3	Foot of Moore street.
4	Between Moore and Broad streets.
5	Between Broad street and Coenties slip.
6, 7, and 8	Coenties slip.
9 and 10	Between Coenties and Old slips.
11 and 12	Old slip.
13	Between Old slip and Gouverneur lane.
14	Foot of Jones lane.
15 and 16	Foot of Wall street.
17	Foot of Pine street.
18	Foot of Maiden lane.
19	Foot of Fletcher street.
20 and 21	Foot of Burling slip.
22	Foot of Fulton street.
23	Foot of Beekman street.
24	Between Beekman street and Peck slip.
25 and 26	Foot of Peck slip.
27	Foot of Dover street.
28	Between Dover and Roosevelt streets.
29	Foot of Roosevelt street.
30	Between Roosevelt street and James slip.
31 and 32	Foot of James slip.
33	Foot of Oliver street.
34 and 35	Foot of Catharine slip.
36	Between Catharine slip and Market street.
37 and 38	Foot of Market street.
39	Between Market and Pike streets.
40 and 41	Foot of Pike street.
42	Between Pike and Rutgers streets.
43 and 44	Foot of Rutgers street.
45	Between Rutgers and Jefferson streets.
46	Foot of Jefferson street.
47	Between Jefferson and Clinton streets.
48	Foot of Clinton street.
49	Between Clinton and Montgomery streets.
50	Foot of Montgomery street.
51 and 52	Foot of Gouverneur street.
53	Foot of Jackson street.
54	Foot of Corlears street.
55	Foot of Cherry street.
56 and 57	Foot of Broome street.
58 and 59	Foot of Delancey street.
60	Foot of Rivington street.
61	Between Rivington and Stanton streets.
62	Foot of Stanton street.
63	Foot of East Houston street.
64	Foot of Fifth street.
65	Foot of Sixth street.
66	Foot of Seventh street.
67	Foot of Eighth street.
68	Foot of Ninth street.
69	Foot of East Tenth street.
70	Foot of East Eleventh street.

FERRIES.

Astoria—Foot of East Ninety-second street.

Brooklyn—Catharine slip to Main street. From 5 A.M. to 9 P.M., every ten minutes; from 9 to 12 P.M., every twenty minutes.

Brooklyn—Foot of Fulton street to Fulton street. From 3 A.M. to 12 P.M., every ten minutes; from 12 to 3 A.M., every fifteen minutes.

Brooklyn—Foot of Jackson street to Hudson avenue. From 5.30 A.M. to 10 P.M., every twenty minutes.

Brooklyn—Foot of Wall street to Montague street. From 5 A.M. to 8 P.M., every ten minutes; from 8 P.M. to midnight, every twenty minutes.

Brooklyn—Foot of Whitehall street to Atlantic street. From 5 A.M. to 11 P.M., every twelve minutes; from 11 P.M. to 5 A.M., every half-hour.

Brooklyn—Foot of New Chambers street to Bridge street. From 5 A.M. to 10 P.M., every fifteen minutes.

BROOKLYN (E.D.)—Foot of Roosevelt street to South Seventh street. From 5 A.M. to 8 P.M., every ten minutes; from 8 P.M. to 5 A.M., every half-hour.

BROOKLYN (E.D.)—Foot of East Houston street to Grand street.

BROOKLYN (E.D.)—Foot of Grand street to Grand street, and to South Seventh street.

BULL'S FERRY AND FORT LEE—Pier No. 51, North river.

COMMUNIPAW—Foot of Liberty street.

GREENPOINT—Foot of East Tenth street, and foot of East Twenty-third street. From 6 A.M. to 9 P.M., every fifteen minutes.

HAMILTON AVENUE—Foot of Whitehall street to Atlantic Dock. From 7 A.M. to 6½ P.M., every ten minutes; from 6½ to 9 P.M., every fifteen minutes; from 9 P.M. to 7 A.M., every half-hour.

HOBOKEN—Foot of Barclay street.

HOBOKEN—Foot of Christopher street. From 7¾ A.M. to 7½ P.M., every fifteen minutes.

HUNTER'S POINT—Foot of East Thirty-fourth street to Ferry street. From 4½ A.M. to 12 P.M., every fifteen minutes.

HUNTER'S POINT—James street to Ferry street, every half-hour.

JERSEY CITY—Foot of Cortlandt street to Montgomery street. From 7 A.M. to 10 P.M., every ten minutes; from 10 P.M. to 12 P.M., every fifteen minutes; from 12 P.M. to 4 A.M., every thirty minutes; from 4 A.M. to 7 A.M., every fifteen minutes.

JERSEY CITY—Foot of Desbrosses street to Exchange place.

JERSEY CITY—Foot of West Twenty-third street to Long Dock.

MOTT HAVEN—Pier No. 24, East river.

PAVONIA—Foot of Chambers street, North river, to Long Dock. From 1 A.M. to 7 P.M., every fifteen minutes; from 7 P.M. to 1 A.M., every half-hour.

STATEN ISLAND—(Tompkinsville, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt Landings) Foot of Whitehall street. From 6 A.M. to 9 P.M., every hour; then at 11.45 P.M. The 5, 7, and 9 A.M., and the 1, 4, 5, and 6 P.M. boats connect with the Staten Island Railroad.

STATEN ISLAND—Pier No. 19, North river.

WEEHAWKEN—Foot of West Forty-second street. From 6 A.M. to 9 P.M., every twenty minutes.

FERRY RENT.

LEASES.	LOCATION.	RENT.	EXPIRES.
	EAST RIVER.		
The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn	Catharine, Fulton, Wall, and Whitehall streets	$103,000 00	1871
Associates of the Houston Street Ferry Company	Houston street	9,000 00	1870
Gideon Lee Knapp	Tenth street to Greenpoint	1,300 00	1875
The New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company	Roosevelt street	4,900 00	1877
East River Ferry Company	James slip	4,600 00	1878
Gideon Lee Knapp	Twenty-third street	600 00	1874
Queens County Ferry Company	Ninety-second street	50 00	1877
Staten Island Ferry and Railroad Company	Whitehall street to Staten Island	1,000 00	1877
East River Ferry Company	Thirty-fourth street to Hunter's Point	800 00	1877
Navy Yard Ferry Company	Jackson street to Brooklyn	50 00	1878
Long Island Ferry Company	Grand street	15,000 00	1869
William Laytin & Co	North side of Grand street to South Seventh street, Williamsburg	3,000 00	1874
A. V. Stout and others	Between Piers Nos. 32 and 33, East river, to Bridge street, Brooklyn	600 00	1874
A. V. Stout and others	Between Piers Nos. 32 and 33, East river, to South Seventh street, Williamsburg	3,450 00	1874
	NORTH RIVER.		
Jersey Associates	Desbrosses street	1,000 00	1874
New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company	Cortlandt street	7,500 00	1876
Edwin A. Stevens	Barclay street	1,100 00	1875
William W. Shippen	Christopher street	800 00	1874
Erie Railway Company	Chambers street to Pavonia	9,300 00	1874
Weehawken Ferry Company	Forty-second street to Weehawken	330 00	1876
Erie Railway Company	Twenty-third street to Pavonia	50 00	1876
William J. Peck	Basin at Spring street to New Jersey	8,000 00	1877
Henry Conklin	Eighty-sixth street to Bull's Ferry*	.....	....

* No rent to be charged until Eighty-sixth street is regulated.

AREA OF THE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN.

	Sq. Yds.
First Ward	745,360
Second Ward	392,040
Third Ward	459,800
Fourth Ward	401,720
Fifth Ward	813,120
Sixth Ward	416,240
Seventh Ward	958,320
Eighth Ward	885,720
Ninth Ward	1,558,480
Tenth Ward	532,400
Eleventh Ward	948,640
Twelfth Ward	16,843,200
Thirteenth Ward	517,880
Fourteenth Ward	464,640
Fifteenth Ward	958,320
Sixteenth Ward	1,858,560
Seventeenth Ward	1,602,040
Eighteenth Ward	2,870,120
Nineteenth Ward	7,405,200
Twentieth Ward	2,015,400
Twenty-first Ward	2,384,480
Twenty-second Ward	6,872,800
Total	51,894,480
North of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street	9,583,200
Public Parks	8,712,000
Total area	70,189,680

Or 22 square miles and 20,424 square yards.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN NEW YORK.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—E. F. Davison, No. 128 Pearl street.
AUSTRIA—Charles F. Loosey; C. Boleslawski, V. C., No. 2 Hanover square.
BADEN—L. Schmidt, No. 68 Broad street.
BAVARIA—George H. Siemon, No. 85 Nassau street.
BELGIUM—Charles Mali, No. 45 Worth street.
BOLIVIA—J. M. Munoz, No. 63 Pine street.
BRAZIL—Louis H. F. D'Aguiar, No. 13 Broadway.
CHILI—Stephen Rogers, No. 249 West Forty-second street.
COLOMBIA—Ricardo Rivas, No. 25 William street.
COSTA RICA—G. Theisen, No. 40 Beaver street.
DENMARK—Harold Dallner, No. 181 Front street; Henry Braem, V. C.
DOMINICA—J. W. Currier, No. 31 Broadway.
FRANCE—Brenier de Montmorand; H. Roullaud, V. C., No. 2 Bowling Green.
GREAT BRITAIN—E. M. Archibald; Pierrepont Edwards, V. C., No. 17 Broadway.
GREECE—D. N. Botassi, No. 47 Exchange place.
GUATEMALA—B. Blanco, No. 13 South William street.
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—S. U. F. Odell, No. 24 Beaver street.
HESSE DARMSTADT—F. W. Keutgen, No. 58 Beaver street.
HONDURAS—S. Camacho, No. 26½ Broadway.
ITALY—Ferdinando de Luca; P. Petraccone, V. C., No. 7 Broadway.
LIBERIA—H. M. Schieffelin, No. 22 Bible House.
MEXICO (Republic)—Juan Navarro, No. 52 Exchange place.
MONACO—H. Rouhaud, No. 2 Bowling Green.
NETHERLANDS—R. C. Burlage; J. E. Zimmerman, V. C., No. 45 Exchange place.
NICARAGUA—J. J. Barril, No. 104 Pearl street.
NORTH GERMAN UNION—Johannes Roesing; W. Zach, V. C., No. 117 Broadway.
NORWAY—C. Edward Habicht, No. 127 Pearl street.
PARAGUAY—R. Mullowney, No. 31 South street.
PERU—J. C. Tracy, No. 26½ Broadway.
PORTUGAL—L. A. D'Oliveira Gomes de Montenegro; L. E. Amsinck, V. C., No. 148 Pearl street.
ROMAN STATES—Louis B. Binsse, No. 98 Duane street.
RUSSIA—R. Ostensacken, No. 52 Exchange place; R. Schultze, V. C., No. 25 Old slip.
SALVADOR—J. F. Schepeler, No. 52 Exchange place.
SPAIN—Joaquin Marcos de Satrustegui; Francisco P. de Carpi, V. C., No. 29 Broadway.
SWEDEN—C. Edward Habicht, No. 127 Pearl street.
SWITZERLAND—Louis P. de Luze, No. 23 John street.
TURKEY—C. Oscanyan, No. 66 Broadway.
URAGUAY—Edwin C. B. Garsia, No. 19 Broad street.
VENEZUELA—Emilio de las Casas, No. 5 Bowling Green.
WURTEMBERG—Leopold Bierwirth, No. 69 Pine street.

CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE EXHIBITS THE YEARLY REVENUE DERIVED FROM CROTON WATER, AS COLLECTED BY THE DEPARTMENT FROM ITS INTRODUCTION INTO THE CITY IN 1842, WITH THE ANNUAL INCREASE OR DECREASE THEREOF TO DATE.

TIME.	RECEIPTS.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
October 5, 1842, to May 1, 1843	$32,053 74	.....	.....
May 1, 1843, " 1, 1844	84,444 68	$52,390 94	.....
" 1, 1844, " 1, 1845	117,277 86	32,833 18	.....
" 1, 1845, " 1, 1846	163,900 52	46,622 66	.....
" 1, 1846, " 1, 1847	193,346 24	29,445 72	.....
" 1, 1847, " 1, 1848	219,416 72	26,070 48	.....
" 1, 1848, " 1, 1849	250,081 51	30,664 79	.....
" 1, 1849, to December 31, 1849	259,532 97	*9,451 46	.....
January 1, 1850, " 31, 1850	458,951 87	†199,418 90	.....
" 1, 1851, " 31, 1851	458,789 78	.....	‡$162 09
" 1, 1852, " 31, 1852	533,965 16	75,175 38	.....
" 1, 1853, " 31, 1853	579,956 30	45,991 14	.....
" 1, 1854, " 31, 1854	608,966 15	29,009 85	.....
" 1, 1855, " 31, 1855	674,736 42	65,770 27	.....
" 1, 1856, " 31, 1856	662,949 57	.....	11,786 85
" 1, 1857, " 31, 1857	697,370 51	34,420 94	.....
" 1, 1858, " 31, 1858	730,107 98	32,737 47	.....
" 1, 1859, " 31, 1859	759,250 45	29,142 47	.....
" 1, 1860, " 31, 1860	767,169 62	7,919 17	.....
" 1, 1861, " 31, 1861	765,954 35	.....	1,215 27
" 1, 1862, " 31, 1862	783,234 60	17,280 25	.....
" 1, 1863, " 31, 1863	880,958 90	97,724 30	.....
" 1, 1864, " 31, 1864	907,234 27	26,275 37	.....
" 1, 1865, " 31, 1865	974,333 59	67,099 32	.....
" 1, 1866, " 31, 1866	1,035,558 66	61,225 07	.....
" 1, 1867, " 31, 1867	1,176,728 00	141,169 34	.....
" 1, 1868, " 31, 1868	1,232,404 95	55,676 95	.....
" 1, 1869, " 31, 1869	1,217,364 93	.....	15,040 02
Total	$17,216,040 30	.....	.....

* Eight months.

† Under the operation of the Laws of 1849.

‡ A reduction in the rents equal to about 10 per cent. was made this year.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE EXHIBITS THE YEARLY REVENUE DERIVED FROM PERMITS TO CONNECT PREMISES WITH THE PUBLIC SEWERS, AS COLLECTED BY THIS DEPARTMENT; ALSO THE YEARLY EXPENDITURES FOR CLEANING, REPAIRING, AND REBUILDING THE SEWERS AND THEIR APPURTENANCES.

TIME.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.	EXCESS OF RECEIPTS.	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES.
February 5, 1846, to December 31, 1846	$4,852 50	$4,404 17	$448 33	.....
January 1, 1847, " 31, 1847	7,470 00	4,753 01	716 99	.....
" 1, 1848, " 31, 1848	8,585 00	4,673 05	3,911,95	.....
" 1, 1849, " 31, 1849	11,759 50	9,936 35	1,823 25	.....
" 1, 1850, " 31, 1850	18,977 00	8,118 97	10,858 03	.....
" 1, 1851, " 31, 1851	21,835 50	11,230 78	10,604 72	.....
" 1, 1852, " 31, 1852	28,132 50	12,554 66	15,577 84	.....
" 1, 1853, " 31, 1853	29,353 00	14,262 05	15,090 95	.....
" 1, 1854, " 31, 1854	26,247 00	12,402 51	13,844 49	.....
" 1, 1855, " 31, 1855	7,251 20	16,170 45	13,071 75	.....
" 1, 1856, " 31, 1856	24,122 00	20,765 94	3,356 06	.....
" 1, 1857, " 31, 1857	21,425 50	19,827 94	1,597 56	.....
" 1, 1858, " 31, 1858	18,561 50	24,418 35	.....	$5,856 85
" 1, 1859, " 31, 1859	21,723 00	31,081 00	.....	9,358 00
" 1, 1860, " 31, 1860	24,391 00	45,921 05	.....	21,530 05
" 1, 1861, " 31, 1861	15,981 00	38,336 50	.....	22,355 50
" 1, 1862, " 31, 1862	14,193 00	27,384 04	.....	13,101 40
" 1, 1863, " 31, 1863	16,169 00	59,261 98	.....	43,092 98
" 1, 1864, " 31, 1864	15,375 00	43,809 29	.....	28,434 29
" 1, 1865, " 31, 1865	16,393 30	49,994 66	.....	33,603 36
" 1, 1866, " 31, 1866	29,775 50	68,387 12	.....	38,611 62
" 1, 1867, " 31, 1867	47,895 50	109,237 53	.....	61,342 03
" 1, 1868, " 31, 1868	32,791 00	124,918 69	.....	92,127 69
" 1, 1869, " 31, 1869	29,266 50	129,373 30	.....	100,106 80
Totals	$512,526 00	$891,232 29	$88,902 42	$469,608 20

Total excess of expenditures over receipts..... $380,705 78

TABLE SHOWING THE PRECIPITATION OF RAIN AND MELTED SNOW, AND SNOW, THE RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER, AND THE EVAPORATION DURING THE YEAR 1869.

MONTHS.	AMOUNT OF RAIN AND MELTED SNOW IN VERTICAL INCHES.							AMOUNT OF SNOW IN VERTICAL INCHES.						EVAPORATION.				THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR—MONTHLY AVERAGE.						
	City Hall Park, New York City.	Storage Reservoir—Boyd's Corners.	Sing Sing Station.	Tarrytown Station.	Fordham Station.	High Bridge Station.	Receiving Reservoir Station.	Storage Reservoir Station.	Sing Sing Station.	Tarrytown Station.	Fordham Station.	High Bridge Station.	Receiving Reservoir Station.	From wooden box sunk in bateau.	From wooden box in bateau.	From tin box in bateau.	Storage Reservoir—Boyd's Corners.	Storage Reservoir Station.	Sing Sing Station.	Tarrytown Station.	Fordham Station.	High Bridge Station.	Receiving Reservoir Station.	Average.
	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	INCH.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.
January.....	3.19	3.79	3.95	4.74	3.68	3.47	2.99	5.50	6.00	6.00	3.50	7.50	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.35	30.43	27.53	31.57	33.01	31.93	30.00
February.....	6.40	3.64	3.80	4.83	7.50	5.75	5.84	12.00	8.50	9.50	16.00	11.50	16.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.68	28.06	28.70	32.17	33.39	29.65	29.44
March.....	4.42	5.48	10.64	5.06	6.33	4.01	4.38	9.50	2.00	1.41	5.00	3.75	7.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.67	31.57	29.19	32.94	35.12	33.45	31.83
April	1.49	2.11	2.72	1.96	1.85	1.39	1.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.79	3.68	3.99	2.28	47.55	49.64	45.54	48.86	52.23	34.40	43.03
May.....	4.24	4.52	7.64	4.38	4.14	4.14	4.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.71	4.45	5.08	3.75	55.98	58.86	55.59	36.32	60.31	57.47	54.08
June.....	6.39	3.59	4.62	2.74	6.37	6.37	4.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.46	4.28	4.86	3.77	67.56	69.50	65.50	58.83	70.63	66.28	66.35
July.....	4.00	2.26	3.82	2.66	3.28	3.82	3.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.53	5.42	6.04	4.25	71.13	73.15	68.24	73.27	73.41	74.21	72.23
August.....	1.51	1.92	4.55	3.02	3.13	5.31	2.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.66	6.85	8.03	3.90	68.94	71.83	66.79	71.25	73.08	61·45	68.89
September.....	1.29	3.20	5.61	2.70	3.00	3.57	2.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	3.61	4.80	2.85	63.30	64.52	60.21	53.43	55.73	55.82	58.83
October.....	6.86	9.46	16.98	7.84	8.45	7.65	7.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.05	2.66	3.42	1.81	46.55	47.34	44.68	50.04	50.38	31.10	40.51
November.....	3.13	2.43	10.03	2.70	3.53	3.55	3.28	0.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.40	3.62	3.71	1.00	34.02	52.22	60.21	37.97	39.73	39.01	43.85
December	5.09	5.96	8.62	7.77	5.10	5.47	5.47	19.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	14.00	6.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.21	30.25	22.72	33.15	34.00	33.15	30.08
Total, 1869....	48.01	48.36	82.98	50.40	56.36	54.50	48.41	46.75	28.50	28.91	34.50	36.75	39.73*	29.85	34.57	39.93	23.61	Yearly Average..... 47.42						
Total, 1868....	51.84	50.33	93.42	55.19	59.72	57.33	56.13	68.00	66.00	62.55	52.00	92.50	80.75	33.18	35.06	37.57	20.08	Yearly Average..... 47.18						

Thermometrical Observations in Open Air and Water of Aqueduct, 1869.

MONTHS.	HIGHEST AND LOWEST RANGE FAHRENHEIT IN THE OPEN AIR.												HIGHEST AND LOWEST RANGE FAHRENHEIT IN THE WATER IN THE AQUEDUCT.								THERMOMETER IN THE WATER IN THE AQUEDUCT—MONTHLY AVERAGE.				
	Storage Reservoir—Boyd's Corners.		Sing Sing Station.		Tarrytown Station.		Fordham Station.		High Bridge Station.		Receiving Reservoir Station.		Sing Sing Station.		Tarrytown Station.		Fordham Station.		High Bridge Station.		Sing Sing Station.	Tarrytown Station.	Fordham Station.	High Bridge Station.	Average.
	H. DEG.	L. DEG.	H. DEG.	L. DEG.	H. DEG.	L. DEG.	H. DEG.	L. DEG.	H. DEG.	L. DEG.	H. DEG.	L. DEG.	H. DEG.	L. DEG.	H. DEG.	L. DEG.	H. DEG.	L. DEG.	H. DEG.	L. DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.
January	53	—2	51	5	49	0	52	6	51	11	50	08	33	33	31	30	36	34	34	33	30.74	27.53	35.00	33.70	31.74
February	53	0	55	11	53	08	60	13	44	15	59	16	36	33	33	30	36	36	33	33	34.83	31.07	36.00	33.42	33.83
March	56	—14	42	33	57	02	62	6	62	10	60	07	42	33	42	30	40	38	43	33	35.83	33.66	39.29	35.77	36.13
April	79	18	82	32	77	25	81	30	78	30	78	30	59	41	57	39	50	40	58	40	48.76	46.66	43.33	47.73	46.62
May	86	33	92	38	85	38	88	35	88	39	86	41	63	44	62	43	57	53	66	60	56.54	55.59	55.06	56.70	55.97
June	86	50	89	56	85	46	89	50	92	52	88	53	76	72	72	59	65	59	72	60	66.30	64.90	61.60	66.40	64.80
July	94	55	89	58	91	54	94	57	93	60	95	63	76	72	74	65	70	65	74	68	70.80	71.14	68.26	72.93	70.78
August	95	52	99	52	93	48	97	56	95	62	97	56	75	71	73	68	72	70	76	70	72.79	70.99	71.25	72.83	71.96
September	88	34	86	40	84	35	87	43	87	45	90	51	70	63	70	61	68	64	72	66	68.14	66.23	62.70	68.40	66.36
October	80	17	69	24	70	26	78	30	80	29	78	30	62	40	62	39	60	53	64	44	52.77	51.17	57.41	53.67	53.75
November	59	12	57	19	55	16	55	22	61	27	62	28	42	35	42	33	50	46	44	38	38.64	36.57	48.00	37.86	40.26
December	46	—13	51	4	48	—3	50	8	52	12	48	12	37	32	37	31	38	33	35	34	30.25	32.63	40.00	30.25	33.28
																								Yearly average	50.45

Pipes of all Sizes, laid for the Supply and Distribution of Croton Water, to December 31, 1869.

TIME.	48.	36.	30.	24.	20.	16.	12.	10.	6.	4.	TOTALS.
Previous to July, 1849.....	.....	60,333	25,796	5,400	20,275	13,125	225,140	5,875	668,107	.....	1,024,051 feet or 193 miles 5,011 feet.
July to December, 1849.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	953	2,430	.....	9,402	7,451	20,236 " 3 " 1,395 "
Jan. to December, 1850.....	.....	545	2,040	.....	4,860	.....	2,375	.....	30,539	969	41,323 " 7 " 4,368 "
" " 1851.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,720	.....	18,739	.....	42,817	923	65,199 " 12 " 1,839 "
" " 1852.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,650	.....	12,171	.....	47,714	.....	63,535 " 12 " 174 "
" " 1853.....	3,500	.....	5,125	.....	.....	.....	996	.....	24,161	.....	33,783 " 6 " 2,102 "
" " 1854.....	587	.....	.....	.....	1,765	.....	5,000	.....	23,223	.....	30,575 " 5 " 4,175 "
" " 1855.....	.....	.....	10,582	.....	1,492	.....	6,063	.....	18,784	.....	36,921 " 6 " 5,141 "
" " 1856.....	.....	.....	1,319	.....	102	.....	2,731	.....	25,702	129	29,983 " 5 " 3,583 "
" " 1857.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,089	.....	20,131	.....	23,220 " 4 " 2,100 "
" " 1858.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,460	900	1,040	.....	11,150	.....	19,550 " 3 " 3,710 "
" " 1859.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,008	.....	15,733	.....	18,741 " 3 " 2,901 "
" " 1860.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,602	.....	26,331	.....	32,933 " 6 " 1,253 "
" " 1861.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,205	.....	34,567	.....	39,772 " 7 " 2,812 "
" " 1862.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,610	.....	21,713	.....	25,323 " 4 " 4,203 "
" " 1863.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,560	.....	20,986	.....	28,546 " 5 " 2,146 "
" " 1864.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,080	4,880	.....	14,999	.....	21,959 " 4 " 839 "
" " 1865.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,520	.....	12,938	.....	19,458 " 3 " 3,618 "
" " 1866.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,050	.....	3,760	.....	11,100	.....	22,720 " 4 " 1,600 "
" " 1867.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,665	.....	6,276	.....	17,660	.....	25,601 " 4 " 4,481 "
" " 1868.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,531	.....	8,268	.....	21,453	.....	32,252 " 6 " 572 "
" " 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,300	.....	9,681	.....	18,171	.....	39,152 " 7 " 2,292 "
	4,087	60,078	44,862	5,400	64,770	17,058	345,054	5,875	1,137,381	9,472	1,694,837 feet or 320 miles 5,237 feet.

The present Department was organized in July, 1849. The first line in the Table gives the quantities in use at that time; the others the quantities laid in each year since. The figures at the head of the columns indicate the internal diameter of the pipes in inches.

Exhibit of the Extent of Sewerage in the City of New York to December 31, 1869.

	Lineal feet of sewerage.	No. of receiving-basins for surface drainage.
Estimated as constructed prior to organization of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the year 1849	366,129	969
Contracted for by Croton Aqueduct Department in 1849	16,165	58
" " " " in 1850	61,579	173
" " " " in 1851	63,009	157
" " " " in 1852	65,689	196
" " " " in 1853	73,542	256
" " " " in 1854	73,519	244
" " " " in 1855	38,679	110
" " " " in 1856	49,280	121
" " " " in 1857	10,430	19
" " " " in 1858	36,258	98
" " " " in 1859	41,867	90
" " " " in 1860	37,188	73
" " " " in 1861	29,303	69
" " " " in 1862	19,653	89
" " " " in 1863	20,916	54
" " " " in 1864	23,542	64
" " " " in 1865	39,025	108
" " " " in 1866	37,164	54
" " " " in 1867	105,221	120
" " " " in 1868	82,679	104
" " " " in 1869	86,201	146
Total length (260 miles and 4,238 feet)	1,377,038	3,372

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.*

Foreign Imports at New York.

Year.	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie.	Total.
1851	$119,592,264	$9,719,771	$2,049,543	$131,361,578
1852	115,336,052	12,105,342	2,408,225	129,849,619
1853	179,512,412	12,156,387	2,429,083	194,097,882
1854	163,494,984	15,768,916	2,107,572	181,371,472
1855	142,900,661	14,103,946	855,631	157,860,238
1856	193,839,646	17,902,578	1,814,425	213,556,649
1857	196,279,362	21,440,734	12,898,033	230,618,129
1858	128,578,256	22,024,691	2,264,120	152,867,067
1859	213,640,363	28,708,732	2,816,421	245,165,516
1860	201,401,682	28,006,447	8,852,330	238,260,460
1861	95,326,459	30,353,918	37,088,413	162,768,790
1862	149,970,415	23,291,625	1,390,277	174,652,317
1863	174,521,766	11,576,000	1,525,811	187,614,577
1864	204,128,236	11,731,902	2,265,622	218,125,760
1865	212,208,301	10,410,837	2,123,281	224,742,419
1866	284,033,567	13,001,588	9,578,029	306,613,184
1867	238,297,955	11,044,181	3,306,339	252,648,475
1868	232,344,418	11,764,027	7,085,389	251,193,834
1869	275,779,976	14,789,235	15,788,462	306,357,673

Foreign Imports Entered at New York during the Years 1867, 1868, and 1869.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Months.	1867.	1868.	1869.
January	$11,046,856	$7,855,830	$11,698,755
February	13,364,912	10,386,053	14,205,473
March	11,373,974	11,999,529	17,890,058
April	10,800,747	9,652,649	13,836,593
May	9,438,747	10,244,318	12,514,151
June	8,947,379	8,786,471	10,510,444
July	11,036,960	12,193,589	12,560,232
August	13,547,834	14,005,112	15,895,735
September	13,149,846	14,152,546	12,938,666
October	10,224,405	11,294,439	10,288,541
November	8,193,013	9,707,521	11,015,790
December	6,416,343	7,458,965	9,080,463
Total	$127,541,016	$127,737,013	$152,434,901

ENTERED WAREHOUSE.

January	$9,087,702	$6,647,871	$9,378,719
February	11,211,014	9,297,632	8,548,655
March	9,069,756	12,391,956	13,428,973
April	13,327,839	10,780,668	16,497,691
May	10,896,675	10,541,079	12,876,131
June	10,478,305	19,063,867	12,380,145
July	11,226,514	10,573,083	10,705,702
August	9,340,292	8,280,600	10,008,548
September	6,676,707	6,804,640	8,840,059
October	7,096,411	6,850,498	5,841,349
November	6,414,609	7,050,229	6,913,527
December	5,931,115	5,325,282	7,925,576
Total	$110,756,939	$104,607,405	$123,345,075

FREE GOODS.

January	$717,810	$778,296	$1,243,777
February	918,364	718,777	1,190,397
March	923,377	821,682	1,702,591
April	1,232,997	964,488	1,202,080
May	1,140,103	887,657	1,256,112
June	1,043,040	783,149	1,277,514
July	766,786	1,094,543	1,214,472
August	844,664	828,188	1,322,924
September	854,987	1,421,652	1,200,764
October	754,881	1,294,991	879,329
November	1,082,066	1,323,254	1,151,880
December	765,106	847,350	1,147,395
Total	$11,044,181	$11,764,027	$14,789,235

* From Annual Report Chamber of Commerce.

View on the North East Corner of William & Cedar Sts

SPECIE.

MONTHS.	1867.	1868.	1869.
January	$126,719	$136,574	$221,278
February	136,491	415,875	1,882,755
March	145,867	1,299,776	1,771,668
April	271,710	871,079	4,818,287
May	376,725	477,485	403,267
June	499,184	838,111	915,005
July	56,606	126,442	202,487
August	540,244	846,821	159,927
September	345,669	906,558	1,364,904
October	362,789	554,862	3,580,817
November	181,319	220,316	156,286
December	263,016	391,490	312,781
Total	$3,306,339	$7,085,389	$15,788,462

TOTAL IMPORTS.

January	$20,979,087	$15,418,571	$22,542,529
February	25,630,781	20,818,337	25,827,280
March	21,512,974	26,512,934	34,793,290
April	25,633,293	22,268,884	36,354,651
May	21,852,260	22,150,539	27,049,661
June	20,967,908	20,471,598	25,082,108
July	23,086,866	23,987,657	24,682,893
August	24,273,034	23,960,721	27,387,134
September	21,027,209	23,285,396	24,344,393
October	18,438,486	19,994,790	20,590,036
November	15,871,007	18,301,320	19,237,483
December	13,375,580	14,023,087	18,466,215
Total	$252,648,475	$251,193,834	$306,357,673

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

January	$9,380,484	$6,731,624	$8,506,630
February	11,794,156	9,049,339	9,880,388
March	13,318,411	10,296,124	9,661,447
April	8,838,610	10,140,834	8,954,512
May	9,245,943	9,045,351	8,379,918
June	6,910,287	6,658,943	7,604,330
July	7,560,396	6,829,796	8,151,534
August	10,490,050	9,676,657	11,706,296
September	9,928,471	10,935,659	11,121,143
October	7,728,761	8,892,665	10,704,752
November	6,378,248	6,104,542	7,818,234
December	5,202,239	5,675,429	5,509,480
Total	$106,776,056	$100,036,963	$107,998,664

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

IMPORTS.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Dry goods	$86,263,643	$80,905,834	$94,726,417
General merchandise	163,078,493	162,202,611	195,842,794
Specie	3,306,339	7,085,389	15,788,462
Total	$252,648,475	$251,193,834	$306,357,673

RECEIPTS OF CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK.

MONTHS.	1867.	1867.	1869.
January	$9,472,248 48	$7,133,428 42	$9,615,894 43
February	11,466,418 42	9,696,752 39	11,996,628 46
March	11,977,418 19	11,195,861 33	15,027,672 02
April	9,372,701 48	10,023,029 37	10,727,099 86
May	9,340,766 73	9,723,476 45	9,688,820 34
June	7,725,135 60	7,678,200 69	8,411,294 83
July	9,505,432 94	9,237,920 50	10,045,078 14
August	12,623,300 45	11,995,596 18	13,845,030 69
September	11,712,164 78	12,916,782 29	11,975,804 75
October	8,682,389 05	10,059,277 34	10,554,660 92
November	6,931,212 90	7,309,086 88	8,540,788 60
December	5,276,301 32	6,327,300 78	6,590,945 65
Total	$114,085,990 34	$113,296,712 62	$125,019,718 65

Exports from New York to Foreign Ports, exclusive of Specie.

Quarter.	1867.	1868.	1869.
1st	$49,376,379	$42,033,366	$36,566,724
2d	46,270,261	41,381,668	48,705,409
3d	38,928,663	36,549,086	54,933,449
4th	52,214,722	44,101,982	55,021,124
Total	$186,790,025	$164,066,102	$195,226,706

Exports from New York to Foreign Ports during the Years 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Domestic Produce.

Months.	1867.	1868.	1869.
January	$12,911,689	$13,766,496	$12,672,824
February	14,615,040	13,543,674	10,507,041
March	19,679,955	12,882,808	11,942,672
April	16,979,383	13,976,761	14,671,026
May	12,615,022	14,297,029	15,443,499
June	14,346,769	10,634,544	16,555,107
July	13,666,098	10,538,848	18,450,333
August	12,116,096	12,750,918	17,975,524
September	11,102,100	11,316,492	16,510,324
October	16,679,540	13,954,602	18,419,645
November	20,056,540	13,881,126	16,836,617
December	13,442,177	14,532,280	17,828,174
Total	$178,210,409	$156,075,578	$187,812,776

Foreign—Free.

January	$114,207	$12,680	$7,965
February	36,803	36,387	4,941
March	31,133	24,761	31,102
April	38,389	113,489	4,600
May	23,492	183,986	49,264
June	43,214	32,946	59,001
July	20,168	37,975	27,020
August	24,096	18,192	54,356
September	9,498	80,593	16,960
October	4,446	10,822	71,862
November	8,515	9,763	44,159
December	82,694	39,330	37,433
Total	$436,655	$600,924	$408,660

Foreign—Dutiable.

January	$422,751	$669,151	$472,228
February	800,663	441,528	312,830
March	764,138	655,881	615,121
April	845,824	648,960	733,461
May	665,031	852,544	583,846
June	713,137	641,409	605,608
July	382,595	444,735	604,923
August	717,161	558,078	594,339
September	890,851	803,255	699,680
October	797,235	740,477	577,748
November	610,460	517,907	512,226
December	533,115	415,675	693,260
Total	$8,142,961	$7,389,600	$7,005,270

SPECIE AND BULLION.

MONTHS.	1867.	1868.	1869.
January	$2,551,351	$7,349,825	$3,214,380
February	2,124,461	4,203,825	3,232,083
March	1,891,141	3,694,912	2,389,968
April	2,261,283	6,095,179	1,767,601
May	9,043,154	15,936,231	2,512,330
June	6,724,272	11,823,628	2,335,531
July	13,519,894	10,584,558	6,474,624
August	1,714,594	4,690,989	3,027,940
September	2,201,958	1,954,723	1,763,171
October	1,182,031	1,608,739	2,531,076
November	1,733,261	1,181,085	1,126,845
December	6,854,548	1,717,905	1,732,899
Total	$51,801,948	$70,841,599	$32,108,448

TOTAL EXPORTS.

January	$15,999,998	$21,798,152	$16,367,397
February	17,576,967	18,225,414	14,056,895
March	22,366,367	17,258,362	14,978,863
April	20,124,879	20,834,389	17,176,688
May	22,346,699	31,269,790	18,588,936
June	21,827,392	23,132,527	19,555,247
July	27,588,755	21,606,116	25,556,890
August	14,571,947	18,018,177	21,652,159
September	14,204,407	14,155,063	18,990,135
October	18,663,252	16,314,640	21,600,331
November	22,408,776	15,589,881	18,519,847
December	20,912,534	16,705,190	20,291,766
Total	$238,591,973	$234,907,701	$227,335,154

IMPORTS OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

IMPORTS OF A FEW LEADING ARTICLES OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE AT NEW YORK, FROM FOREIGN PORTS, FOR THE YEARS 1867, 1868, AND 1869.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Books	$929,167	$1,111,115	$1,364,806
Buttons	1,557,005	1,590,313	1,288,522
Cheese	218,489	233,018	281,906
China-ware	656,717	571,470	729,418
Cigars	493,350	669,262	884,927
Coal	567,699	369,195	356,760
Coffee	14,433,119	15,925,976	14,067,280
Cotton	76,865	113,521	289,199
Earthen-ware	2,230,305	1,820,819	2,149,415
Furs	2,251,629	2,525,090	2,363,659
Glass-plate	944,289	947,306	1,104,354
India-rubber	2,400,349	1,902,691	3,168,343
Indigo	487,979	834,596	1,061,819
Leather and dressed skins	4,493,680	4,034,447	5,603,572
Undressed skins	9,132,298	8,052,681	10,581,696
Brandy	350,512	452,681	724,700
Whiskey	50,515	98,196	99,238
Copper	54,144	43,382	106,355
Iron, bars	2,436,417	2,558,712	2,901,776
" pig	1,024,128	501,704	952,627
" railroad	2,149,685	4,094,569	6,346,917
" sheet	634,467	350,443	358,638
Lead	2,217,311	2,286,218	2,985,890
Spelter	175,322	338,146	504,436
Steel	3,248,602	3,382,146	2,342,918
Tin and tin plates	5,794,094	6,023,759	7,559,576
Zinc	206,146	187,511	422,967
Molasses	3,939,006	5,090,436	4,969,550
Rags	1,354,432	1,403,510	2,194,202
Salt	420,055	422,942	463,251
Saltpetre	79,451	113,236	207,372
Sugar	18,845,152	26,969,044	35,232,757
Tea	10,507,346	10,683,755	12,574,493
Watches	1,990,369	1,904,272	2,380,586
Wines	2,468,466	2,303,160	3,439,419
Wool and waste	3,421,784	2,005,403	2,774,769

TONNAGE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE REGISTERED, ENROLLED, AND LICENSED TONNAGE BELONGING TO THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1858 TO JUNE 30, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	REGISTERED.		ENROLLED AND LICENSED.		TOTAL.	
	Tons.	95ths.	Tons.	95ths.	Tons.	95ths.
1858	840,449	08	592,256	33	1,432,705	41
1859	844,432	24	599,928	44	1,444,360	68
1860	838,449	51	625,551	47	1,464,001	03
1861	912,942	79	626,412	44	1,539,355	28
1862	921,983	03	645,232	57	1,567,215	60
1863	846,445	79	777,554	24	1,624,000	08
1864	723,812	49	931,157	85	1,654,970	39
1865	471,473	00	751,791	50	1,223,264	50
1866, new measurement	469,103	69	461,461	83	930,565	02
1867, " "	549,369	08	497,994	94	1,047,364	02
1868, " "	648,378	01	491,527	42	1,139,905	43
		100ths.		100ths.		100ths.
1869, " "	653,453	27	483,174	38	1,136,627	65

ARRIVALS OF SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK IN 1869.

STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF VESSELS AND THEIR NATIONALITY, THAT ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1869.

NATIONALITY.	Steamships.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Canal Boats.	Total.
American	200	227	368	547	767	151	2,260
British	420	136	462	802	402	...	2,222
North German	128	60	174	45	5	...	412
Norwegian	...	6	91	20	...	...	117
Danish	...	...	9	24	6	...	39
Italian	...	2	73	73	...	...	148
Dutch	...	1	13	20	3	...	37
French	26	..	4	1	...	...	31
Swedish	...	...	10	19	...	...	29
Russian	...	2	14	2	...	...	18
Austrian	...	2	13	11	...	...	26
Prussian	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Brazilian	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Spanish	...	1	1	2	...	...	4
Portuguese	...	4	3	3	2	...	12
Mexican	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Bolivian	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Argentine	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Total, 1869	774	441	1,240	1,571	1,187	151	5,364
" 1868	694	390	1,055	1,499	1,223	...	4,861
" 1867	678	473	1,020	1,572	933	...	4,676
" 1866	617	557	1,128	1,623	967	...	4,892

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE IN NEW YORK.

STATEMENT EXHIBITING QUARTERLY THE AMOUNT OF BULLION DEPOSITS, THE AMOUNT OF SILVER PARTED FROM GOLD, AND THE AMOUNT OF FINE SILVER AND FINE GOLD BARS MANUFACTURED AT THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE IN NEW YORK, FROM THE YEAR 1860 TO THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE YEAR 1870, INCLUSIVE.

DATE.	BULLION DEPOSITS.		Silver parted from Gold.	Fine Silver Bars manufactured.	Fine Gold Bars manufactured.
	Gold.	Silver.			
1860. 1st Quarter.....	$3,816,776	$93,474	$29,653	$32,602	$4,195,423
" 2d "	608,954	114,878	6,385	67,504	678,761
" 3d "	697,936	111,339	8,393	37,854	636,713
" 4th "	11,818,606	216,472	62,878	115,781	5,765,522
	$16,942,272	$536,163	$107,309	$253,741	$11,276,419
1861. 1st Quarter.....	$17,882,426	$452,118	$70,275	$50,318	$8,376,175
" 2d "	21,959,126	792,647	81,729	19,550	5,170,319
" 3d "	16,192,742	880,103	52,246	124,593	6,710,462
" 4th "	7,025,893	289,486	54,984	194,720	7,441,739
	$63,060,187	$2,414,354	$259,234	$389,181	$27,698,695
1862. 1st Quarter.....	$1,200,910	$85,611	$12,161	$62,573	$1,584,361
" 2d "	275,368	55,590	4,570	33,716	358,207
" 3d "	667,337	71,732	8,944	43,085	640,451
" 4th "	404,747	78,066	6,787	52,313	427,838
	$2,548,362	$290,999	$32,462	$191,687	$3,010,857
1863. 1st Quarter.....	$382,258	$55,487	$6,540	$26,251	$388,616
" 2d "	357,765	75,679	5,993	36,894	336,934
" 3d "	268,148	66,251	4,478	58,722	311,978
" 4th "	441,551	64,876	5,771	39,822	377,817
	$1,449,722	$262,293	$22,782	$161,689	$1,415,345
1864. 1st Quarter.....	$461,581	$68,653	$6,908	$43,796	$437,379
" 2d "	413,545	54,159	5,851	30,968	412,578
" 3d "	660,763	55,920	8,893	27,604	571,500
" 4th "	1,505,142	48,828	18,735	29,733	1,358,504
	$3,031,041	$227,560	$40,387	$132,101	$2,779,961
1865. 1st Quarter.....	$2,086,868	$62,313	$21,881	$35,184	$1,787,006
" 2d "	997,488	76,581	10,925	55,965	1,230,798
" 3d "	1,755,193	187,077	17,238	99,253	1,768,355
" 4th "	2,202,900	82,137	23,693	146,910	2,279,392
	$7,042,449	$408,108	$73,737	$337,312	$7,065,551
1866. 1st Quarter.....	$2,676,657	$150,754	$27,035	$78,987	$2,076,140
" 2d "	2,441,673	122,608	24,132	93,202	2,738,564
" 3d "	4,946,751	158,970	43,766	84,096	3,416,819
" 4th "	4,321,608	86,631	44,402	151,948	5,599,944
	$14,386,689	$518,963	$139,335	$408,233	$13,831,467
1867. 1st Quarter.....	$1,610,382	$125,392	$16,898	$64,870	$1,237,104
" 2d "	906,886	134,479	9,810	124,241	910,875
" 3d "	1,838,111	101,665	16,881	82,214	1,466,364
" 4th "	1,712,448	115,725	19,861	168,716	1,988,992
	$6,067,827	$447,261	$63,450	$440,041	$5,639,335

Date.	Bullion Deposits.		Silver parted from Gold.	Fine Silver Bars manufactured.	Fine Gold Bars manufactured.
	Gold.	Silver.			
1868. 1st quarter.....	$1,014,216	$134,562	$13,050	$96,155	$1,025,552
" 2d "	1,527,577	180,455	17,987	102,420	1,086,175
" 3d "	3,674,123	154,057	37,728	187,750	3,205,003
" 4th "	2,051,526	218,412	24,102	216,369	2,858,993
	$8,267,442	$687,486	$92,867	$602,514	$8,175,723
1869. 1st quarter.....	$1,317,619	$157,831	$18,030	$52,375	$873,807
" 2d "	2,221,900	198,552	26,052	185,787	2,284,112
" 3d "	2,902,350	335,223	31,652	119,608	1,728,323
" 4th "	1,708,444	430,732	22,313	243,053	2,669,233
Total, 1869.....	$8,150,313	$1,122,338	$98,047	$600,823	$7,555,475
1870. 1st quarter.....	$1,007,257	$346,546	$14,817	$185,453	$1,188,142

Recapitulation from the Organization of the Assay Office, October 10, 1854, to April 1, 1870, a period of Fifteen Years and Six Months.

Date.	Bullion Deposits.		Silver parted from Gold.	Fine Silver Bars manufactured.	Fine Gold Bars manufactured.
	Gold.	Silver.			
1854.....	$9,260,893	$76,306	$67,560	$2,051	$2,888,059
1855.....	26,688,359	350,146	195,241	118,562	20,441,814
1856.....	17,803,692	458,725	134,616	466,438	19,396,046
1857.....	21,760,237	2,015,405	167,308	180,218	21,691,112
1858.....	19,301,911	2,275,980	167,422	232,161	19,125,484
1859.....	4,441,539	569,816	48,160	277,558	4,580,732
1860.....	16,942,272	536,163	107,309	253,741	11,276,419
1861.....	63,060,187	2,414,354	259,234	889,181	27,608,695
1862.....	2,548,362	290,999	32,462	191,687	3,010,857
1863.....	1,449,722	262,293	22,782	161,689	1,415,345
1864.....	3,041,031	227,560	40,387	132,101	2,779,961
1865.....	7,042,449	408,108	73,737	337,312	7,065,551
1866.....	14,386,689	518,963	139,335	408,233	13,831,467
1867.....	6,067,827	477,261	63,450	440,041	5,639,395
1868.....	8,267,442	687,486	92,867	602,514	8,175,723
1869.....	8,150,313	1,122,338	98,047	600,823	7,555,475
1870, 1st quarter.....	1,007,257	346,546	14,817	185,453	1,188,142
Total.....	$231,220,182	$13,038,449	$1,724,734	$4,979,763	$177,760,217

Bullion transmitted from the Assay Office in New York to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage, from October 10, 1854, to March 31, 1870.

Date.	Gold.	Silver.	Date.	Gold.	Silver.
4th quarter, 1854....	$5,142,202	$41,417	1864....	$1,398,941	$120,650
1855....	7,722,477	71,588	1865....	4,515,634	205,815
1856....	5,797,652	412,416	1866....	10,758,453	335,141
1857....	9,307,929	1,887,548	1867....	3,038,773	158,987
1858....	3,304,179	2,186,141	1868....	476,903	310,766
1859....	395,610	426,374	1869....	1,229,448	787,219
1860....	11,854,834	278,197	1st quarter, 1870....	353,686	282,589
1861....	62,480,508	2,663,046			
1862....	1,344,476	245,977	Total.....	$129,730,016	$10,567,877
1863....	608,311	154,006			

Cost of transportation: for Gold.....at $1.00 per M. $129,730
" " " Silver.....at 3.00 " 31,703

OPERATIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

THE New York Clearing-House Association commenced its operations on the 11th day of October, 1853, and consists, at the present time, of sixty banks. The aggregate of its transactions since its organization to the 1st day of May, 1870, a period of about 16½ years, amount to $273,069,581,351.25.

The transactions for the fiscal year ending October 1st, 1866, were $17,624,024,722.65 more than the average for 13 years, $2,715,132,570.87 greater than for the previous year, and an increase of $4,806,366,159.59 over the year ending October 1st, 1864.

The transactions for the year ending October 1st, 1867, were $26,840,902.91 greater than for the year ending October, 1866, and for the year ending October 1st, 1868, $210,379,049.75 less than the previous year.

The transactions for the year ending October 1st, 1869, were $8,917,603,420.82 more than the previous year, and $8,707,224,371.07 greater than any previous year.

The following tables show its yearly transactions:—

CLEARING-HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

DATE.	Exchanges.	Balances.
October 11, 1853, to October 1st, 1854	$5,750,455,987 06	$279,411,493 69
" 1, 1854, " 1855	5,362,912,098 38	289,694,137 14
" 1855, " 1856	6,906,213,328 47	334,714,489 33
" 1856, " 1857	8,333,226,718 06	365,313,901 69
" 1857, " 1858	4,756,664,386 09	314,238,910 60
" 1858, " 1859	6,448,005,956 01	363,984,682 56
" 1859, " 1860	7,231,143,056 69	380,693,438 37
" 1860, " 1861	5,915,742,758 05	353,383,944 41
" 1861, " 1862	6,871,443,591 20	415,530,331 46
" 1862, " 1863	14,867,597,848 60	667,626,482 61
" 1863, " 1864	24,097,196,665 92	885,719,204 93
" 1864, " 1865	26,032,384,341 89	1,035,765,107 68
" 1865, " 1866	28,717,146,914 09	1,066,135,106 35
" 1866, " 1867	28,675,159,472 20	1,144,963,451 15
" 1867, " 1868	28,484,288,636 92	1,125,455,236 68
" 1868, " 1869	37,407,028,986 55	1,120,318,307 87
" 1869, to May 1st, 1870	16,455,364,431 48	586,657,957 07
	$262,312,975,167 66	$10,757,606,183 59

AVERAGE EXCHANGES PER DAY FOR EACH YEAR, AND AVERAGE BALANCES PER DAY.

DATE.	Exchanges.	Balances.
Ending October 1st, 1860	$23,401,757 47	$1,232,017 60
" " 1861	19,269,520 38	1,151,087 77
" " 1862	22,237,681 53	1,344,758 35
" " 1863	48,428,657 49	2,207,352 39
" " 1864	77,984,455 20	2,866,405 19
" " 1865	84,796,040 20	3,373,827 71
" " 1866	93,541,195 16	3,472,752 79
" " 1867	93,101,167 11	3,717,413 80
" " 1868	92,182,163 87	3,642,249 95
" " 1869	121,451,392 81	3,637,397 10
" May 1st, 1870	92,445,867 59	3,295,831 22

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CLEARING-HOUSE TRANSACTIONS FOR EACH MONTH, FROM JANUARY 1, 1868, TO MAY 1, 1870, WITH THE LOANS, SPECIE, LEGAL TENDERS, AND LIABILITIES OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF SPECIE AND LEGAL TENDERS TO NET LIABILITIES.

1868.

MONTHS.	EXCHANGES.	BALANCES.	LOANS.	SPECIE.	LEGAL TENDERS.	NET DEPOSITS AND CIRCULATION.	PERCENTAGE OF SPECIE TO NET LIABILITIES.	PERCENTAGE OF LEGAL TENDERS TO NET LIABILITIES.
January	$2,560,993,353 18	$93,075,128 04	$258,392,101	$25,106,800	$67,154,161	$244,175,846	10.28	27.50
February	2,397,271,347 85	94,215,678 54	267,240,678	22,091,642	58,553,607	242,737,801	9.10	29.12
March	2,700,383,297 36	103,497,371 07	257,378,247	17,323,367	52,123,078	220,715,936	7.85	23.62
April	2,498,259,896 61	87,059,572 33	252,314,617	14,934,547	53,866,757	214,535,113	6.96	25.51
May	2,272,719,073 18	91,089,187 13	268,117,490	17,861,088	65,633,753	238,892,570	7.48	27.47
June	2,446,416,952 91	111,019,003 51	276,504,036	7,753,300	73,853,303	248,350,928	3.11	29.74
July	2,271,315,625 86	105,316,646 80	280,345,255	20,804,101	72,235,586	260,725,035	7.98	27.70
August	2,329,280,954 51	94,027,769 58	271,780,726	16,949,108	67,757,376	244,446,785	6.93	27.72
September	2,329,408,334 25	90,546,012 42	271,273,544	12,603,483	63,587,576	236,119,105	5.34	26.93
October	2,385,916,738 68	115,685,249 96	262,365,869	10,620,526	51,590,948	216,201,757	4.91	23.86
November	3,183,534,378 47	105,652,661 26	254,386,057	15,786,277	62,440,206	221,703,398	6.98	28.16
December	2,784,313,395 57	100,991,312 38	261,342,530	17,940,865	49,706,160	212,890,866	8.42	22.87

1869.

January	$2,807,421,677 73	$86,828,147 99	$265,171,109	$27,784,923	$54,747,569	$231,216,618	12.02	23.68
February	2,598,891,040 02	75,421,984 28	261,371,897	20,832,603	50,835,054	219,464,156	9.49	23.16
March	3,304,126,467 78	77,476,928 75	263,909,589	12,073,722	50,555,103	214,891,724	5.62	23.53
April	3,377,501,673 83	82,331,220 19	257,458,074	8,850,360	53,677,898	311,400,661	4.19	25.39
May	3,619,242,026 06	95,549,328 04	274,935,461	17,871,230	57,810,373	236,976,465	7.54	24.39
June	3,456,230,341 72	103,990,113 90	260,431,732	20,257,140	48,163,920	215,989,480	9.38	22.30
July	3,025,836,795 62	89,973,032 01	260,530,225	27,871,933	56,101,627	230,485,120	12.09	24.38
August	2,531,427,739 63	87,779,944 79	261,012,109	19,469,102	52,792,834	222,754,281	8.74	23.70
September	3,333,086,711 44	96,638,384 32	263,441,828	13,968,481	50,025,081	214,226,874	6.52	23.35
October	2,581,597,368 66	96,477,809 10	250,948,833	21,926,046	52,177,883	214,965,131	10.20	24.27
November	2,505,132,864 60	86,296,566 43	252,678,474	29,687,896	48,455,121	217,966,112	13.63	22.13
December	2,401,093,557 77	80,924,765 78	250,406,387	31,166,908	45,034,608	213,280,281	14.61	21.12

1870.

January	$2,362,305,116 04	$80,820,514 02	260,324,271	$40,475,714	$56,782,168	$243,863,195	16.60	23.39
February	2,034,179,389 65	78,222,164 31	268,485,642	35,694,289	53,771,824	244,953,848	14.57	21.95
March	2,362,326,135 97	79,989,706 55	270,807,768	32,271,252	52,685,063	242,585,107	13.30	21.72
April	2,208,729,998 79	83,926,430 88	269,504,285	28,817,596	54,944,865	242,295,743	11.89	22.66

OPERATIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE—(*Continued*).

THE ANNEXED TABLE EXHIBITS THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AS SHOWN BY THEIR QUARTERLY STATEMENTS DURING THE YEARS 1866, 1868, 1869, AND ON THE 22D OF JANUARY AND 24TH OF MARCH, 1870.

LIABILITIES.

Date.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Circulation.	Due Banks.	Deposits.	Sundries.	Total.
1866. March 31	$84,272,200	$23,042,767	$26,954,084	$36,304,160	$252,961,623	$1,125,275	$424,660,118
" July 2	84,322,200	23,144,838	29,900,155	51,525,575	252,014,647	4,274,737	445,182,152
" October 1	84,302,200	25,050,895	30,593,121	72,984,150	175,014,708	1,189,707	389,134,781
1867. January 7	84,797,200	25,169,724	34,788,673	57,389,930	159,928,983	1,796,795	363,871,305
" April 1	84,797,200	26,414,656	35,438,095	60,014,473	139,049,939	245,582	345,959,945
" July 1	84,772,200	27,467,044	35,151,738	61,904,624	145,172,566	2,078,019	356,546,191
" October 7	84,272,200	28,417,201	34,904,914	57,470,956	137,573,007	327,084	342,965,362
1868. January 6	84,272,200	27,499,046	34,988,512	62,076,829	145,497,740	1,287,317	355,621,644
" April 6	84,260,663	28,535,285	35,064,308	61,578,610	133,870,514	329,409	343,638,789
" July 6	84,260,052	29,224,729	34,970,314	71,779,386	166,418,599	1,776,180	388,429,260
" October 5	84,020,200	30,336,059	34,947,002	57,250,341	152,439,713	357,183	359,350,498
1869. January 4	84,003,616	29,477,170	35,110,641	57,567,349	146,913,413	2,262,642	355,334,831
" April 17	84,208,005	31,233,387	34,757,769	55,169,349	131,951,274	263,479	337,583,263
" June 12	84,923,295	32,504,516	35,298,516	58,602,886	149,734,532	246,128	361,213,873
" October 9	85,104,898	32,276,219	35,424,089	55,789,107	144,212,792	305,419	353,112,524
1870. January 22	84,680,748	76,379,634	35,080,105	68,305,593	163,187,494	480,630	383,114,204
" March 24	84,816,584	32,062,787	34,917,623	74,282,521	152,256,904	268,955	378,605,374

RESOURCES.

Date.	Loans and Discounts.	Stocks.	Bonds and Mortgages.	Real Estate.	Due from Banks.	Cash Items & Bank Notes.	Specie.	Legal Tender.	Sundries.
1866. March 31	$163,458,942	$80,548,173	$231,978	$5,710,149	$10,057,535	$91,877,286	$9,375,535	$73,104,112	$296,408
" July 2	164,155,672	83,179,705	792,091	5,782,426	16,219,535	80,687,540	5,943,778	88,212,823	208,582
" October 1	190,972,952	76,086,560	287,859	5,865,930	15,429,943	7,718,268	6,960,427	85,693,009	119,833
1867. January 7	181,306,199	73,898,966	284,897	6,550,145	15,674,193	3,743,897	12,073,371	70,072,559	267,078
" April 1	176,160,742	74,486,425	(included in stocks.)	6,634,080	12,101,664	2,672,034	8,612,506	65,061,822	221,612
" July 1	170,157,752	75,109,670	"	6,642,041	13,744,349	5,081,069	9,048,077	76,632,374	130,859
" October 7	172,586,416	73,487,509	"	6,915,407	14,033,390	3,804,641	11,607,868	60,400,438	129,693
1868. January 6	178,827,250	71,432,105	"	7,244,840	11,610,917	4,693,951	16,754,801	64,913,123	144,657
" April 6	178,429,048	70,845,014	"	7,754,985	10,858,232	2,919,334	17,931,293	54,752,816	148,067
" July 6	204,160,018	72,485,261	"	7,843,047	12,072,625	3,720,113	17,189,664	70,779,246	179,286
" October 5	189,140,262	68,452,134	"	7,713,708	14,881,969	3,100,303	12,162,304	63,674,319	225,499
1869. January 4	187,101,591	63,683,736	"	7,867,241	14,989,417	3,920,864	24,454,661	53,134,586	182,735
" April 17	190,102,946	60,683,736	"	7,987,825	13,442,299	4,578,182	8,190,602	52,762,361	241,376
" June 12	202,365,425	60,054,031	"	7,965,928	16,675,853	4,010,778	18,782,567	51,143,721	215,570
" October 9	187,751,496	58,887,549	"	8,506,010	17,702,660	4,632,243	21,835,097	53,648,380	249,079
1870. January 22	198,196,116	57,435,580	"	8,744,701	16,127,524	6,503,359	40,177,487	55,608,964	320,473
" March 24	210,906,884	58,898,195	"	8,883,588	13,372,719	4,254,943	28,549,896	53,427,233	311,917

THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

THE FOLLOWING TABLES EXHIBIT THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AT THE DATES MENTIONED, AS SHOWN BY THEIR REPORTS TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. (OFFICIAL.)

CITY OF NEW YORK.

RESOURCES.

	January 4, 1869. 56 Banks.	April 17, 1869. 56 Banks.	June 12, 1869. 55 Banks.	October 9, 1869. 54 Banks.	January 22, 1870. 54 Banks.
Loans and Discounts, including overdrafts	$163,725,321 00	$162,933,855 63	$174,493,295 29	$158,543,958 48	$168,314,034 71
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	42,482,450 00	42,060,450 00	41,914,450 00	41,762,450 00	41,727,450 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits	4,059,000 00	1,762,000 00	1,094,000 00	1,474,000 00	1,350,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	9,843,750 00	7,627,300 00	6,744,400 00	5,011,500 00	5,389,650 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	4,776,243 20	5,674,776 13	6,322,799 67	6,514,988 07	5,141,080 94
Due from other National Banks	11,521,509 54	10,529,574 38	12,119,790 18	13,952,536 46	11,485,416 27
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,491,550 00	1,361,477 76	2,210,378 68	1,806,730 34	1,864,622 45
Real Estate, Furniture, and Fixtures	7,049,179 91	7,024,108 39	6,883,304 38	7,422,039 95	7,642,661 62
Current Expenses	624,217 55	1,271,971 23	1,489,873 92	1,103,007 65	764,034 78
Premiums	617,196 99	574,906 98	750,983 89	805,508 82	980,035 31
Checks and other Cash Items	2,923,496 22	2,360,429 99	2,327,867 42	4,431,165 84	2,052,239 61
Exchanges for Clearing House	108,379,455 50	125,060,974 69	131,980,431 26	76,598,457 95	83,058,156 00
Bills of other National Banks	1,531,923 00	2,196,715 00	1,668,032 00	1,747,535 00	4,575,142 00
Bills of State Banks	14,240 00	8,392 00	10,122 00	7,811 00	13,263 00
Fractional Currency	307,016 03	389,561 55	228,818 74	348,252 74	338,144 97
Specie and Gold Treasury Notes	20,200,314 97	5,372,615 00	14,496,214 00	18,690,640 73	34,697,496 29
Gold Checks on other Banks	2,089,115 00	1,469,826 25	975,015 78	1,013,948 72	2,190,644 74
Legal Tender Notes	18,988,247 00	17,229,007 00	16,152,021 00	21,333,561 00	22,844,405 00
Clearing-House Certificates	.....	15,350,000 00	19,055,000 00	18,295,000 00	16,360,000 00
Three per cent. Certificates	30,245,000 00	15,850,000 00	11,560,000 00	9,700,000 00	11,115,000 00
Total	$430,869,225 91	$426,107,942 58	$452,476,888 21	$390,563,093 35	$421,903,477 69

THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

LIABILITIES.

	January 4, 1869. 56 Banks.	April 17, 1869. 56 Banks.	June 12, 1869. 55 Banks.	October 9, 1869. 54 Banks.	January 22, 1870. 54 Banks.
Capital Stock	$74,557,700 00	$73,882,700 00	$73,510,000 00	$73,218,100 00	$72,910,000 00
Surplus Fund	18,959,627 17	18,931,094 98	17,594,679 36	17,768,667 71	18,811,130 44
Undivided Profits	7,388,221 37	9,087,638 77	11,697,236 73	10,964,277 76	8,300,309 44
National Bank Notes outstanding	35,239,522 00	34,558,337 00	34,538,498 00	34,683,075 00	34,369,913 00
State Bank Notes outstanding	263,223 00	253,998 00	247,768 00	243,974 00	241,494 00
Individual Deposits	222,038,395 82	223,326,058 27	243,378,535 53	190,523,446 53	207,710,007 93
United States Deposits	1,085,314 25	89,508 08	12,354 53	253,692 98	331,890 35
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to National Banks	55,461,126 94	53,357,805 11	55,215,481 93	50,005,913 23	63,106,736 40
Due to State Banks and Bankers	15,876,095 36	12,620,802 37	16,382,334 13	12,901,946 14	16,121,996 13
Notes and Bills rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills Payable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$430,869,225 91	$426,107,942 58	$452,476,888 21	$390,563,093 35	$421,903,477 69

THE BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE BANKING LAWS OF THE STATE.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT EXHIBITS THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS INCORPORATED UNDER THE BANKING LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, AS REPORTED TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, DURING THE YEARS 1868 AND 1869.

RESOURCES.

	Dec. 26, 1868, No. of Banks, 13.	March 27, 1869, No. of Banks, 13.	June 26, 1869, No. of Banks, 18.	Sept. 25, 1869, No. of Banks, 21.
Loans and Discounts	$24,011,296	$25,492,515	$30,334,396	$31,457,159
Overdrafts	11,379	8,161	9,711	9,823
Due from other Banks	2,036,981	1,803,194	2,451,326	2,309,230
Due from Directors	*1,671,031	†1,355,944	†1,593,697	†1,848,517
Due from Brokers	*584,000	†1,351,275	†2,005,800	†1,877,200
Real Estate	882,435	904,535	1,152,245	1,187,654
Specie	2,172,066	1,170,276	3,318,675	1,332,744
Cash Items	13,035,590	3,622,767	16,455,595	26,360,713
Stocks, Promissory Notes, U. S. 7 30-100 Notes and U. S. Demand Notes	2,836,998	2,925,069	3,186,291	3,138,334
Bonds and Mortgages	44,860	43,360	51,360	48,089
Bills of Solvent Banks and U. S. Notes	3,678,794	3,848,054	4,294,226	4,080,097
Loss and Expense Account	265,664	138,893	257,357	226,582
Total Resources	$48,976,103	$39,956,862	$61,511,231	$70,550,475

LIABILITIES.

	Dec. 26, 1868, No. of Banks, 13.	March 27, 1769, No. of Banks, 13.	June 26, 1869, No. of Banks, 18.	Sept. 25, 1869, No. of Banks, 21.
Capital Stock	$9,962,500	$9,962,500	$11,743,800	$12,279,700
Notes in circulation	56,707	55,657	63,988	417,760
Profits	4,636,623	4,489,054	5,439,361	4,935,891
Due Banks	1,907,736	2,726,216	2,775,973	2,693,205
Due Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors	554,912	103,264	76,511	102,836
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	86,515	44,855	109,752	45,438
Due Depositors on demand	31,649,927	22,500,960	40,788,446	49,664,084
Amount due, not included in either of the above heads	121,172	14,341	513,380	511,540
Total Liabilities	$48,976,103	$39,956,862	$61,511,231	$70,650,475

THE SAVINGS BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

JANUARY 1.	No. of Banks in operation in New York City.	Amount of Deposits.	No. of Depositors.	Average due each Dep.
1863	21	$51,235,225	229,468	$223 27
1864	22	62,174,614	259,570	239 52
1865	23	72,928,796	294,290	247 81
1866	23	76,989,493	299,538	257 02
1867	25	86,574,343	307,192	281 82
1868	28	96,983,110	328,133	295 85
1869	32	105,679,472	315,978	296 87

* The sums in the columns, "Due from Directors," "Due from Brokers," do not form any part of the several "Total Resources."

† The sums in the columns, "Due from Directors," "Due from Brokers," are included in the item "Loans and Discounts," and thus become a part of total "Resources."

PREMIUM ON GOLD AT NEW YORK DURING THE YEAR 1869, AND TO APRIL 30, 1870.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE EXHIBITS THE LOWEST AND HIGHEST PREMIUM ON GOLD AT NEW YORK, FOR EACH DAY DURING THE YEAR 1869, WITH THE LOWEST AND HIGHEST FOR EACH MONTH.

DAY OF MONTH.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1	*Holiday.*	135⅝—136¼	131 —132⅛	131⅜—131¾	134⅜—135	138⅜—139¼	137⅛—137⅜	.....	133⅛—133⅝	130¾—132	128 —128⅜	121½—122⅛
2	134¾—135½	135⅜—135⅞	131⅜—132½	131½—132	.....	138⅜—139⅝	136⅞—137⅜	136⅛—136⅝	133⅛—134¼	130 —130¼	127¼—128	122⅛—122⅝
3	.....	135½—135⅞	131⅝—132½	131¼—131½	135 —136¼	138 —138½	136¾—137¼	135⅝—136⅛	135¼—136	.....	127½—127⅝	122⅛—122⅝
4	135 —135½	135⅛—135⅝	131½—132	.....	135⅜—136¼	137⅜—138½	.....	135⅝—136	135½—137⅜	129 —130	126¾—127¼	122⅜—123
5	134⅝—135½	135 —135¼	131 —131⅝	131⅜—131¾	135½—135⅞	138⅜—138⅞	*Holiday.*	135⅞—136½	.....	128⅜—130⅜	126¼—127	.....
6	134⅞—135½	135 —135¼	130¼—131½	131½—131⅞	135⅞—136⅜	.....	135⅝—137	136 —136½	136¼—137¾	129⅞—130⅝	126½—127⅜	122¾—123⅝
7	135½—135⅜	.....	.....	131⅝—131⅞	136½—137⅞	138¼—139	134 —135¼	136⅛—136⅜	136⅛—137	131½—132	.....	122⅜—123⅝
8	134⅜—135½	135⅛—135½	131¼—132	131⅝—132¼	137⅜—139	138⅜—139	135¼—136	.....	134½—136½	130⅝—131⅜	126⅜—126⅞	123½—124
9	135⅛—135⅜	134⅞—135¼	130¾—131½	132⅛—133¼	.....	138⅞—139¼	135⅝—136⅜	136 —136⅜	134⅜—135½	130½—130⅞	126⅜—127⅜	123½—123⅞
10	.....	134¾—135¼	131½—132	132⅜—133⅜	137 —137⅛	138½—139⅜	135⅜—136	135½—135⅞	135 —135¼	.....	126⅜—127⅛	122⅞—123¼
11	135⅛—135¾	135 —135⅜	131⅜—131⅞	.....	137¾—138¾	138⅞—139⅜	.....	135⅛—135½	135¼—135⅞	130¼—130⅜	126½—127	123 —123⅜
12	135¼—135¾	135 —135⅜	131 —131⅜	132⅞—133⅜	138¼—138⅜	139⅛—139½	136¼—136⅞	134 —135½	.....	130½—130⅜	126⅜—127	.....
13	135½—135⅞	134⅞—135½	131½—131⅜	132⅜—132⅞	137⅞—138⅜	.....	136⅞—137⅜	134½—134⅜	135½—135⅞	130⅞—130¼	126⅜—127	.....
14	136⅛—136½	.....	.....	132⅜—133¼	138½—138⅞	139⅛—139⅜	136⅜—137⅛	133⅞—134⅜	135¾—136½	130 —130½	.....	122¼—122⅜
15	136¼—136½	135 —135¼	130⅞—131⅜	132½—132⅜	139⅜—139⅞	137⅛—138⅞	136¾—137⅛	.....	135⅞—136½	130 —130⅜	126⅜—127¼	121½—121⅞
16	136⅛—136⅜	135 —135¼	131⅜—131⅜	132⅜—133⅜	.....	137⅜—138	136 —136⅞	133⅜—134½	136¼—136½	130 —130⅛	127⅛—127¼	121½—122⅛
17	.....	134⅞—135¼	131⅜—131⅞	133 —133½	140⅝—142	137⅜—138¼	135¼—135⅞	132⅞—133⅜	136¼—136¾	.....	126⅞—127⅛	120¼—122
18	135⅞—136½	134¼—134⅞	130⅜—131¼	.....	141⅜—142½	137 —138	.....	133¾—133⅜	136½—136¾	130 —130⅜	*Holiday.*	120¼—120⅞
19	135⅜—135⅞	133⅜—134	130½—131⅜	133½—133⅞	141¾—143⅜	136½—137	135⅜—136¼	133¾—133⅞	.....	130 —130½	126½—126¾	.....
20	135¼—135½	133¼—133⅞	130⅜—131½	133⅞—134⅜	143⅝—144¾	.....	135 —135⅜	133⅜—133	136¾—137⅜	130 —130⅜	126⅜—126⅝	120¾—121¼
21	135⅜—135⅞	.....	.....	134¼—134⅜	141⅝—143⅛	136½—137⅞	134⅞—135½	131¼—132⅛	137½—137⅜	130½—131	.....	119¾—120¼
22	135⅜—135⅞	*Holiday.*	131 —131⅜	134 —134⅜	140½—141¾	137⅜—138½	135½—135½	.....	137⅜—140⅝	130⅞—131⅜	126¾—126½	120⅛—120⅞
23	135⅞—131¼	132½—133¼	131 —131¼	133¼—133⅜	.....	137 —137½	135¼—135⅜	131½—132½	141 —144	131 —131½	126½—126⅞	120½—121
24	.....	132¼—132⅞	131¼—131½	133¼—133½	141½—142½	136⅝—137⅛	135⅜—136½	132⅜—132⅞	133 —162½	.....	126 —126⅜	120⅝—120⅜
25	136¼—136⅜	132⅜—133¼	131 —131¼	.....	140¾—141¾	137 —137½	.....	132⅞—133¾	No sales or purchases of gold took place from the 25th to the 29th	130½—131¼	124⅞—125⅜	*Holiday.*
26	136¼—136¾	131⅞—132½	*No session.*	133⅜—133⅝	139¼—140⅞	137⅜—137⅝	136⅜—137½	133 —134		130⅛—130¼	124⅜—124⅞	.....
27	136¼—136⅝	130⅞—131⅜	131 —113¼	133½—134	138⅞—139½	.....	136½—136¾	132⅜—134¼		130 —130⅜	124¼—125⅛	120⅛—120⅝
28	136⅜—136⅝	.....	.....	133½—134	139¼—139⅜	137¼—137⅜	136½—136⅜	133⅝—134½		128⅜—129½	.....	120⅛—120⅜
29	136⅜—136⅝	.....	.....	133⅜—134⅜	139⅝—140¼	137¼—137½	135⅝—136⅜	.....		128¼—128⅞	121½—123	119¾—120
30	136⅛—136¼	.....	131⅛—131½	134 —134½	.....	136⅞—137¼	136⅛—136¾	133¾—134½	130¾—132	128⅝—129¼	121⅛—123¼	119½—120¼
31	.....	.....	131⅜—131⅝	.....	138⅜—139	.....	136½—136½	133½—133⅞	.....	.....	.....	119⅜—120⅜
Lowest and Highest..	134⅝—136¾	130⅞—136¼	130¼—132½	131¼—134¾	134⅜—144¾	136½—139⅝	134 —137⅜	131¼—136⅝	130¾—162½	128¼—132	121⅛—128⅜	119⅜—124

Premium on Gold from January 1 to April 30, 1870.

Day of Month.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	*Holiday.*	121⅛—121⅜	115 —116	111½—111¾
2	.....	121¼—121½	115¾—116⅜	111½—111¾
3	119⅜—120¼	120¾—121⅜	115⅛—115⅝	.....
4	119⅜—119⅝	120⅜—120¾	113½—114	111½—111⅞
5	119⅝—120	120½—121	113½—114	111⅜—112⅛
6	120⅛—120¾	.....	.....	111¾—112⅛
7	121½—121⅞	120⅝—121⅛	112½—113¼	111⅞—112⅛
8	121⅞—123	120½—121	110⅝—112½	112½—112⅜
9	.....	120½—120⅜	110¼—111½	112⅜—113⅛
10	122 —123¼	120⅜—120⅜	110½—111¼	.....
11	121⅜—122½	119¾—120¼	112⅜—113⅞	113⅝—114½
12	122 —122½	119⅞—120⅛	111¾—112⅝	112⅝—113⅜
13	121½—121⅝	.....	.....	112¼—112¾
14	121½—121⅞	119½—119⅞	111⅜—113⅜	112⅝—113
15	121¼—121⅜	119⅛—120	111⅝—112⅜	*No session.*
16	.....	119⅜—120	111¾—112½	113¼—113¾
17	121¾—121⅝	119⅜—119⅝	112 —112⅜	.....
18	121⅝—121⅞	119 —119⅜	111⅞—112¼	113¼—113⅜
19	121½—121⅜	118⅞—119¼	112 —112⅝	113¼—113⅜
20	121 —121½	.....	.....	113¼—113⅝
21	120⅞—121	118¾—119½	112¼—112¾	113 —113½
22	120½—120⅞	*Holiday.*	112¼—112½	112⅜—113¼
23	.....	117⅜—118⅝	112¼—112⅜	113⅛—113½
24	120⅞—121⅝	116¼—117⅜	112¼—112⅝	.....
25	121 —121⅞	116½—117¼	111⅜—112⅜	113½—113⅞
26	121½—122½	115⅜—117½	111⅜—111⅞	113¼—113⅜
27	121½—122⅛	.....	.....	113⅞—114⅜
28	121⅜—121⅞	115 —116⅝	111⅜—111⅞	114⅝—115½
29	121⅛—121½	.....	111⅞ · 112	114⅜—115⅝
30	.....	.....	111⅞—112¼	114½—115¼
31	121⅛—121⅜	.....	111⅛—112¼	.....
Lowest and Highest..	119⅜—123¼	115 —121¼	110¼—116⅜	111½—115⅝

Statement exhibiting the Lowest and Highest Premium on Gold, at New York, during each Month, from January, 1864, to the Year ending December 31, 1869.

Month.	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	151½	159⅜	197¼	284¾	136¾	144⅝	132	137⅛	133¼	142½	134⅝	136¾
February	157⅛	161	196⅜	216¾	135⅞	140⅜	135¼	140½	139¾	144	130⅞	136¼
March	159	169¾	148½	201	125	136½	133⅜	140⅜	137½	141¼	130¼	132½
April	166¼	184	143½	154½	125	129½	132⅜	141⅞	137¾	140⅜	131¼	134¾
May	168	190	128½	145½	125⅜	141½	134½	138⅜	139¼	140½	134⅜	144¾
June	188¼	250	135½	147⅜	137⅝	167⅜	136⅜	138¾	139⅜	141¼	136½	139⅜
July	222	285	138⅜	146⅜	147	155⅜	138	140⅜	140¼	145¼	134	137⅜
August	231½	261⅜	140½	145½	146½	152½	139⅞	142⅜	143⅜	150	131½	136⅜
September	191	254½	142½	145	143¼	147½	141	146⅜	141½	145⅛	130⅜	162½
October	189	227¾	141¼	149	145⅜	154⅜	140¼	145⅝	133¾	140½	128¼	132
November	210	260	145½	148¾	137½	148⅜	138¼	141½	132	137	121½	128⅜
December	212¾	243	144½	148½	131¼	141¾	133	137⅛	134⅜	136¾	119⅜	124
	151½	285	128½	134⅜	125	167¾	132	146⅜	132	150	119⅜	162½

RANGE OF PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT NEW YORK,

During the Year 1869.

	6's, 1881.		6's (5-20 yr's) Coupon.						5's 10-40,
	Coup.	Reg.	1862.	1864.	1865.	New.	1867.	1868.	Coupon
January—									
Opening	111⅛	109½	111⅜	107¾	108⅜	107	107⅜	107½	106
Highest	112⅜	111½	113⅝	109¾	110⅝	108⅝	109	109½	108⅝
Lowest	111	109	111⅛	107⅜	107¾	106⅝	106⅞	107¼	105⅞
Closing	112¼	111⅜	113⅜	109½	110⅜	108⅜	108⅝	109	108⅜
February									
Opening	112⅛	111½	113	104¾	110¾	108¾	108⅝	108⅞	108½
Highest	116⅜	114½	118½	115¼	116⅜	113¼	113½	112¼	110¼
Lowest	112½	111½	113	109¼	110½	108¾	108⅝	108⅞	108¼
Closing	116⅜	114½	118½	115¼	116⅜	113¼	113⅛	112¼	110¼
March—									
Opening	115⅜	115½	118	114¾	115	112⅞	113	112¾	106¼
Highest	117¼	116½	120	115½	118	113¾	113⅝	114	106¼
Lowest	115⅜	114⅞	117⅜	113⅜	114⅞	112½	112½	112¾	105⅛
Closing	115⅜	115	118	113⅜	115⅞	113	113	113	105⅛
April—									
Opening	115⅜	115	118	114	115⅞	112⅞	112⅞	113⅞	105
Highest	118¾	118	122	117¾	119⅜	116½	116⅜	116½	108⅛
Lowest	115⅜	115¼	117¾	113⅝	115⅞	112⅝	112⅞	113⅜	105
Closing	118¾	118	121⅝	117⅝	119⅛	116½	116½	116½	108⅛
May—									
Opening	118⅝	119	117⅞	113⅝	115⅝	116½	116½	116½	108¼
Highest	123⅛	122½	123⅝	117½	119½	120¼	120¼	120¼	110
Lowest	118	118½	117½	113½	114½	115⅞	115¾	115¾	107½
Closing	122	121½	122¾	117	118⅜	120	120	119⅝	109⅜
June—									
Opening	122⅜	117⅛	122⅜	117¼	118⅞	120	120	120¼	109½
Highest	122⅜	117½	122¾	117⅝	119	120	120½	120¼	109½
Lowest	121	116½	121⅝	116¾	117⅜	119	119¼	118⅞	107⅜
Closing	121½	117	121⅝	116⅞	118⅜	119¼	119½	119⅜	107¾
July—									
Opening	117⅛	117⅛	121⅝	117⅛	118¼	116½	115¾	116⅛	108
Highest	123¾	122½	125⅛	123½	123¾	122¼	122½	122	114⅝
Lowest	116¾	117⅛	121¼	117⅜	118⅜	116⅛	115⅜	116	107½
Closing	123¾	122⅝	125½	123½	123½	122¼	122½	122	114⅜
August—									
Opening	124⅛	124¼	125¼	123⅞	123⅜	122⅜	122⅝	122½	116
Highest	125	125	125¼	124	124⅛	122⅜	122⅞	122¾	116⅜
Lowest	121¾	122⅝	122⅜	120⅛	120⅜	119⅛	119⅜	120½	112⅝
Closing	123¾	123⅜	123⅛	122½	122⅝	121⅜	121⅝	120½	115½
September—									
Opening	123	123¼	123¼	122¼	122½	121⅜	121½	120¾	112¼
Highest	123	123¼	123¼	122¾	122½	121⅜	121½	120¾	112¼
Lowest	119	119	119¼	118½	118¼	116⅜	116⅞	117	108¼
Closing	119¼	119	119¼	118½	118⅞	117¼	117⅜	117	108¼
October—									
Opening	119⅜	119	120	119¼	119⅜	117⅞	118½	118½	109⅜
Highest	120¼	120	121	119½	120	118⅝	118½	118½	109⅜
Lowest	119	118¼	119¼	117	117	115⅞	115⅞	116¼	107⅜
Closing	119⅛	119¼	119¾	117¾	119⅝	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜	107⅜
November—									
Opening	119¼	119⅜	116	113⅜	114	119	116½	116½	108
Highest	119¼	119⅜	116	113⅜	114	116½	116½	116¼	108
Lowest	115⅜	115¼	112⅜	110¾	111	113½	113¾	113¾	106½
Closing	115	115¼	112⅜	111	111⅜	113½	113¾	113¾	107
December—									
Opening	115⅞	112¼	112⅝	110½	110⅜	113	113¼	113	106⅜
Highest	115⅞	112¼	111⅞	110½	110⅜	113	113¼	113	106⅜
Lowest	120⅜	116½	116	113½	114½	116¼	116½	116¼	110⅜
Closing	118½	114¼	111⅞	112	111¾	115⅛	115¼	115	109⅜
Year 1869—									
Highest	125	125	125¼	124	124⅛	122⅝	122⅞	122¾	116⅛
Lowest	111	109	111⅛	107⅝	107¾	106⅝	106⅞	107¼	105

Foreign Exchange at New York on Friday of Each Week During the Year 1869.

Date.	London Commercial.	London (Bankers').		Paris.		Continental Markets.						
		Long.	Short.	Long.	Short.	Antwerp.	Swiss.	Hamburg.	Amsterdam.	Frankfort.	Bremen.	Berlin.
January 8	.. —..	109⅝—..	110⅜—..	5.16¼—5.15⅛	5.13¾—5.13⅛	5.17½—5.16¼	5.17½—5.16¼	36 —36⅛	41 —41⅛	41 —41⅛	78⅝—78⅞	71¾—71⅞
" 15	.. —..	109⅝—109¾	110⅜—110½	5.15⅝—5.15	5.13⅛—5.12½	5.17½—5.16¼	5.17½—5.16¼	36 —36⅛	41 —41⅛	41 —41⅛	78⅝—78⅞	71¾—71⅞
" 22	109⅝—109⅞	109⅜—109½	.. —..	5.16¼—5.14⅜	5.13¾—5.11⅞	5.17½—5.16¼	5.17½—5.16¼	36 —36⅛	41 —41⅛	41 —41⅛	78⅝—78⅞	71¾—71⅞
" 29	109⅝—109⅞	110¼—110¾	.. —..	5.15 —5.13¾	5.12½—5.11¼	5.16¼—5.15	5.16¼—5.15	36⅛—36¼	41 —41⅛	41⅛—41¼	79 —79¼	71⅞—72
February 5	109⅝—109⅞	110 —110¼	.. —..	5.15⅝—5.15	5.13⅛—5.12½	5.17½—5.16½	5.17½—5.16¼	36⅛—36¼	41 —41⅛	41⅛—41¼	79 —79¼	71⅞—72
" 12	.. —..	109⅜—109¼	109⅝—109¾	5.17½—5.16¼	5.15 —5.13¾	5.18¾—5.17½	5.18¾—5.17½	36⅛—36¼	40⅞—41	40⅞—41	78¾—78⅞	71¾—71⅞
" 19	.. —..	109 —109⅛	109½—109⅝	5.17½—5.16¼	5.15 —5.13¾	5.18¾—5.17½	5.18¾—5.17½	35⅞—36	40½—40⅝	40¾—40⅞	78¾—78⅞	71½—71¾
" 27	.. —..	108¾—108⅞	109½—109⅝	5.17½—5.16¼	5.15 —5.13¾	5.18¾—5.17½	5.18¾—5.17½	35⅞—36	40½—40⅝	40¾—40⅞	78¾—78⅞	71½—71¾
March 5	108⅜—108½	108¾—108⅞	109½—109⅝	5.20 —5.17½	5.17½—5.16¼	5.21¼—5.20	5.21¼—5.20	35¾—35⅞	40⅝—40¾	40⅝—40¾	78⅝—78¾	71⅜—71½
" 12	108½—108⅝	108⅞—109	109⅛—109½	5.18¼—5.17½	5.15⅝—5.15	5.20 —5.18¾	5.20 —5.18¾	36 —36⅛	40½—40⅝	40⅝—40¾	78¾—78⅞	71½—71⅝
" 19	108 —108¼	108¼—108½	108¾—109	5.21¼—5.20	5.18¾—5.17½	5.22½—5.21¼	5.22½—5.21¼	35⅝—35¾	40⅛—40¼	40½—40⅝	78¼—78⅜	71¼—71½
" 26	108 —108½	108¾—108½	108⅞—109	5.20 —5.19⅜	5.17½—5.16⅞	5.22½—5.21½	5.22½—5.21¼	35⅞—36	40½—40⅝	40¾—40⅞	78⅝—..	71½—71⅝
April 2	.. —..	107½—108	108⅜—108½	5.25 —5.23¾	5.22½—5.21¼	5.27½—5.25	5.27½—5.25	.. —..	39⅞—40	40 —40⅛	.. —..	70⅜—70½
" 9	107½—107¾	108 —108	108⅜—108¾	5.22½—5.21¼	5.20 —5.18¾	5.25 —5.21¾	5.25 —5.21¾	35½—35⅝	40¼—40½	40¼—40½	78 —78¼	70¾—71
" 16	107½—107½	108⅝—..	109 —..	5.23¾—5.22½	5.21¼—5.20	5.25 —5.22½	5.25 —5.22½	35½—35⅝	40⅛—40¼	40¼—40⅜	78¼—78⅜	70½—70⅝
" 23	107¾—108	108½—108⅜	109½—109¼	5.21¼—5.20	5.18¾—5.17½	5.23¾—5.22½	5.23¾—5.22½	35½—35⅝	40¼—40⅜	40⅜—40⅝	78 —78⅜	70¾—71
" 30	108⅝—108⅞	109¼—..	109 —109⅞	5.18¾—5.17½	5.16⅛—5.15	5.21¼—5.18¾	5.21¼—5.18¾	35¾—35⅞	40¼—40½	40½—40¾	78½—78⅝	71 —71¼
May 7	.. —..	109¼—..	110 —..	5.17½—5.16¼	5.15 —5.13¾	5.18⅛—5.17½	5.18⅛—5.17½	35¾—36	40½—40⅝	40½— 40⅝	78¾—78⅞	71⅛—71¼
" 14	108⅞—..	109¼—109⅜	110¼—110⅜	5.16⅞—5.16¼	5.13¾—5.13½	5.18⅛—5.16⅞	5.18⅛—5.16⅞	35¾—35⅞	40½—40⅝	40½—40¾	78⅜—78⅝	71 —71¼
" 21	.. —..	109¼—109⅜	110⅛—110¼	5.18¾—5.17½	5.16¼—5.15	5.20 —5.18¾	5.20 —5.18¾	35¾—35⅞	40⅜—40½	40½—40⅝	78½—78⅝	71 —71⅛
" 28	108½—108¾	109⅜—..	110¼—..	5.17½—5.16¼	5.14⅜—5.13¾	5.20 —5.19½	5.20 —5.19½	35¾—35⅞	40⅜—40½	40½—40⅝	78¼—78⅜	70⅞—71
June 4	108⅝—108⅞	109¼—..	110¼—..	5.17½—5.16¼	5.15 —5.13⅜	5.17½—5.18⅛	5.17½—5.18⅛	35¾—35⅞	40⅜—40½	40½—40⅝	78¼—78⅜	70⅞—71
" 11	108⅞—109	109½—109⅝	110¼—101⅜	5.18¾—5.17½	5.16¼—5.15	5.20 —5.18¾	5.20 —5.18¾	35¾—35⅞	40½—40⅝	40½—40⅝	78⅛—78¼	71 —71¼
" 18	109 —109¼	109⅜—109½	110⅛—110¼	5.17½—5.16¼	5.15 —5.13¼	5.20 —5.18¾	5.20 —5.18¾	35¾—35⅞	40½—40⅝	40½—40⅝	78⅛—78¼	71 —71⅛
" 25	109 —109⅛	109⅝—109¾	110⅜—110½	5.17½—5.15⅝	5.15 —5.13⅛	5.20 —5.18¾	5.20 —5.18¾	35¾—35⅞	40½—40⅝	40½—40⅝	78⅛—78¼	71 —71⅛
July 2	109 —109⅛	109⅜—109⅞	110⅛—110⅜	5.16¼—5.15	5.13¾—5.12½	5.17½—5.16¼	5.17½—5.16¼	35¾—35⅞	40½—40⅝	40½—40⅝	78⅛—78¼	71 —71⅛
" 9	109¼—109½	109⅞—110	110½—110⅝	5.15 —5.14⅜	5.12½—5.11⅞	5.16¼—5.15	5.16¼—5.15	35⅞—36	40½—40⅝	40⅝—40¾	79 —79⅛	71⅛—71¼
" 16	109½—109⅝	110 —110⅛	110⅛—110⅝	5.13¾—5.13⅛	5.11¼—5.10⅝	5.15 —5.13¾	5.15 —5.13¾	35⅞—36	40½—40⅝	40⅝—40¾	79 —79⅛	71⅛—71¼

"	23.....	109¼—109⅝	110½—110⅝	110½—110⅝	5.13¾—5.13½	5.11¼—5.10⅝	5.15 —5.13¾	5.15 —5.13¾	35⅞—36	40½—40⅝	40⅝—40¾	79 —79⅛	71⅛—71¼
"	30.....	109½—109¾	110⅜—110¼	110½—110⅝	5.13¾—5.13⅜	5.11¼—5.10	5.15 —5.13¾	5.15 —5.13¾	36 —36½	40⅝—40⅞	40⅜—41	79 —79¼	71¼—71½
August	6.....	109¼—109½	110 —110⅛	110½—110⅝	5.15 —5.13⅜	5.12½—5.11¼	5.16¼—5.15	5.16¼—5.15	35¾—35⅞	40⅝—40¾	40⅜—40⅜	79 —79⅛	71 —71⅛
"	13.....	109⅜—109⅝	110 — ..	110½— ..	5.15 —5.13⅜	5.11½—5.11¼	5.16¼—5.15	5.16¼—5.15	35¾—35⅞	40⅝—40¾	40⅝—40¾	79 —79⅛	71 —71⅛
"	20.....	109¼—109½	109¾—109⅞	110¼—110⅜	5.16¼—5.15	5.13⅜—5.12½	5.16⅞—5.15⅝	5.16⅞—5.15⅝	35⅞—36	40⅝—40¾	40¾—40⅞	78⅞—79	71 —71⅛
"	27.....	109 —109¼	109½—109⅝	110 —110⅛	5.16⅞—5.16⅝	5.14⅜—5.13⅛	5.17½—5.16¼	5.17½—5.16¼	35¾—35⅞	40⅝—40¾	40¾—40⅞	79 —79⅛	71⅛—71¼
September	3.....	108¾—109	109⅜—109½	108½—108⅝	5.17½—5.16⅞	5.15 —5.14⅜	5.18¾—5.17¼	5.18¾—5.17½	35⅞—36	40⅝—40¾	40⅜—40¾	79 —79⅛	71 —71¼
"	10.....	107½—108	108¾—108½	108⅛—109	5.21¼—5.18⅜	5.18⅜—5.16½	5.22½—5.20	5.22½—5.20	35⅜—35½	40⅜—40½	40⅜—40½	78½—78¼	70⅝—70¾
"	17.....	107½—107¾	108 — ..	108¼— ..	5.21¼—5.20	5.18¾—5.17½	5.22½—5.21¼	5.22½—5.21¼	35⅜—35½	40¼—40⅜	40¾—40⅜	78 —78⅛	70⅜—70½
"	24.....					Too irregular	to admit of q	uotations.					
October	1.....	107¾—108	108¼—108½	106¾—107¼	5.22½—5.20	5.20 —5.17½	5.22¾—5.22½	5.22¾—5.22½	35⅜—35½	40 —40⅛	40½—40¾	78 —78½	70½—70¾
"	8.....	108 —108½	109 —109¼	109½—109¾	5.18¾—5.17½	5.16¼—5.15	5.20 —5.18¾	5.20 —5.18⅜	35⅝—35¾	40⅝—40¾	40⅝—40¾	78⅝—78¾	70⅝—70¾
"	15.....	107¾—108¼	109 —109¼	109½—109⅝	5.18⅜—5.17½	5.15⅝—5.15	5.20 —5.18⅜	5.20 —5.18⅜	35¾—35⅞	40⅝—40¾	40⅝—40¾	78⅝—78¾	70¾—70⅞
"	22.....	108¾—108⅞	109⅜—109½	109½—110	5.16¼—5.15	5.13¾—5.12½	5.17½—5.16¼	5.17½—5.16¼	36 —36⅛	40⅝—40¾	40¾—40⅞	78⅞—79	71¼—71⅜
"	29.....	108¾—108⅞	108¾—108⅞	109¼—109⅜	5.18⅛—5.17½	5.15⅜—5.15	5.18¾—5.18⅛	5.18¾—5.18⅛	35¾—35⅞	40⅜—40½	40⅝—40¾	78¾—78⅞	71¼—71⅜
November	5.....	108 —108¼	108¾—108⅞	109⅜—109½	5.17½—5.16⅞	5.15 —5.13¾	5.18⅛—5.17½	5.18⅛—5.17½	35¾—35⅞	40⅜—40½	40⅝—40¾	78¾—78⅞	71¼—71⅜
"	12.....	108¼—108½	108⅞—109	109¼—109⅝	5.18¾—5.17½	5.16½—5.15	5.18¾—5.18⅛	5.18¾—5.18⅛	35⅞—36	40⅝—40¾	40⅝—40¾	78¾—78⅞	71⅜—71¼
"	19.....	108½—108¾	109 —109⅛	109⅜—109¾	5.18⅛—5.17½	5.15⅜—5.15	5.18¾—5.18⅛	5.18¾—5.18⅛	35⅞—36	40⅝—40¾	40⅝—40¾	78¾—78⅞	71⅜—71¼
"	26.....	108½—108¾	108⅞—109	109½—109⅝	5.18⅛—5.17½	5.15⅜—5.15	5.18¾—5.17½	5.18¾—5.47½	35⅞—36	40⅜—40½	40⅝—40⅞	78⅞—79	71⅜—71¼
December	3.....	108¼—108½	108¾—108⅞	109⅜—109½	5.18⅛—5.17½	5.15⅜—5.15	5.18¾—5.17½	5.18¾—5.17½	36 —36⅛	40¾—40⅞	40⅞—41	79¼—79⅜	71¼—71⅜
"	10.....	108 —108⅛	108⅜—108⅝	109 —109¼	5.19⅜—5.18⅛	5.16⅞—5.15⅝	5.20 —5.18¾	5.20 —5.18¾	35⅞—36	40½—40⅝	40⅝—40¾	79¼—79⅜	71¼—71⅜
"	17.....	108¼—108½	108¾—108½	108⅜—109½	5.18⅛—5.17½	5.15⅜—5.15	5.18¾—5.17½	5.18¾—5.17½	35⅞—36	40⅝—40¾	40¾—40⅞	79 —79⅛	71 —71¼
"	24.....	108 —108¼	108⅞—109	109¼—109⅝	5.18⅛—5.17½	5.15⅜—5.15	5.18¾—5.18⅛	5.18¾—5.18⅛	35⅞—36	40⅝—40¾	40¾—40⅞	79 —79⅛	71 —71¼
"	31.....	108½—108⅝	108¾—108⅞	109⅜—109½	5.17½— . .	5.15 — ...	5.18⅛—5.17½	5.18⅛—5.17½	35⅞—..	40¾—..	40⅞—..	78¾—..	71⅜—..

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Relative Value in the City and County of New York, as Assessed for 1869 and 1870.

REAL ESTATE.

Wards.	Assessments for 1869.	Assessments for 1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
First	$52,463,500	$53,587,300	$1,123,800	.....
Second	29,171,000	29,225,000	54,000	.....
Third	32,504,300	32,435,000	.....	$69,300
Fourth	11,617,325	12,258,775	641,450	.....
Fifth	38,250,200	41,476,200	3,226,000	.....
Sixth	19,635,350	20,819,850	1,184,500	.....
Seventh	14,218,700	14,663,600	444,900	.....
Eighth	28,544,300	31,010,800	2,466,500	.....
Ninth	19,277,700	22,932,700	3,655,000	.....
Tenth	12,827,300	13,930,700	1,103,400	.....
Eleventh	12,227,300	13,131,500	904,200	.....
Twelfth	41,590,915	48,855,875	7,264,960	.....
Thirteenth	7,057,100	7,452,000	394,900	.....
Fourteenth	19,956,100	20,907,310	951,210	.....
Fifteenth	43,349,150	48,359,750	5,010,600	.....
Sixteenth	28,063,150	28,928,450	865,300	.....
Seventeenth	24,725,000	25,822,100	1,097,100	.....
Eighteenth	55,277,900	60,081,750	4,803,850	.....
Nineteenth	59,946,383	71,209,020	11,262,637	.....
Twentieth	26,161,350	27,238,650	1,077,300	.....
Twenty-first	58,596,200	64,660,300	6,064,100	.....
Twenty-second	47,654,245	53,147,720	5,517,975	.....
Total	$683,114,468	$742,134,350	$59,089,182	$69,300

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Resident	$175,990,396	$196,389,202	$20,398,806	.....
Non-resident	29,417,099	33,829,175	4,412,076	.....
Shareholders of Banks	75,735,201	75,074,322	.....	$660,879
Total	$281,142,696	$305,292,699	$24,810,882	$660,879

RECAPITULATION.

Total Valuation for 1870	$1,047,427,049	Total Increase	$83,900,064
Total Valuation for 1869	964,257,164	Total Decrease	730,179
Increase in 1870	$83,169,885	Net Increase	$83,169,885

View on the South West Corner of Broadway & 20th St.

STATEMENT OF THE FUNDED DEBT

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1860.

I. Bonds and Stocks Redeemable from the Sinking Fund.

Five per cent.	Water Stock of the City of New York, payable on or after January 1, 1858		$2,600 00
"	Water Stock of the City of New York, payable on or after January 1, 1860		400 00
"	Water Stock of the City of New York, payable on or after November 1, 1870		3,000,200 00
"	Water Stock of the City of New York, payable November 1, 1880		2,147,000 00
"	Water Stock of 1849 of the City of New York, payable on or after July 12, 1875		255,600 00
"	Water Stock of 1849 of the City of New York, payable October 1, 1879	$230,000 00	
Six per cent.	Water Stock of 1849 of the City of New York, payable October 1, 1879	37,000 00	
			267,000 00
Five per cent.	Water Stock of 1854 of the City of New York, payable October 1, 1875		29,100 00
Six per cent.	Water Stock of 1854 of the City of New York, payable October 1, 1875		1,878,900 00
"	Croton Water Stock of the City of New York, payable on or after February 1, 1890	$100,000 00	
Five per cent.	Croton Water Stock of the City of New York, payable on or after February 1, 1890	900,000 00	
			1,000,000 00
Six per cent.	Croton Water Stock of the City of New York, payable November 1, 1883		1,900,000 00
"	New Aqueduct Stock of the City of New York, payable August 1, 1884		250,000 00
"	Croton Aqueduct Bonds of the City of New York, payable August 1, 1907-1910		320,000 00
"	Croton Reservoir Bonds of the City of New York, payable August 1, 1907-1909		625,000 00
Five per cent.	Building Loan Stock, No. 3, of the City of New York, payable November 1, 1870		75,000 00
"	Building Loan Stock, No. 4, of the City of New York, payable November 1, 1873		115,000 00
"	Fire Indemnity Stock of the City of New York, payable on or after May 10, 1868		9,750 00
"	Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New York, payable July 1, 1898		399,300 00
Six per cent.	Central Park Fund Stock (Arsenal) of the City of New York, payable July 1, 1898		275,000 00
"	Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New York, payable July 1, 1887		3,066,071 00
"	Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York, payable November 1, 1876		2,500,000 00
"	Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York, payable August 1, 1887		2,083,200 00
"	Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York, payable June 1, 1895		1,050,000 00
"	Central Park Additional Fund Stock of the City of New York, payable May 1, 1874	$990,000 00	
	Carried forward		$990,000 00

Brought forward	$990,000 00	
Five per cent. Central Park Additional Fund Stock of the City of New York, payable May 1, 1874	10,000 00	
		$1,000,000 00
Six per cent. Real Estate Bonds of the City of New York, payable May 1, 1873		600,000 00
" " " " " payable August 1, 1873		533,437 50
Total amount Funded Debt redeemable from the Sinking Fund		$23,392,558 50

II. Bonds and Stocks Redeemable from Taxation.

Five per cent. New York City Stock for Docks and Slips, payable in annual instalments of $50,000 on the first of November in each of the years 1870 to 1876, inclusive	$350,000 00
" Public Education Stock of the City of New York, payable May 1, 1873*	154,000 00
Six per cent. Floating Debt Fund Stock of the City of New York, payable May 1, 1878†	2,748,000 00
Five per cent. Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds of the City of New York (Nos. 6, 7, and 8), payable $500,000 on the 1st of November in each of the years 1870 to 1872, inclusive	1,500,000 00
Six per cent. Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds of the City of New York (Nos. 9, 10, and 11), payable $500,000 on the 1st of November in each of the years 1873 to 1875, inclusive	1,500,000 00
Seven per cent. Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds of the City of New York (No. 12), payable November 1, 1876	266,500 00
" City Cemetery Stock of the City of New York, payable August 1, 1888	75,000 00
" Market Stock of the City of New York, payable May 1, 1894	75,000 00
" Market Stock of the City of New York, payable May 1, 1897	221,000 00
Six per cent. City Improvement Stock of the City of New York, payable November 1, 1889	451,200 00
" City Lunatic Asylum Stock of the City of New York, payable August 1, 1889	300,000 00
" Fire Department Stock of the City of New York, payable November 1, 1899	50,000 00
Seven per cent. Accumulated Debt Bonds of the City of New York, payable November 1, 1884–1888	3,000,000 00
" Croton Water Pipe Bonds of the City of New York, payable November 1, 1880	450,000 00
Six per cent. New York Bridge Bonds of the City of New York, payable November 1, 1905	150,000 00
" Street Improvement Bonds of the City of New York, payable November 1, 1888	520,000 00
Seven per cent. Street Opening and Improvement Bonds of the City of New York, payable November 1, 1879–1883	1,000,000 00
" Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New York, payable July 1, 1879	2,296,300 00
Total amount Funded Debt redeemable from Taxation	$15,107,000 00

* The sum of $4,657.36 is, by law (chapter 301, Laws of 1853), required to be raised by tax, annually, and invested by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to constitute a fund for the Redemption of the Public Education Stock when it becomes due. The said amount has accordingly been raised in each year since, and paid over to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt for the above purposes, it being calculated that the aggregate amount of such annual contributions, with the accumulation of interest thereon, would produce a sum sufficient to pay the principal of the stock at its maturity in 1873.

† The sum of $130,763.33 is to be raised by tax annually (see chapter 408, Laws of 1860), for fourteen years, commencing with the year 1865, to constitute a fund (to be under the control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund) for the Redemption of the Floating Debt Fund Stock when it becomes due.

Recapitulation.

Total amount Funded Debt redeemable from the Sinking Fund		$23,399,558 50
" " " Taxation		15,107,000 00
Total amount Funded Debt December 31, 1869		$38,499,558 50
Bonds and Stocks held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on account of the Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt, December 31, 1869	$18,079,412 30	
Balance in Bank, December 31, 1869	241,901 31	
		18,321,313 61
Net amount Funded Debt of City of New York, December 31, 1869		$20,178,244 89

Funded Debt of the County of New York, December 31, 1869.

The following bonds and stock of the County of New York were outstanding December 31, 1869, viz. :—

Six per cent. County Court-house Stock of 1875–1892, Nos. 1 and 2	$2,600,000 00
Seven per cent. Assessment Fund Stock of 1869–1871	840,000 00
Six per cent. Assessment Fund Stock of 1887	1,106,700 00
" Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds, of 1872–1876	2,000,000 00
" Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, of 1883–1890	4,000,000 00
" Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds, of 1880–1881	946,700 00
Seven per cent. Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, No. 3, of 1895–1897	745,800 00
" Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2, of 1891	376,600 00
Six per cent. Riot Damages Redemption Bonds, of 1877–1879	1,000,000 00
" Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds, of 1882, Nos. 1 and 2	773,000 00
Seven per cent. Revenue Bonds, of 1869, payable in 1870	564,500 00
" Accumulated Debt Bonds, of 1884	600,000 00
" " " of 1885	600,000 00
" " " of 1886	600,000 00
" " " of 1887	600,000 00
" " " of 1888	600,000 00
" Bonds for Repayment of Taxes, 1870–1871	970,521 42
Total amount of bonds and stock outstanding, December 31, 1869	$18,923,821 42

MARKET RENTS AND FEES.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FOR MARKET RENTS AND FEES AT EACH OF THE PUBLIC MARKETS DURING THE YEARS SPECIFIED.

MARKETS.	Collections in 1863.	Collections in 1864.	Collections in 1865.	Collections in 1866.	Collections in 1867.	Collections in 1868.	Collections in 1869.
West Washington	$66,471 43	$60,684 15	$61,273 09	$64,262 27	$87,254 41	$117,455 00	$112,681 00
Washington	39,511 93	46,303 00	47,422 00	48,228 75	80,853 30	135,712 70	137,242 80
Fulton	19,210 53	24,348 97	24,781 63	25,226 50	28,207 80	32,032 20	53,049 59
Franklin	942 50	1,268 50	1,680 00	1,276 00	2,451 00	1,762 00	1,758 00
Catharine	3,716 61	5,671 02	7,720 29	7,925 12	8,171 63	7,708 95	6,980 90
Clinton	7,149 00	9,920 45	10,233 38	10,435 09	10,665 57	10,421 50	10,542 35
Gouverneur	206 55	276 43	293 02	449 50	416 15	264 00	326 50
Centre	6,904 69	8,045 45	9,302 25	9,286 25	10,111 71	9,942 24	10,182 85
Jefferson	3,326 80	5,318 15	5,445 00	5,604 00	6,094 75	6,551 50	6,305 50
Essex	2,359 85	2,747 54	3,096 56	3,014 15	3,480 70	3,456 80	3,227 45
Union	1,391 06	1,609 80	2,057 00	1,943 00	2,208 25	2,003 65	1,890 10
Tompkins	4,156 02	4,790 25	5,589 35	5,535 74	6,238 34	5,747 50	5,838 40
Totals	$155,346 97	$171,983 71	$178,893 56	$183,186 37	$246,156 61	$333,058 04	$350,025 44

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR AND DURING THE YEAR 1869.

On City Account.

Comprising the Expenses of the Support of the City Government, including the several Departments, Boards, and Commissions charged with the Administration of particular Branches thereof, and the City Courts; also the Payment of the Interest on that portion of the City Debt, and the Redemption of the Principal thereof, which is provided for by Taxation.

☞The said several sums shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the same are hereby appropriated, except as herein otherwise provided; and neither said Corporation, nor any Board, Department, Officer, or Agent thereof, or Head of Department, shall incur any liability, or make any contract or contracts, or permit, or vote for, or authorize, audit, or allow, directly or indirectly, any expenditure for any of the objects and purposes specified, the aggregate of which expenditure, and of the liabilities under such contracts, shall exceed the sum appropriated for said purpose, or for any other purpose or object than that herein specified. And the Common Council, or any Head of Department of the City of New York, are hereby prohibited from creating any new office or department, or increasing the salaries of those now in office, or their successors, except as provided by acts passed by the Legislature.—City Tax Law (Chap. 876) of 1869, Sec. 11.

Appropriation Ledger Folio.	Titles of Accounts.	Balances of Appropriations for 1868 and previous years.	Appropriations for 1869.	Total Appropriations.	Expenditures to December 31, 1869.	Balances Unexpended, December 31, 1869.
433	Advertising for the Common Council	$31,294 57	$40,000 00	$71,294 57	$71,294 57	.....
156	Assessments Vacated	26,711 76	50,000 00	76,711 76	.....	$76,711 76
444	Assessments on Government Property	.....	5,585 54	5,585 54	.....	5,585 54
390	Arching Cut in Fourth Avenue	39,467 51	40,000 00	79,467 51	3,836 82	75,630 69
331	Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements	12,199 15	80,000 00	92,199 15	87,562 51	4,636 64
419	Battery Improvement	41,902 42	65,000 00	106,902 42	41,877 90	65,024 52
420	Bulkhead on East river, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....
370	Bridge over Broadway	758 00	.....	758 00	.....	758 00
356	Belgian, or other New Pavement	690 26	.....	690 26	.....	690 26
418	Board of Audit—Expenses of	55 07	11,500 00	11,555 07	11,469 93	85 14
402	City Contingencies	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....
421	Contingencies—Legislative Department	.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
335	" Mayor's Office	4 18	12,500 00	12,504 18	10,834 18	1,670 00
301	" Comptroller's Office	.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00	.....
358	" Street Department	48 85	20,000 00	20,048 85	20,018 47	30 38
412	" Croton Aqueduct Board	8,920 16	5,000 00	13,920 16	4,871 69	9,048 47
319	" Law Department	6,111 87	25,000 00	31,111 87	26,076 62	5,035 25
	Carried forward	$218,163 80	$422,085 54	$640,249 34	$395,342 69	$244,906 65

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES ON CITY ACCOUNT—(*Continued.*)

Appropriation Ledger Folia.	TITLES OF ACCOUNTS.	Balances of Appropriations for 1868, and previous years.	Appropriations for 1869.	Total Appropriations.	Expenditures to December 31, 1869.	Balances Unexpended, December 31, 1869.
	Contingencies Brought forward	$218,163 80	$422,085 54	$640,249 34	$395,342 69	$244,906 65
445	" Corporation Attorney	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
422	" Unsafe Building Department	.....	15,200 00	15,200 00	15,200 00	.....
388	City Dispensaries	3,500 00	42,000 00	45,500 00	43,000 00	2,500 00
349	Cleaning Markets	2 19	30,000 00	30,002 19	29,956 49	5 70
20	Charges on Arrears of Assessments	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....
20	" " Taxes	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....
24	Coenties Reef—Blasting and Removing	11,756 00	.....	11,756 00	.....	11,756 00
75	Cleaning Streets	8,861 88	.....	8,861 88	8,500 00	361 88
403	" under Contract	3,064 37	502,500 00	505,564 37	505,121 84	442 53
437	" under Board of Health	7,482 74	.....	7,482 74	3,629 51	3,853 23
346	Central Park—Maintenance and Government of	.....	250,000 00	250,000 00	250,000 00	.....
369	Donations—Special	13,000 00	159,000 00	172,000 00	166,639 48	5,360 52
56	Diamond Reef—Blasting and Removing	4,438 00	.....	4,438 00	.....	4,438 00
405	Deficiencies—Croton Aqueduct Department	552 00	1,000 00	1,552 00	879 06	672 94
446	Down-town Hospital	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
343	Donations to the Blind	.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00	.....
375	Defalcation in Office of Public Administrator in 1865	1,093 97	.....	1,093 97	500 00	593 97
69	Errors and Delinquencies	1,764 14	3,800 00	5,564 14	4,268 69	1,295 45
437	Extra Cleaning of Streets, and Removing Snow and Ice from Broadway	84,600 00	100,000 00	184,600 00	48,860 90	135,739 10
423	Eighth Avenue Grading	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
350	Election Expenses	13,499 94	38,000 00	51,499 94	39,579 25	11,920 69
137	Floating Debt Fund Stock, of 1878—Annual Instalment	.....	130,763 33	130,763 33	130,763 33	.....
76	Flagging Sidewalks and Fencing Vacant Lots	512 35	2,000 00	2,512 35	155 26	2,357 09
449	Free Floating Baths	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00
447	" Intelligence Office	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....
395	Grading Hamilton Square	9 00	.....	9 00	9 00	.....
448	Home for Destitute Children of Soldiers	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....
407	Interest on Revenue Bonds	158,673 33	200,000 00	358,673 33	255,403 61	103,269 72
259	" Central Park Fund Stock, of 1887	.....	183,964 20	183,964 20	183,964 20	.....
121	" " " " 1898	.....	36,465 00	36,465 00	36,465 00	.....
100	" " Improvement Fund Stock, of 1876	.....	150,000 00	150,000 00	150,000 00	.....
258	" " " " 1887	.....	124,992 00	124,992 00	124,992 00	.....
297	" " " " 1895	9,852 20	50,000 00	59,852 20	47,722 60	12,129 60
107	" " Awards	2,269 69	.....	2,269 69	.....	2,269 69
135	" Public Education Stock, of 1873	.....	7,700 00	7,700 00	7,700 00	.....
145	" New York City Stock for Docks and Slips	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	.....
202	" Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market	.....	1,020 00	1,020 00	1,020 00	.....
96	" Floating Debt Fund Stock, of 1878	.....	164,880 00	164,880 00	164,880 00	.....
128	" Central Park Additional Fund Stock	.....	59,900 00	59,900 00	59,900 00	.....
108	" Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at Five per Cent	.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	98,705 48	1,294 52

109	" Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, at Six per Cent	.....	90,000 00	90,000 00	90,000 00	.....
87	" Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 12, at Seven per Cent	.....	18,655 00	18,655 00	18,655 00	.....
105	" Market Stock	715 62	13,000 00	13,715 62	10,484 52	3,231 10
436	" City Cemetery Stock	450 00	4,119 66	4,569 66	4,569 66	.....
461	" City Lunatic Asylum Stock	.....	5,250 00	5,250 00	3,225 33	2,024 67
458	" Street Opening and Improvement Bonds	.....	52,500 00	52,500 00	29,816 47	22,683 53
458	" Tax Relief Bonds	.....	65,000 00	65,000 00	.....	65,000 00
458	" Accumulated Debt Bonds	.....	60,000 00	60,000 00	57,088 59	2,911 41
459	" Croton Water Pipe Bonds	.....	13,000 00	13,000 00	5,701 39	7,298 61
459	" Fire Department Stock	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
459	Interest on Street Improvement Bonds	.....	7,500 00	7,500 00	1,175 34	6,324 66
424	Iron Railing—Broadway and Sixth Avenue	7,316 68	.....	7,316 68	6,889 36	427 32
450	Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island	.....	125,000 00	125,000 00	125,000 00	.....
425	Inebriate Asylum	.....	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	.....
284	Judgments	1,778 56	200,000 00	201,778 56	201,422 02	356 54
365	Lamps and Gas	135,279 60	1,053,205 00	1,188,484 60	1,188,484 60	.....
416	Lands and Places	7 39	45,000 00	45,007 39	44,561 70	445 69
376	Legal Expenses of Corporation Officials	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....
461	Meteorological Museum, &c.—Maintenance of	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	.....
428	Monument in Calvary Cemetery	27,000 00	.....	27,000 00	.....	27,000 00
372	" Greenwood Cemetery	53,600 00	.....	53,600 00	44,500 00	9,100 00
131	Mount Morris Square—Improvement of	83 26	15,000 00	15,083 26	15,083 26	.....
410	Metropolitan Fire Department Fund	.....	907,940 00	907,940 00	907,940 00	.....
389	New Stone Bridge at Kingsbridge	23,750 00	10,000 00	33,750 00	.....	33,750 00
451	Nautical School-ship	.....	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	.....
409	Opening New Streets—Expenses of	5,699 91	543,183 76	548,883 67	106,567 00	442,316 67
452	Offal Depot	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00
332	Printing for the Common Council	.....	75,000 00	75,000 00	75,000 00	.....
434	" Departments	65 84	40,000 00	40,065 84	40,065 50	34
139	Public Education Stock, of 1873—Annual Instalment	.....	4,657 36	4,657 36	4,657 36	.....
432	" Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market—Redemption of	.....	17,000 00	17,000 00	17,000 00	.....
345	" Buildings—Construction and Repairs	368 19	60,000 00	60,368 19	59,986 60	381 59
374	" Drinking-hydrants and Urinals	1,748 25	.....	1,748 25	1,748 25	.....
408	" Charities and Correction	.....	953,000 00	953 000 00	953,000 00	.....
380	" Instruction	.....	3,150,000 00	3,150,000 00	3,150,000 00	.....
299	Police Station-houses	8,391 83	46,150 00	54,541 83	45,736 80	8,805 03
249	" Telegraph	.....	7,400 00	7,400 00	7,400 00	.....
426	Police Station-house—Fifth Precinct	52,036 02	.....	52,036 02	52,036 02	.....
165	" " Tenth Precinct	14,123 10	.....	14,123 10	14,123 10	.....
426	" " Eleventh Precinct	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00
427	" " Fourteenth Precinct	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00
427	" " Twenty-ninth Precinct	54,472 78	.....	54,472 78	54,472 78	.....
321	Real Estate Expenses	27,939 11	50,000 00	77,939 11	48,540 28	29,398 83
286	" —Purchases of	41,782 50	.....	41,782 50	.....	41,782 50
295	Rents	12,921 32	56,175 00	69,096 32	59,037 50	10,058 82
425	Reimbursement of Trust Funds	1,145 72	.....	1,145 72	.....	1,145 72
415	Removing Obstructions in Streets and Harbor	51 62	6,000 00	6,051 62	2,649 25	3,402 37
417	Roads and Avenues	318 10	97,000 00	97,311 10	97,078 18	239 92
428	" " —Sprinkling	12,200 00	15,000 00	27,200 00	26,946 00	254 00
453	" " Fifth Avenue, Repairing	.....	65,000 00	65,000 00	65,000 00	.....
400	Repairs to Street Pavements	2,137 42	.....	2,137 42	2,137 42	.....
325	Removing Night-soil, Offal, and Dead Animals	1,907 60	40,500 00	42,407 60	41,750 00	657 60
406	Repaving Broadway	168,612 79	63,106 75	231,719 54	231,719 54	.....
	Carried forward	$1,308,998 81	$11,101,112 60	$12,410,111 41	$10,913,947 23	$1,496,164 18

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES ON CITY ACCOUNT—(*Continued.*)

Appropriation Ledger Folio.	TITLES OF ACCOUNTS.	Balances of Appropriations for 1868 and previous years.	Appropriations for 1869.	Total Appropriations.	Expenditures to December 31, 1869.	Balances Unexpended, December 31, 1869.
	Brought forward	$1,308,998 81	$11,101,112 60	$12,410,111 41	$10,913,947 23	$1,496,164 18
360	Salaries—Legislative Department	1,484 18	303,617 00	305,101 18	254,504 60	50,596 58
355	" Mayor's Office	1,171 85	48,500 00	49,671 85	45,916 63	3,755 22
442	" Department of Finance	1,189 90	230,000 00	231,189 90	231,058 74	131 16
365	" Street Department	5 76	139,680 00	139,685 76	138,742 51	943 25
327	" Croton Aqueduct Department	7,520 99	100,892 00	108,412 99	104,771 50	3,641 49
315	" Law Department	3,259 36	42,800 00	46,059 36	42,000 00	4,059 36
378	" City Courts	135 02	190,425 00	190,560 02	189,591 57	968 45
391	" Bureau for the Prevention of Fires	27,200 00	.....	27,200 00	.....	27,200 00
366	" Board of Assessors	2,073 14	26,583 33	28,656 47	24,166 70	4,489 77
384	" Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments	180 10	3,000 00	3,180 10	3,000 00	180 10
195	Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	.....
82	Stock for Docks and Slips—Redemption of	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	.....
283	Stationery and Blank-books	20 07	40,000 00	40,020 07	40,018 95	1 12
138	Street Improvements	305 79	10,000 00	10,305 79	9,915 25	390 54
392	Supplies for and Cleaning Public Offices	428 55	75,000 00	75,428 55	72,833 11	2,595 44
440	Streets—Repaving and Repairs	21 15	.....	21 15	.....	21 15
404	Sewers—Repairing and Cleaning	27,606 97	104,000 00	131,606 97	131,323 30	283 67
328	Sewerage System Surveys	438 77	.....	438 77	330 69	108 08
377	Special Appropriations by the Legislature—Tax Levy, 1866	5,452 71	.....	5,452 71	4,650 36	802 35
382	Seventy-seventh street—Regulating, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues	38,000 00	.....	38,000 00	.....	38,000 00
430	Sundry Claims—Tax Levy, 1868	606 92	.....	606 92	.....	606 92
430	" " 1869	.....	13,600 00	13,600 00	13,600 00	.....
454	Schools Educating Children Gratuitously	.....	219,398 60	219,398 60	219,371 60	27 00
455	Taxes—Bureau for Collection of, Pay of Temporary Clerks	.....	27,000 00	27,000 00	26,986 66	13 34
431	Tompkins Square—Paving with Concrete Pavement	59,890 10	40,000 00	99,890 10	99,079 81	810 29
431	Union Square and Madison Square Parks—Concreting Exterior Sidewalks	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	7,658 28	2,341 72
163	Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 5—Redemption of	.....	500,000 00	500,000 00	500,000 00	.....
438	Wharves, Piers, and Slips	77,572 52	400,000 00	477,572 52	477,556 25	16 27
456	" " " —For Repairs to Wharf foot of Twenty-sixth Street, East River	.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	24,927 00	73 00
457	" " " Piers Nos. 58 and 59, East River	.....	11,000 00	11,000 00	11,000 00	.....
323	Wells and Pumps—Repairing and Cleaning (Street Department)	.....	3,500 00	3,500 00	3,488 25	11 75
323	" " " (Croton Aqueduct Department)	2,220 51	.....	2,220 51	2,220 51	.....
386	Water Pipes and Laying	219,984 06	.....	219,984 06	218,984 06	1,000 00
	Totals	$1,785,767 23	$13,723,108 53	$15,508,875 76	$13,869,643 56	$1,639,232 20

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, January 10, 1870.

WILLIAM SEEBACH,
Third Assistant Book-keeper.

GENERAL LEDGER FOLIO.	TITLES OF ACCOUNTS.	DEBIT BALANCES, DEC. 31, 1868.	CREDIT BALANCES, DEC. 31, 1868.	RECEIPTS IN 1869.	TOTAL.	EXPENDITURES TO DEC. 31, 1869.	DEBIT. BALANCES, DEC. 31, 1869.	CREDIT BALANCES, DEC. 31, 1869.
105	Abatement of Nuisances	.....	$2,164 56	.....	$2,164 56	.....	.....	$2,164 56
589	Adjusted Claims	$1,780,604 47	.....	.....	1,780,604 47	$1,089,674 57	$2,870,280 04	.....
548	Assessment Fund	.....	512,110 32	$3,411,887 45	3,923,997 77	5,503,860 31	1,579,862 54	.....
567	Accumulated Debt Fund	.....	.....	53,057 03	53,057 03	2,475 00	.....	50,582 03
541	Broadway Circle Improvement Fund	10,000 00	.....	.....	10,000 00	20,000 00	30,000 00	.....
574	" Improvement Fund—34th to 59th Street	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....
187	Charges on Arrears of Assessments	.....	6,561 03	10,949 25	17,510 28	12,789 44	.....	4,720 84
179	" " Taxes	1,446 21	.....	21,853 63	24,858 63	18,292 18	.....	2,120 24
147	City Cemetery Fund	72,524 00	.....	.....	72,524 00	2,161 95	74,685 95	.....
574	" Improvement Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	451,124 76	451,124 76	.....
571	" Lunatic Asylum Fund	.....	.....	9,148 00	9,148 00	251,378 77	242,230 77	.....
144	Central Park Fund	157,936 96	.....	132 00	132 00	50 00	157,854 96	.....
145	" Additional Fund	3,553 09	.....	1,061 00	1,061 00	.....	2,492 09	.....
146	" Improvement Fund	.....	437 51	325,090 00	325,437 51	326,059 50	629 99	.....
561	Croton Water-works Extension and New Reservoir	499 94	.....	.....	499 94	.....	499 94	.....
562	" " —High Service, Carmansville	.....	2,921 78	255,000 00	257,921 78	253,471 04	.....	4,450 74
124	" " Storage Reservoir	.....	2,842 83	150,000 00	152,845 83	146,076 51	.....	6,766 32
570	Croton Water Pipe Fund	.....	.....	8,758 00	8,758 00	125,951 54	117,193 54	.....
139	Flagging Sidewalks and Fencing Vacant Lots	.....	1,144 38	.....	1,144 38	.....	.....	1,144 38
573	Fire Adjustment Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,864 23	49,864 23	.....
869	Floating Debt Fund	.....	2,748,000 00	.....	2,748,000 00	.....	.....	2,748,000 00
557	Interest on Assessments	.....	172,087 73	154,917 30	327,005 03	311,725 89	.....	15,279 14
563	Intestate Estates	.....	69,035 08	2,527 21	71,562 29	2,784 30	.....	68,777 99
165	Lands Purchased for Taxes and Assessments	.....	220,918 55	65,974 26	286,892 81	17,814 63	.....	269,078 18
398	Market Fund—Eighteenth Ward Market	110,765 16	.....	.....	110,765 16	181,898 90	292,664 06	.....
569	New York Bridge Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000 00	150,000 00	.....
543	Ninth Avenue Improvement Fund	10,000 00	.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....
545	One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Improvement Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	.....
138	Police Sanitary Expenses	.....	231 68	.....	231 68	.....	.....	231 68
568	Public Square Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	.....
564	Road or Public Drive Fund—Boulevard	50,000 00	.....	.....	50,000 00	600,000 00	650,000 00	.....
542	Sixth Avenue Improvement Fund	50,000 00	.....	.....	50,000 00	75,000,00	125,000 00	.....
540	Seventh " "	161,472 30	.....	.....	161,472 30	200,000 00	361,472 30	.....
554	Street Improvement Fund	3,356,697 39	.....	1,238,899 24	1,238,899 24	2,567,545 87	4,685,344 02	.....
565	" Opening and Improvement Fund	.....	.....	17,058 50	17,058 50	931,902 61	914,844 11	.....
566	" Repaving and Repair Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	517,544 10	517,544 10	.....
544	St. Nicholas Avenue Improvement Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00	25,000 00	.....
572	Tax Relief Fund	.....	.....	45,926 00	45,926 00	2,769,355 65	2,723,429 65	.....
856	Unclaimed Warrants	.....	6,609 07	.....	6,609 07	.....	.....	6,609 07
127	Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund	3,735,732 44	.....	500,000 00	500,000 00	.....	3,235,732 44	.....
136	" " Bounty Redemption Fund	.....	643 30	.....	643 30	.....	.....	643 30
	Totals	$9,501,231 96	$3,745,707 82	$6,272,153 87	$12,263,727 56	$16,638,811 75	$19,302,750 49	$3,180,568 47

Revenue and other Bonds.

General Ledger Folio.	Titles of Accounts.	Outstanding, December 31, 1868.	Issued in 1869.	Total.	Redeemed in 1869.	Outstanding, December 31, 1869.
840	Revenue Bonds Issued for Payment of Judgments and Adjusted Claims	$1,646,900 00	$669,707 16	$2,313,607 16	$2,313,607 16	.....
839	" of 1869	.....	5,989,850 00	5,989,850 00	4,141,750 00	$1,848,100 00
833	Accumulated Debt Bonds, 1884-8	.....	3,000,000 00	3,000,000 00	.....	3,000,000 00
871	Assessment Fund Bonds, 1869	400,000 00	.....	400,000 00	400,000 00	.....
832	" " 1874	.....	952,200 00	952,200 00	.....	952,200 00
838	Central Park Commission Improvement Bonds, 1870-72	305,500 00	1,389,500 00	1,695,000 00	.....	1,695,000 00
830	Croton Water Pipe Bonds, 1880	.....	450,000 00	450,000 00	.....	450,000 00
831	New York Bridge Bonds	.....	150,000 00	150,000 00	.....	150,000 00
871	Street Improvement Fund Bonds, 1869	1,638,900 00	.....	1,638,900 00	1,638,900 00	.....
871	" " 1870	800,000 00	1,000,000 00	1,800,000 00	.....	1,800,000 00
828	" " 1873	.....	2,309,900 00	2,309,900 00	.....	2,309,900 00
835	Street Opening and Improvement Bonds, 1879-82	.....	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00	.....	1,000,000 00
834	Street Improvement Bonds, 1888	.....	520,000 00	520,000 00	.....	520,000 00
843	Seventh Avenue Improvement Bonds, 1870	11,472 30	.....	11,472 30	.....	11,472 30
827	Tax Relief Bonds, 1879	.....	2,296,300 00	2,296,300 00	.....	2,296,300 00
464	Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 5, 1869	500,000 00	.....	500,000 00	500,000 00	.....
464	" " " 6, 1870	500,000 00	.....	500,000 00	.....	500,000 00
464	" " " 7, 1871	500,000 00	.....	500,000 00	.....	500,000 00
869	" " " 8, 1872	500,000 00	.....	500,000 00	.....	500,000 00
869	" " " 9, 1873	500,000 00	.....	500,000 00	.....	500,000 00
869	" " " 10, 1874	500,000 00	.....	500,000 00	.....	500,000 00
869	" " " 11, 1875	500,000 00	.....	500,000 00	.....	500,000 00
868	" " " 12, 1876	266,500 00	.....	266,500 00	.....	266,500 00
	Totals	$8,569,272 30	$19,724,457 16	$28,293,729 46	$8,994,257 16	$19,299,472 30

New York, February, 1870.

H. P. BOSTWICK,
General Book-keeper.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1869.

LEDGER FOLIO.	TITLES OF ACCOUNTS.	Balances Unexpended, December 31, 1868.	Appropriations for 1869.	Total Appropriations.	Expenditures to December 31, 1869.	Balances Unexpended, December 31, 1869.
107	Advertising	$11,859 40	$40,000 00	$51,859 40	$48,313 53	$3,545 87
237	Armories and Drill-rooms	12 32	1,450,000 00	1,450,012 32	1,445,565 64	4,446 68
63	Asylums for Idiots	10 00	570 00	580 00	570 00	10 00
148	Care and Maintenance of Coles' or Harlem Bridge	1,058 50	2,000 00	3,058 50	700 00	2,358 50
466	Children's Aid Society of the City of New York	.....	40,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00	.....
486	College of the City of New York	.....	125,000 00	125,000 00	125,000 00	.....
136	County Treasurer, to pay State Taxes	.....	3,489,162 04	3,489,162 04	3,489,162 04	.....
68	County Treasurer, to pay Common Schools for State	.....	997,758 14	997,758 14	997,758 14	.....
202	Commissioners of Records—Expenditures of	74,118 89	.....	74,118 89	1,166 67	72,952 22
241	Contingencies—Comptroller's Office	185 19	10,000 00	10,185 19	7,985 53	2,199 66
332	Contingencies—Inspection of Buildings	78 85	5,000 00	5,078 85	5,062 75	16 10
650	Contingencies—District Attorney's Office	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	1,749 98	3,250 02
638	Contingencies—Tax Commissioner's Office	.....	7,500 00	7,500 00	1,490 22	6,009 78
71	Coroner's Fees	2,022 58	45,000 00	47,022 58	43,150 00	3,872 58
568	Counsel Fees and Expenses in Relation to Taxation of Banks and Insurance Companies	.....	27,000 00	27,000 00	26,828 60	171 40
222	County Contingencies	374 88	40,000 00	40,374 88	40,366 27	8 61
545	Copying Records in Office of Clerk of Court of Common Pleas	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	475 80	2,524 20
74	Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,513 21	12,648 48	14,161 69	13,092 60	1,069 09
232	Disbursements of County Officers and Witnesses' Fees	5,469 28	74,000 00	79,469 28	78,629 49	839 79
596	Expenses of Board of Audit	272 73	11,500 00	11,772 73	11,327 28	445 45
78	Election Expenses	.....	85,000 00	85,000 00	84,809 63	190 37
423	Harlem Bridge—Construction of	17,374 89	.....	17,374 89	17,370 62	4 27
547	Improvements in certain parts of Westchester County, Harlem River, and Spuyten Duyvil Creek	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....
198	Incumbrances in Harbor—Removal of	7,938 88	.....	7,938 88	2,130 00	5,808 88
187	Interest on Loans	19,358 59	300,000 00	319,358 59	307,265 22	12,093 37
206	Interest on Court-house Stock	02	173,500 00	173,500 02	156,000 00	17,500 02
380	Interest on Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds	4,760 27	42,880 00	47,640 27	44,592 73	3,047 54
384	Interest on Riot Damages Redemption Bonds	.....	60,000 00	60,000 00	60,000 00	.....
378	Interest on Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds	.....	240,000 00	240,000 00	240,000 00	.....
390	Interest on Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, No. 3	.....	52,206 00	52,206 00	52,206 00	.....
382	Interest on Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds	.....	120,000 00	120,000 00	120,000 00	.....
386	Interest on Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds	.....	56,802 00	56,802 00	56,802 00	.....
392	Interest on Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds, No. 2	.....	26,362 00	26,362 00	26,362 00	.....
	Carried forward	$146,408 48	$7,551,888 66	$7,698,297 14	$7,555,942 74	$142,354 40

LEDGER FOLIO.	TITLES OF ACCOUNTS.	Balances Unexpended, December 31, 1868.	Appropriations for 1869.	Total Appropriations.	Expenditures to December 31, 1869.	Balances Unexpended, December 31, 1869.
	Brought forward	$146,408 48	$7,551,888 66	$7,698,297 14	$7,555,942 74	$142,354 40
373	Interest on Bonds for the Repayment of Taxes	2,885 70	95,336 00	98,421 70	95,710 31	2,711 39
377	Interest on New York County Repairs to Building Stock	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
375	Interest on Assessment Fund Stock	7,473 16	141,695 00	149,168 16	134,094 46	15,073 70
379	Interest on Accumulated Debt Bonds of the County of New York	.....	65,000 00	65,000 00	58,095 09	6,904 91
88	Institution for the Blind	.....	7,702 17	7,702 17	.....	7,702 17
482	Legal Expenses of Assistant District Attorneys	.....	11,000 00	11,000 00	11,000 00	.....
471	Lighting, Cleaning, and Supplies	496 39	75,000 00	75,496 39	75,323 18	173 21
538	Magdalen Female Benevolent Asylum	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	550 00	1,450 00
247	McComb's Dam Bridge—Care and Maintenance of	228 53	10,000 00	10,228 53	8,942 12	1,286 41
500	Metropolitan Board of Health Fund	.....	110,186 15	110,186 15	110,186 15	.....
549	Monument to Soldiers and Sailors of the County of New York	.....	30,000 00	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00
91	New York Juvenile Asylum	13,306 78	75,000 00	88,306 78	76,902 26	11,404 52
506	Nursery and Child's Hospital	2,022 04	23,000 00	24,022 04	10,711 26	13,310 78
160	New York State Lunatic Asylum	332 24	2,768 10	3,100 34	3,100 34	.....
530	Printing for Legislative Department	2 95	60,000 00	60,002 95	59,907 10	95 85
588	Printing for Executive Departments and Judiciary	6 80	40,000 00	40,006 80	39,997 55	9 25
101	Police Fund	.....	2,638,291 07	2,638,291 07	2,638,291 07	.....
98	Police Contingent Expenses	.....	14,350 00	14,350 00	14,350 00	.....
654	Refurnishing Rooms for Finance Department, New Court-house	.....	30,000 00	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00
109	Rents	5,906 89	9,800 00	15,706 89	13,725 00	1,981 89
298	Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	46 75	30,000 00	30,046 75	29,172 44	874 31
584	Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd	12,063 68	10,000 00	22,063 68	19,272 13	2,791 55
604	Repairing and Preserving Records in County Clerk's office	4,058 43	30,000 00	34,058 43	30,341 76	3,716 67
642	Repairing and Preserving Records in Register's office	.....	20,000 00	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
170	Salaries—Legislative	26 91	38,300 00	38,326 91	38,300 00	26 91
176	Salaries—Executive	27,653 52	335,900 00	363,553 52	329,975 23	33,578 29
182	Salaries—Judiciary	7,269 38	560,536 66	567,806 04	565,277 41	2,528 63
542	Stationery, Law, and Blank-books	8 62	60,000 00	60,008 62	59,982 67	25 95
594	Stationery and Blank-books for Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	12 56	9,500 00	9,512 56	9,248 55	264 01
494	Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children	52,601 41	110,000 00	162,601 41	98,009 36	64,592 05
608	Sundry Claims	12,739 57	.....	12,739 57	12,707 05	32 52
99	Supplies for the Police	.....	74,724 00	74,724 00	74,724 00	.....
212	Support of Prisoners in the County Jail	843 52	35,350 00	36,192 52	36,077 47	116 05
612	Tax and Assessment Maps for Tax Commissioners' office	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00
562	Bonds for the Repayment of Taxes—Redemption of	.....	453,211 50	453,211 50	453,211 50	.....
	Totals	$335,394 31	$12,762,739 31	$13,098,133 62	$12,663,118 20	$435,015 42

Special Accounts.

Ledger Folio.	Titles of Accounts.	Debit Balances, December 31, 1868.	Credit Balances December 31, 1868.	Receipts in 1869.	Total.	Payments to December 31, 1869.	Debit Balances, December 31, 1869.	Credit Balances, December 31, 1869.
416	Assessment Fund—Public Drive, Fifty-ninth street and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street	$183,175 55	.....					
	From collected assessments	.....	.....	$268,809 68				
	From interest on assessments	.....	.....	14,784 95	$538,594 63	$209,367 68		
	From sale of stock	.....	.....	255,000 00			$253,948 60*	.....
	Redemption of stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	400,000 00		
218	New County Court-house	.....	$5 48	.....	5 48	609,796 05	609,790 57*	.....
626	Riot Damages Indemnity Fund	.....	9,543 61	15,000 00	24,543 61	29,273 99	4,730 38*	.....
401	Soldiers' Bounty Fund No. 2	98,994 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,994 04†	.....
616	Adjusted Claims	668,102 45	.....	997,000 00	997,000 00	.....		
	Payment of Claims	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,954,772 14	4,752,874 59	.....
	Redemption of Bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,127,000 00		
658	Accumulated Debt Fund	.....	.....	3,052,151 25	3,052,151 25	.....	.....	$3,052,151 25
	Totals	$950,272 04	$9,549 09	$4,602,745 88	$4,612,294 97	$6,330,209 86	$5,720,338 18	$3,052,151 25

* Stock yet to be issued to meet these expenditures.

† To be made good by transfer from "Soldiers' State Bounty Fund."

Revenue and other Bonds.

Ledger Folio.	Titles of Accounts.	Outstanding, December 31, 1868.	Issued in 1869.	Total.	Redeemed in 1869.	Outstanding, December 31, 1869.
52	County Revenue Bonds	$445,800 00	$4,602,500 00	$5,048,300 00	$4,483,800 00	$564,500 00
	Totals	$445,800 00	$4,602,500 00	$5,048,300 00	$4,483,800 00	$564,500 00

Department of Finance—Bureau of County Affairs,
New York, December 31, 1869.

S. C. Lynes, Jr.,
County Bookkeeper.

Richard A. Storrs,
Deputy Comptroller.

AMOUNT RECEIVED AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE, FOR LICENSES, FINES, &c., FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1869.

CITY TREASURY.

LICENSES FOR	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Number.	License Fee.
Dummy Engines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	5	$50 00
Two-horse Car	....	90	54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	144	50 00
A—Horse Car	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	20 00
Intelligence Office	3	4	1	....	9	....	2	....	....	2	2	2	25	35 00
Intelligence Office—Renewal	....	....	....	....	35	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	37	12 50
Boarding-House	11	29	10	1	5	5	4	3	....	....	1	....	69	10 00
Express	31	38	50	80	60	27	22	19	24	17	89	36	493	5 00
Express—Renewal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	84	708	2	....	794	2 50
Vender	21	37	50	63	61	86	70	110	43	15	29	18	604	5 00
Vender—Renewal	39	125	103	74	50	39	27	37	22	19	82	34	651	50
Public Carts	83	135	166	233	129	95	58	71	68	84	193	47	1,362	2 50
Public Carts—Renewal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,025	3,725	2	....	6,752	50
Charcoal	9	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	7	13	6	8	56	2 50
Charcoal—Renewal	16	13	10	9	3	....	2	3	4	25	49	16	150	50
Gunpowder	....	1	....	1	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	2 50
Gunpowder—Renewal	....	....	....	....	....	2	59	2	1	....	....	....	64	50
Kindling Wood	7	9	12	12	12	5	4	7	8	1	4	6	87	2 50
Kindling Wood—Renewal	11	9	14	12	4	6	3	1	3	6	16	9	94	50
Wooden Ware	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	2 50
Wooden Ware—Renewal	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	50
Cartman	17	18	37	30	60	27	13	39	23	32	50	14	360	1 00
Cartman—Renewal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	74	245	....	....	319	50
Express Driver	1	5	11	3	9	11	4	8	4	5	5	4	70	1 00
Express Driver—Renewal	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	6	1	....	11	50
Dog Cart	1	1	1	....	1	1	2	1	4	1	....	....	13	1 00
Dog Cart—Renewal	....	....	....	....	....	8	1	....	1	1	....	....	11	50
Dirt Cart	13	86	103	56	55	41	42	41	53	19	9	3	521	1 00
Dirt Cart—Renewal	3	26	76	27	38	10	7	19	8	49	26	6	295	25
Porter	2	2	7	3	9	10	3	3	1	2	3	2	47	1 00
Porter—Renewal	8	11	13	27	5	3	4	8	1	21	39	11	151	25
Coach Driver	122	102	46	60	62	172	86	112	93	49	161	202	1,267	1 00
Car Driver	19	73	435	81	71	43	52	62	40	64	63	41	1,044	25
Stage Driver	24	6	137	20	29	6	18	19	23	19	19	14	334	25
Number of Fines	11	41	26	4	15	13	2	....	....	....	....	....		
Amount of Fines Received	$11 00	$65 00	$38 00	$6 00	$23 00	$25 00	$10 00	$59 00	$19 00	$2 00	....	$4 00	Total	$262 00

Sinking Fund.

Licenses for	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Number.	License Fee.
Pawn-Brokers	....	....	....	....	71	2	2	....	1	2	....	....	78	$50 00
Second-Hand Dealers	2	....	....	....	26	10	7	7	1	4	4	1	62	25 00
Junk Shop	2	2	1	....	28	6	3	1	....	1	....	3	47	20 00
Junk Shop—Renewal	1	1	....	....	132	54	6	3	....	1	2	....	200	10 00
Stage Coaches	....	....	....	....	....	....	264	3	....	....	....	....	267	20 00
Junk Boats	....	....	....	....	1	34	3	....	....	....	14	1	53	10 00
Junk Boats—Renewal	....	....	....	....	7	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	5 00
Junk Carts	2	1	4	2	77	60	12	21	12	4	1	1	197	10 00
Junk Carts—Renewal	1	....	....	3	133	75	6	4	2	....	....	....	224	5 00
Coach	14	15	3	6	6	1,152	92	25	13	21	23	19	1,389	5 00
Coach Transfer	3	15	13	10	5	8	4	5	15	13	5	....	96	1 00
Second-Hand Dealers—Renewal	....	....	....	....	129	28	10	6	....	....	1	....	174	12 50

Recapitulation.

Months.	City Treasury.	Sinking Fund.	Total Amount.
January	$906 00	$198 00	$1,104 00
February	6,411 50	150 00	6,561 50
March	4,249 75	88 00	4,337 75
April	1,592 25	75 00	1,667 25
May	1,966 25	9,207 50	11,173 75
June	1,215 50	8,518 00	9,733 50
July	938 75	6,444 00	7,382 75
August	1,184 00	720 00	1,904 00
September	2,538 00	285 00	2,823 00
October	4,639 25	388 00	5,027 25
November	1,514 75	402 50	1,917 25
December	751 50	200 00	951 50
Totals	$27,907 50	$26,676 00	$54,583 50

Whole number of Licenses as above	15,861	and paid into the City Treasury	$27,907 50
Whole number of Licenses as above	2,809	and paid into the Sinking Fund	26,676 00
Total	18,670		$54,583 50

POLITICAL.

VOTE ON MAYORALTY,

1834 TO 1869.

VOTE ON MAYOR, APRIL 8, 9, AND 10, 1834.

WARDS.	Gulian C. Verplanck.	Cornelius W. Lawrence.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,516	588	..	1	2,105
Second	1,134	531	1	5	1,671
Third	1,224	684	1	..	1,909
Fourth	1,317	1,093	1	2	2,413
Fifth	1,303	1,175	1	1	2,480
Sixth	790	1,103	2	..	1,895
Seventh	1,418	1,600	..	1	3,019
Eighth	1,841	1,769	..	..	3,610
Ninth	1,201	1,453	..	1	2,655
Tenth	1,245	1,589	..	..	2,834
Eleventh	1,128	1,952	..	..	3,080
Twelfth	506	959	..	..	1,465
Thirteenth	885	1,346	..	..	2,231
Fourteenth	973	1,120	..	..	2,093
Fifteenth	914	614	..	1	1,529
Total	17,395	17,576	6	12	34,989

VOTE ON MAYOR, APRIL 14, 15, AND 16, 1835.

WARDS.	Cornelius W. Lawrence.	Hubert van Wagoner.	John Y. Cebra.	Philip W. Engs.	Job Haskett.	A. S. Ireland.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	535	....	355	....	....	....	....	28	918
Second	496	....	1	....	....	....	1	64	562
Third	762	....	1	....	....	....	50	48	861
Fourth	1,150	481	....	....	....	....	....	47	1,678
Fifth	1,343	25	....	....	....	....	209	61	1,638
Sixth	1,232	1	....	....	....	....	5	51	1,289
Seventh	1,628	....	....	....	41	....	9	86	1,764
Eighth	1,960	....	....	....	25	....	96	113	2,194
Ninth	1,496	....	....	....	46	....	3	23	1,568
Tenth	1,493	....	....	....	11	....	....	48	1,552
Eleventh	1,843	....	....	....	19	....	....	55	1,917
Twelfth	831	....	....	....	3	....	....	5	839
Thirteenth	1,096	....	....	....	27	....	....	38	1,161
Fourteenth	1,174	....	....	231	3	....	....	42	1,450
Fifteenth	657	....	....	....	2	122	1	23	805
Total	17,696	507	357	231	177	122	374	732	20,196

View on the Northwest Corner of Beekman & Cliff Sts.

Vote on Mayor, April 12, 13, and 14, 1836.

WARDS.	Cornelius W. Lawrence.	Seth Geer.	Alexander Ming.	Samuel F. B. Morse.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	589	659	39	11	1	2	1,301
Second	397	544	89	20	..	3	1,053
Third	574	580	45	37	..	6	1,242
Fourth	896	605	282	64	1	8	1,856
Fifth	1,091	449	95	74	..	3	1,712
Sixth	1,084	290	118	43	..	1	1,536
Seventh	1,489	624	234	92	..	7	2,446
Eighth	1,600	582	349	228	..	7	2,766
Ninth	1,365	299	105	40	..	4	1,813
Tenth	1,298	401	433	76	2	8	2,218
Eleventh	2,034	226	252	72	..	9	2,593
Twelfth	334	9	1	9	..	..	353
Thirteenth	895	171	281	359	..	3	1,709
Fourteenth	836	274	191	256	..	6	1,563
Fifteenth	603	334	50	113	..	4	1,104
Sixteenth	669	89	148	3	..	..	909
Total	15,754	6,136	2,712	1,497	4	71	26,174

Vote on Mayor, April 11, 12, and 13, 1837.

WARDS.	Aaron Clark.	John J. Morgan.	Moses Jacques.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,125	402	37	..	2	1,566
Second	905	252	78	..	4	1,239
Third	1,129	404	85	..	..	1,618
Fourth	1,170	917	200	..	3	2,290
Fifth	1,230	853	164	..	..	2,247
Sixth	776	1,107	124	1	2	2,010
Seventh	1,630	1,205	350	..	..	3,185
Eighth	1,660	1,355	493	..	..	3,508
Ninth	1,240	1,378	281	..	2	2,901
Tenth	995	886	742	..	3	2,626
Eleventh	606	918	415	..	..	1,939
Twelfth	182	423	2	..	..	607
Thirteenth	1,003	861	401	..	1	2,266
Fourteeeth	976	860	272	6	3	2,117
Fifteenth	1,039	422	101	..	1	1,563
Sixteenth	474	731	166	..	..	1,371
Total	16,140	12,974	3,911	7	21	33,053

Vote on Mayor, April 10, 11, and 12, 1838.

WARDS.	Aaron Clark.	Isaac L. Varian.	Richard Riker.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,189	449	21	1	1,660
Second	882	324	19	2	1,227
Third	1,176	561	37	..	1,774
Fourth	1,185	1,052	17	2	2,256
Fifth	1,399	1,143	42	..	2,584
Sixth	912	1,078	32	..	2,022
Seventh	1,773	1,784	28	..	3,585
Eighth	2,037	1,989	63	1	4,090
Ninth	1,452	1,839	25	3	3,319
Tenth	1,292	1,682	15	3	2,992
Eleventh	621	1,346	1	2	1,970
Twelfth	301	563	9	..	873
Thirteenth	1,108	1,347	8	..	2,463
Fourteenth	1,212	1,253	16	2	2,483
Fifteenth	1,206	611	30	2	1,849
Sixteenth	848	956	14	1	1,819
Seventeenth	1,130	1,227	18	..	2,375
Total	19,723	19,204	395	19	39,341

Vote on Mayor, April 9, 10, and 11, 1839.

WARDS.	Isaac L. Varian.	Aaron Clark.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	470	1,146	3	1,619
Second	335	795	..	1,130
Third	565	1,176	2	1,743
Fourth	1,182	1,160	2	2,344
Fifth	1,233	1,356	4	2,593
Sixth	1,233	1,062	..	2,295
Seventh	1,825	1,774	..	3,599
Eighth	2,237	2,130	..	4,367
Ninth	1,929	1,353	2	3,284
Tenth	1,699	1,175	6	2,880
Eleventh	1,629	633	..	2,262
Twelfth	535	285	2	822
Thirteenth	1,391	983	3	2,377
Fourteenth	1,509	1,321	2	2,832
Fifteenth	584	1,348	2	1,934
Sixteenth	1,235	1,124	8	2,367
Seventeenth	1,481	1,184	..	2,665
Total	21,072	20,005	36	41,113

Vote on Mayor, April 14, 1840.

WARDS.	Isaac L. Varian.	J. Phillips Phoenix.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	530	1,062	2	1,594
Second	402	894	1	1,297
Third	584	1,375	1	1,960
Fourth	1,181	1,038	2	2,221
Fifth	1,170	1,350	2	2,522
Sixth	1,191	769	2	1,962
Seventh	1,853	1,714	4	3,571
Eighth	2,145	1,908	3	4,056
Ninth	1,992	1,425	2	3,419
Tenth	1,614	1,326	2	2,942
Eleventh	1,548	667	1	2,216
Twelfth	706	270	..	976
Thirteenth	1,502	1,084	2	2,588
Fourteenth	1,407	1,059	4	2,470
Fifteenth	681	1,530	..	2,211
Sixteenth	1,415	938	6	2,359
Seventeenth	1,322	1,213	2	2,537
Total	21,243	19,622	36	40,901

Vote on Mayor, April 13, 1841.

WARDS.	Robert H. Morris.	J. Phillips Phoenix.	Samuel F. B. Morse.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	426	950	3	4	1,383
Second	317	675	2	1	995
Third	512	1,281	7	1	1,801
Fourth	1,081	1,024	11	1	2,117
Fifth	1,053	1,270	7	2	2,332
Sixth	1,076	719	1	4	1,800
Seventh	1,475	1,561	9	..	3,045
Eighth	1,797	1,751	9	4	3,561
Ninth	1,735	1,256	..	6	2,997
Tenth	1,487	1,268	4	7	2,766
Eleventh	1,417	594	..	..	2,011
Twelfth	504	376	..	3	883
Thirteenth	1,319	1,003	7	..	2,329
Fourteenth	1,227	948	7	5	2,187
Fifteenth	609	1,420	6	2	2,037
Sixteenth	1,283	957	..	2	2,242
Seventeenth	1,287	1,153	4	3	2,447
Total	18,605	18,206	77	45	36,933

Vote on Mayor, 1842.

WARDS.	J. Phillips Phoenix.	Robert H. Morris.	Whole Vote.
First	900	556	1,456
Second	767	377	1,144
Third	1,219	666	1,885
Fourth	994	1,274	2,268
Fifth	1,231	1,088	2,319
Sixth	713	1,182	1,895
Seventh	1,503	1,720	3,223
Eighth	1,842	1,928	3,770
Ninth	1,491	1,810	3,301
Tenth	1,171	1,565	2,736
Eleventh	711	1,554	2,265
Twelfth	456	586	1,042
Thirteenth	1,006	1,437	2,443
Fourteenth	946	1,426	2,372
Fifteenth	1,360	615	1,975
Sixteenth	1,265	1,389	2,654
Seventeenth	1,180	1,463	2,643
Total	18,755	20,633	39,388

Vote on Mayor, April 11, 1843.

WARDS.	Robert Smith.	Robert H. Morris.	Daniel Fanshaw.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	961	815	4	..	..	1,780
Second	710	472	..	1	1	1,184
Third	1,189	747	2	..	2	1,940
Fourth	889	1,364	5	..	..	2,258
Fifth	1,303	1,312	4	1	5	2,625
Sixth	778	1,583	..	..	3	2,364
Seventh	1,671	2,052	2	..	2	3,727
Eighth	2,152	2,262	4	..	7	4,425
Ninth	1,464	2,239	1	1	1	3,706
Tenth	1,170	1,750	1	1	4	2,926
Eleventh	638	2,002	1	..	..	2,641
Twelfth	507	724	..	..	1	1,232
Thirteenth	919	851	..	1	2	1,773
Fourteenth	963	1,646	2	1	4	2,616
Fifteenth	1,401	786	1	..	4	2,192
Sixteenth	1,673	1,909	2	..	1	3,585
Seventeenth	1,128	1,881	1	..	..	3,010
Total	19,516	24,395	30	6	37	43,984

Vote on Mayor, April 9, 1844.

WARDS.	James Harper.	Jonathan I. Coddington.	Morris Franklin.	Whole Vote.
First	912	872	207	1,991
Second	703	457	225	1,385
Third	1,298	589	393	2,280
Fourth	1,004	1,604	152	2,760
Fifth	1,367	1,014	406	2,787
Sixth	722	1,594	180	2,496
Seventh	2,044	1,377	449	3,870
Eighth	2,252	1,590	518	4,360
Ninth	2,483	1,516	406	4,405
Tenth	1,747	1,275	399	3,421
Eleventh	1,586	1,314	186	3,086
Twelfth	558	638	44	1,240
Thirteenth	1,610	1,269	260	3,139
Fourteenth	1,076	1,619	253	2,948
Fifteenth	1,605	605	395	2,605
Sixteenth	1,615	1,908	458	3,981
Seventeenth	2,024	1,485	276	3,785
Total	24,606	20,726	5,207	50,539

Vote on Mayor, April 8, 1845.

WARDS.	William F. Havemeyer.	Dudley Selden.	James Harper.	Defective.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,060	472	475	..	..	5	2,012
Second	531	292	527	..	..	12	1,362
Third	716	581	823	..	..	10	2,130
Fourth	1,655	261	631	..	..	11	2,558
Fifth	1,166	463	973	..	..	16	2,618
Sixth	1,556	335	364	..	4	4	2,263
Seventh	1,811	525	1,391	..	..	35	3,762
Eighth	2,140	713	1,603	..	..	18	4,474
Ninth	1,980	679	1,735	..	..	8	4,402
Tenth	1,613	364	1,249	..	..	17	3,243
Eleventh	1,702	229	1,181	..	1	10	3,123
Twelfth	670	74	439	..	..	1	1,184
Thirteenth	1,462	287	1,139	..	1	24	2,913
Fourteenth	1,520	336	761	..	..	10	2,627
Fifteenth	716	551	1,238	..	1	7	2,513
Sixteenth	2,121	526	1,460	1	..	16	4,124
Seventeenth	1,764	394	1,483	..	1	13	3,655
Total	24,183	7,082	17,472	1	8	217	48,963

Vote on Mayor, April 14, 1846.

WARDS.	Andrew H. Mickle.	Robert Taylor.	William B. Cozzens.	Ransom Smith.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	978	713	68	1	2	2	1,762
Second	582	600	115	19	..	5	1,321
Third	549	1,263	269	24	..	..	2,105
Fourth	1,621	602	176	12	..	3	2,414
Fifth	704	850	281	37	..	..	1,872
Sixth	1,510	523	118	29	4	2	2,186
Seventh	1,546	1,281	544	49	..	2	3,422
Eighth	1,653	1,400	740	101	2	4	3,900
Ninth	1,649	1,382	975	39	2	1	4,048
Tenth	1,359	853	599	85	..	6	2,902
Eleventh	1,568	381	1,125	41	..	..	3,115
Twelfth	634	327	281	2	..	1	1,245
Thirteenth	1,316	524	749	66	2	2	2,659
Fourteenth	1,374	674	342	54	1	3	2,448
Fifteenth	529	1,452	319	20	3	2	2,325
Sixteenth	1,403	794	554	88	..	4	2,843
Seventeenth	1,690	983	802	28	..	1	3,504
Eighteenth	1,010	509	244	10	..	..	1,773
Total	21,675	15,111	8,301	705	16	36	45,844

Vote on Mayor, April 13, 1847.

WARDS.	J. Sherman Brownell.	William V. Brady.	Elias G. Drake.	E. Lyon.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	817	827	9	9	..	..	1,662
Second	419	636	23	3	..	3	1,084
Third	438	1,366	39	3	..	5	1,851
Fourth	1,485	654	27	10	..	3	2,179
Fifth	944	1,214	109	23	..	7	2,297
Sixth	1,480	589	15	7	..	12	2,103
Seventh	1,370	1,774	85	20	11	..	3,260
Eighth	1,330	2,009	159	22	17	..	3,537
Ninth	1,520	1,959	397	8	..	17	3,901
Tenth	1,067	1,209	208	62	..	14	2,560
Eleventh	1,700	1,169	15	51	..	1	2,936
Twelfth	694	558	117	..	..	..	1,369
Thirteenth	1,101	982	287	7	..	5	2,382
Fourteenth	1,339	926	63	23	..	6	2,357
Fifteenth	394	1,915	62	5	..	10	2,386
Sixteenth	1,395	1,383	175	17	..	4	2,974
Seventeenth	1,311	1,280	207	24	..	..	2,822
Eighteenth	1,073	860	81	16	..	8	2,038
Total	19,877	21,310	2,078	310	28	95	43,698

Vote on Mayor, April 11, 1848.

WARDS.	William F. Havemeyer.	William V. Brady.	John Commerford.	U. P. Ward.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	822	799	..	..	1	..	1,622
Second	506	508	..	..	4	..	1,018
Third	613	1,308	25	..	8	10	1,964
Fourth	1,691	508	5	..	..	12	2,216
Fifth	1,065	1,387	20	..	..	12	2,484
Sixth	1,286	753	7	..	..	10	2,056
Seventh	1,490	1,726	29	16	1	..	3,262
Eighth	1,961	1,842	57	38	..	4	3,902
Ninth	1,870	2,206	14	21	18	10	4,139
Tenth	1,390	1,300	50	27	3	..	2,770
Eleventh	1,759	1,143	93	10	1	2	3,008
Twelfth	730	733	2	5	..	..	1,470
Thirteenth	1,272	1,016	55	6	1	..	2,350
Fourteenth	1,532	1,004	26	6	..	18	2,586
Fifteenth	583	1,600	8	17	2	4	2,214
Sixteenth	1,637	1,612	66	12	..	..	3,327
Seventeenth	1,815	1,692	60	18	..	9	3,594
Eighteenth	1,133	1,090	3	18	..	4	2,248
Total	23,155	22,227	520	194	39	95	46,230

Vote on Mayor, April 10, 1849.

WARDS.	Caleb S. Woodhull.	Myndert van Schaick.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	718	596	..	..	1,314
Second	474	318	..	..	792
Third	1,227	311	..	5	1,543
Fourth	747	1,069	3	..	1,819
Fifth	1,197	698	1	6	1,902
Sixth	505	964	3	1	1,473
Seventh	1,883	1,004	6	13	3,006
Eighth	1,591	1,185	1	21	2,798
Ninth	2,083	1,378	..	9	3,470
Tenth	1,259	1,004	2	5	2,270
Eleventh	1,345	1,630	..	..	2,975
Twelfth	953	699	2	1	1,655
Thirteenth	1,137	924	3	4	2,068
Fourteenth	822	1,129	2	4	1,957
Fifteenth	1,361	540	1	3	1,905
Sixteenth	1,532	1,577	..	4	3,113
Seventeenth	1,694	1,333	..	3	3,030
Eighteenth	1,128	1,076	..	..	2,204
Total	21,656	17,535	24	79	39,294

Vote on Mayor, November 5, 1850.

WARDS.	Ambrose C. Kingsland.	Fernando Wood.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	661	737	..	6	1,404
Second	379	366	..	..	745
Third	1,329	403	3	9	1,744
Fourth	371	1,287	..	5	1,663
Fifth	1,212	722	1	15	1,950
Sixth	417	1,159	..	3	1,579
Seventh	1,680	1,104	..	8	2,792
Eighth	1,909	1,141	1	12	3,063
Ninth	2,092	1,265	..	189	3,546
Tenth	1,327	1,001	..	9	2,337
Eleventh	1,184	1,483	2	2	2,671
Twelfth	404	394	3	2	803
Thirteenth	1,050	939	4	5	1,998
Fourteenth	708	1,208	4	4	1,924
Fifteenth	1,748	406	5	4	2,163
Sixteenth	1,839	1,481	3	21	3,344
Seventeenth	1,904	1,358	4	2	3,268
Eighteenth	1,536	849	4	4	2,393
Nineteenth	796	670	1	..	1,467
Total	22,546	17,973	35	300	40,854

Vote on Mayor, November 2, 1852.

WARDS.	Jacob A. Westervelt.	Morgan Morgans.	Henry M. Western.	Dennis Harris.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,106	535	3	3	5	1	1,653
Second	496	372	4	1	..	..	873
Third	817	1,144	8	..	..	5	1,974
Fourth	1,650	455	7	1	2	2	2,117
Fifth	1,364	1,202	60	22	..	..	2,648
Sixth	1,465	433	8	..	..	..	1,906
Seventh	2,085	1,642	30	3	18	2	3,780
Eighth	2,143	1,664	31	4	..	10	3,852
Ninth	2,591	2,285	185	6	..	..	5,067
Tenth	1,609	1,299	22	7	6	1	2,944
Eleventh	2,859	1,359	44	2	..	..	4,264
Twelfth	678	477	7	7	..	..	1,169
Thirteenth	1,739	984	77	1	5	..	2,806
Fourteenth	1,764	667	15	..	..	..	2,446
Fifteenth	1,159	1,725	22	12	..	1	2,919
Sixteenth	1,650	1,617	91	47	..	..	3,405
Seventeenth	2,684	1,970	74	8	..	1	4,737
Eighteenth	2,347	1,835	106	4	9	1	4,302
Nineteenth	1,360	998	46	..	..	..	2,404
Twentieth	1,685	1,056	21	29	..	1	2,792
Total	33,251	23,719	861	157	45	25	58,058

Vote on Mayor, November 7, 1854.

WARDS.	James W. Barker.	Wilson G. Hunt.	Fernando Wood.	John J. Herrick.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	231	372	607	172	..	..	1,382
Second	296	143	195	33	..	..	667
Third	444	439	275	221	..	..	1,379
Fourth	196	935	863	79	..	..	2,073
Fifth	707	762	712	283	..	10	2,474
Sixth	179	240	1,446	131	..	1	1,997
Seventh	1,244	1,081	901	245	17	1	3,489
Eighth	1,172	1,054	997	339	..	1	3,563
Ninth	1,851	1,688	1,142	633	24	2	5,340
Tenth	1,127	556	807	157	..	..	2,647
Eleventh	1,699	349	1,862	113	16	1	4,040
Twelfth	327	328	599	137	..	..	1,391
Thirteenth	1,060	320	982	208	..	..	2,570
Fourteenth	511	502	1,226	160	2	3	2,404
Fifteenth	785	1,412	287	418	13	2	2,917
Sixteenth	1,417	1,043	1,105	380	..	3	3,948
Seventeenth	1,621	1,075	1,652	372	..	10	4,730
Eighteenth	728	1,249	859	434	..	4	3,274
Nineteenth	397	303	614	138	..	..	1,452
Twentieth	1,305	558	1,504	389	4	2	3,762
Twenty-first	757	758	517	331	..	..	2,363
Twenty-second	499	219	841	339	..	..	1,898
Total	18,553	15,386	19,993	5,712	76	40	59,760

Vote on Mayor, November 4, 1856.

WARDS.	Fernando Wood.	Isaac O. Barker.	Anthony J. Bleecker.	James R. Whiting.	James S. Libby.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,155	286	29	13	234	..	5	1,722
Second	279	311	93	23	76	..	1	783
Third	420	541	230	33	70	..	..	1,294
Fourth	1,900	264	130	53	274	..	2	2,623
Fifth	1,108	1,155	443	141	315	3	..	3,165
Sixth	2,106	279	154	93	198	5	2	2,837
Seventh	2,229	1,385	528	173	253	..	4	4,572
Eighth	1,471	1,623	483	277	184	6	11	4,055
Ninth	1,180	2,771	854	404	441	6	..	5,656
Tenth	1,512	1,336	292	152	166	..	..	3,458
Eleventh	3,258	1,552	462	93	211	..	3	5,579
Twelfth	790	525	264	81	54	18	..	1,732
Thirteenth	1,718	1,289	330	81	130	..	2	3,550
Fourteenth	2,104	546	209	192	138	..	2	3,191
Fifteenth	717	1,470	854	408	251	..	3	3,703
Sixteenth	1,693	1,940	918	291	277	2	2	5,123
Seventeenth	3,237	1,822	687	276	258	3	..	6,283
Eighteenth	2,003	1,622	760	397	297	..	..	5,079
Nineteenth	1,010	678	270	11	180	..	..	2,149
Twentieth	2,140	1,698	886	213	494	4	..	5,435
Twenty-first	1,144	1,217	434	203	201	..	..	3,199
Twenty-second	1,686	898	345	38	62	..	..	3,029
Total	34,860	25,209	9,654	3,646	4,764	47	37	78,217

Vote on Mayor, December 1, 1857.

WARDS.	Daniel F. Tieman.	Fernando Wood.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	547	1,276	..	1,823
Second	438	231	..	669
Third	464	405	..	869
Fourth	525	2,112	5	2,642
Fifth	1,713	1,349	2	3,064
Sixth	495	2,401	10	2,906
Seventh	2,250	2,322	5	4,577
Eighth	2,555	1,871	..	4,426
Ninth	4,618	1,795	2	6,415
Tenth	1,773	1,627	6	3,406
Eleventh	2,244	3,269	7	5,520
Twelfth	1,179	887	3	2,069
Thirteenth	1,679	1,800	7	3,486
Fourteenth	922	2,357	..	3,279
Fifteenth	2,929	883	8	3,820
Sixteenth	3,409	2,129	6	5,544
Seventeenth	3,199	3,765	25	6,989
Eighteenth	3,312	2,456	4	5,772
Nineteenth	1,202	1,323	1	2,526
Twentieth	3,389	2,834	4	6,227
Twenty-first	2,633	1,768	..	4,401
Twenty-second	1,741	2,029	8	3,778
Total	43,216	40,889	103	84,208

Vote on Mayor, December 1, 1859.

WARDS.	Fernando Wood.	William F. Havemeyer.	George Opdyke.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	820	548	273	2	1,643
Second	155	156	163	1	475
Third	243	221	175	1	640
Fourth	1,464	513	262	18	2,257
Fifth	1,011	884	665	1	2,561
Sixth	1,110	1,340	153	2	2,605
Seventh	1,849	1,275	1,039	6	4,169
Eighth	1,411	1,496	957	2	3,866
Ninth	1,441	2,112	2,348	25	5,926
Tenth	913	1,189	773	2	2,877
Eleventh	2,207	1,767	1,087	4	5,065
Twelfth	982	861	583	3	2,429
Thirteenth	1,272	1,081	873	10	3,236
Fourteenth	1,638	1,013	365	3	3,019
Fifteenth	733	1,461	1,251	1	3,446
Sixteenth	1,609	1,609	1,771	7	4,996
Seventeenth	2,576	2,231	1,799	13	6,619
Eighteenth	2,064	1,825	1,421	3	5,313
Nineteenth	1,412	826	835	..	3,073
Twentieth	2,091	2,008	1,974	1	6,074
Twenty-first	1,576	1,574	1,472	1	4,623
Twenty-second	1,363	923	1,178	..	3,464
Total	29,940	26,913	21,417	106	78,376

Vote on Mayor, December 3, 1861.

WARDS.	Fernando Wood.	C. Godfrey Gunther.	George Opdyke.	Defective.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	584	505	409	..	..	..	1,498
Second	112	96	211	..	1	..	420
Third	201	138	165	..	..	..	504
Fourth	1,039	871	261	..	2	..	2,173
Fifth	599	675	799	..	..	1	2,074
Sixth	860	1,717	255	1	..	18	2,851
Seventh	1,639	1,060	1,018	..	2	4	3,723
Eighth	1,001	1,227	1,082	..	..	3	3,323
Ninth	1,071	1,386	2,407	..	..	..	4,864
Tenth	656	1,107	867	..	2	..	2,632
Eleventh	1,918	2,152	1,349	..	3	9	5,431
Twelfth	547	1,456	822	..	..	3	2,828
Thirteenth	1,052	1,038	984	..	..	1	3,075
Fourteenth	1,350	832	378	..	..	1	2,561
Fifteenth	635	562	1,525	..	..	2	2,724
Sixteenth	1,282	851	2,145	..	..	..	4,278
Seventeenth	2,019	2,521	2,035	..	..	7	6,582
Eighteenth	1,760	1,253	1,940	..	1	1	4,955
Nineteenth	1,531	1,235	1,161	..	2	..	3,929
Twentieth	1,607	1,689	2,085	..	6	2	5,389
Twenty-first	1,283	1,080	2,031	..	1	4	4,399
Twenty-second	1,411	1,316	1,451	..	..	4	4,182
Total	24,167	24,767	25,380	1	20	60	74,395

Vote on Mayor, December 1, 1863.

WARDS.	Francis I. A. Boole.	C. Godfrey Gunther.	Orison Blunt.	Defective.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	958	293	184	..	..	..	1,435
Second	122	98	99	..	..	1	320
Third	193	188	141	..	..	..	522
Fourth	968	694	252	..	..	2	1,916
Fifth	710	601	482	..	..	..	1,793
Sixth	1,509	726	200	..	2	4	2,441
Seventh	1,140	1,659	606	..	..	3	3,408
Eighth	905	1,291	710	..	1	..	2,907
Ninth	1,054	1,553	1,993	..	2	4	4,606
Tenth	505	1,335	711	..	..	..	2,551
Eleventh	1,896	2,612	754	..	4	8	5,274
Twelfth	1,132	930	768	..	2	..	2,832
Thirteenth	638	1,503	567	..	..	3	2,711
Fourteenth	1,757	1,308	263	..	1	2	3,331
Fifteenth	602	568	1,238	..	..	1	2,409
Sixteenth	1,106	1,093	1,642	..	2	..	3,843
Seventeenth	1,661	3,321	1,537	..	..	4	6,523
Eighteenth	733	2,251	1,754	..	3	1	4,742
Nineteenth	1,351	1,793	906	2	..	3	4,055
Twentieth	1,609	2,010	1,663	..	4	1	5,287
Twenty-first	1,093	1,401	1,695	..	1	2	4,192
Twenty-second	955	1,893	1,218	..	..	2	4,068
Total	22,597	29,121	19,383	2	22	41	71,166

Vote on Mayor, December 5, 1865.

WARDS.	John T. Hoffman.	Marshall O. Roberts.	John Hecker.	C. Godfrey Gunther.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,143	279	53	28	..	2	1,505
Second	145	112	15	15	3	..	290
Third	217	183	47	32	..	..	479
Fourth	866	435	523	133	2	1	1,960
Fifth	541	880	301	191	6	2	1,921
Sixth	1,669	312	361	147	..	..	2,489
Seventh	1,697	1,028	1,099	233	..	..	4,057
Eighth	1,289	1,571	373	318	3	..	3,554
Ninth	1,517	3,060	338	429	..	1	5,345
Tenth	1,096	1,246	261	236	3	..	2,842
Eleventh	2,574	1,700	740	976	5	3	5,998
Twelfth	1,410	1,479	291	213	..	..	3,393
Thirteenth	1,199	1,040	670	301	3	3	3,216
Fourteenth	2,071	771	271	190	..	..	3,303
Fifteenth	822	1,740	201	134	1	1	2,899
Sixteenth	1,663	2,338	406	237	6	..	4,650
Seventeenth	3,223	2,687	657	995	1	9	7,572
Eighteenth	2,249	2,017	699	372	3	..	5,340
Nineteenth	1,769	1,882	924	385	..	1	4,961
Twentieth	2,302	2,502	986	505	7	..	6,302
Twenty-first	1,942	2,276	352	213	4	..	4,787
Twenty-second	1,416	2,119	822	475	6	1	4,839
Total	32,820	31,657	10,390	6,758	53	24	81,702

Vote on Mayor, December 3, 1867.

WARDS.	John T. Hoffman.	Fernando Wood.	William A. Darling.	Defective.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,668	281	58	..	4	..	2,011
Second	219	52	53	..	..	..	324
Third	431	135	86	..	..	1	653
Fourth	2,186	688	131	3	..	1	3,009
Fifth	1,483	740	348	1	2	..	2,574
Sixth	2,754	787	119	..	2	2	3,664
Seventh	3,579	1,329	517	..	..	3	5,428
Eighth	3,153	887	628	1	..	..	4,669
Ninth	3,353	1,079	1,881	..	1	1	6,315
Tenth	2,997	467	502	..	..	2	3,968
Eleventh	5,019	1,359	798	..	1	6	7,183
Twelfth	2,241	914	1,090	..	4	1	4,250
Thirteenth	2,507	830	543	..	..	4	3,884
Fourteenth	2,346	1,152	223	..	..	..	3,721
Fifteenth	1,931	390	979	..	..	..	3,300
Sixteenth	2,670	1,318	1,522	..	3	..	5,513
Seventeenth	6,848	1,752	1,424	..	3	10	10,037
Eighteenth	3,668	1,748	1,487	3	2	4	6,912
Nineteenth	3,075	1,702	1,655	8	4	9	6,453
Twentieth	4,070	2,293	1,426	..	1	..	7,790
Twenty-first	3,806	830	1,511	..	..	4	6,151
Twenty-second	3,057	2,104	1,502	1	1	7	6,672
Total	63,061	22,837	18,483	17	28	55	104,481

Vote on Mayor, December 1, 1868.

WARDS.	A. Oakey Hall.	Frederick A. Conkling.	Defective.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	2,240	138	..	1	..	2,379
Second	202	43	..	..	..	245
Third	490	97	..	..	11	598
Fourth	2,825	248	..	..	..	3,073
Fifth	1,775	310	..	1	..	2,086
Sixth	4,091	152	..	5	2	4,250
Seventh	4,602	569	..	4	2	5,177
Eighth	3,381	829	..	3	34	4,247
Ninth	3,244	2,331	..	3	8	5,586
Tenth	2,498	900	..	1	2	3,401
Eleventh	6,049	1,041	..	3	12	7,105
Twelfth	3,156	1,295	..	6	3	4,460
Thirteenth	2,719	735	..	2	9	3,465
Fourteenth	2,725	302	..	..	6	3,033
Fifteenth	1,568	985	..	7	13	2,573
Sixteenth	3,154	1,840	..	34	9	5,037
Seventeenth	6,732	1,732	..	8	17	8,489
Eighteenth	4,699	1,326	1	31	20	6,077
Nineteenth	4,162	1,418	..	5	8	5,593
Twentieth	5,427	1,501	..	6	13	6,947
Twenty-first	5,150	1,435	..	1	11	6,597
Twenty-second	4,220	1,608	1	9	9	5,847
Total	75,109	20,835	2	130	189	96,265

VOTE ON MAYOR, DECEMBER 7, 1869.

WARDS.	A. Oakey Hall.	Sinclair Tousey.	Michael A. Reed.	John J. Shaw.	William C. Hanna.	Dr. H. M. Cohen.	James W. Booth.	Defective.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	2,860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,862
Second	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174
Third	607	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607
Fourth	5,041	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	5,112
Fifth	1,422	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	1,436
Sixth	5,808	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	15	5,828
Seventh	4,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4,795
Eighth	4,003	..	..	24	48	..	..	..	11	49	4,135
Ninth	2,543	151	..	20	..	..	35	..	12	42	2,803
Tenth	3,156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	3,174
Eleventh	4,057	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	27	4,088
Twelfth	2,410	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	4	54	2,484
Thirteenth	3,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3,417
Fourteenth	2,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,211
Fifteenth	2,537	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	8	2,584
Sixteenth	1,599	..	..	2	..	41	..	..	3	13	1,658
Seventeenth	3,488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	42	3,535
Eighteenth	2,201	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	7	2,211
Nineteenth	2,291	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	20	86	2,499
Twentieth	3,574	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	3,590
Twenty-first	5,577	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	5,592
Twenty-second	1,801	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1,824
Total	65,568	151	118	88	48	41	35	1	78	491	66,619

VOTE ON PRINCIPAL OFFICERS VOTED FOR AT STATE ELECTIONS.

1822 TO 1869.

VOTE ON GOVERNOR, NOVEMBER 4, 5, AND 6, 1822.

WARDS.	Joseph C. Yates.	Solomon Southwick.	De Witt Clinton.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	380	4	1	2	387
Second	364	4	2	1	371
Third	436	2	..	..	438
Fourth	443	2	..	..	445
Fifth	617	5	..	..	622
Sixth	710	..	..	..	710
Seventh	327	1	1	..	328
Eighth	509	2	1	1	513
Ninth	367	1	..	1	369
Tenth	706	1	..	..	707
Total	4,859	22	5	5	4,891

Vote on Senator, November 3, 4, and 5, 1823.

WARDS.	David Gardner.	Abel Huntington.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	571	154	..	725
Second	420	168	1	589
Third	485	344	..	829
Fourth	444	344	..	788
Fifth	499	405	..	904
Sixth	497	229	7	733
Seventh	104	458	..	562
Eighth	300	413	..	713
Ninth	140	275	..	415
Tenth	543	614	..	1,157
Total	4,003	3,404	8	7,415

Vote on Governor, November 1, 2, and 3, 1824.

WARDS.	De Witt Clinton.	Samuel Young.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	672	225	..	897
Second	560	165	..	725
Third	548	282	2	832
Fourth	568	368	3	939
Fifth	583	205	..	788
Sixth	602	429	4	1,035
Seventh	249	549	..	798
Eighth	545	721	1	1,267
Ninth	231	254	..	485
Tenth	595	924	..	1,519
Total	5,153	4,122	10	9,285

Vote on Senator, November 7, 8, and 9, 1825.

WARDS.	Joshua Smith.	Nicholas Wyckoff.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	308	305	3	616
Second	168	371	6	545
Third	324	322	..	646
Fourth	297	437	..	734
Fifth	374	356	4	734
Sixth	477	291	..	768
Seventh	381	209	..	590
Eighth	468	310	..	778
Ninth	191	147	..	338
Tenth	576	313	..	889
Eleventh	165	247	..	412
Twelfth	175	18	1	194
Total	3,904	3,326	14	7,244

VOTE ON GOVERNOR, NOVEMBER 6, 7, AND 8, 1826.

WARDS.	De Witt Clinton.	William B. Rochester.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	668	245	4	917
Second	634	177	..	811
Third	417	259	..	676
Fourth	557	326	..	883
Fifth	661	376	1	1,038
Sixth	622	386	3	1,011
Seventh	230	448	..	678
Eighth	549	540	..	1,089
Ninth	302	313	..	615
Tenth	520	811	..	1,331
Eleventh	221	321	..	542
Twelfth	238	122	..	360
Total	5,619	4,324	8	9,951

VOTE ON SENATOR, NOVEMBER 5, 6, AND 7, 1827.

WARDS.	Peter Sharp.	John D. Ditmars.	John J. Schenck.	Jacob Jysen.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	882	882	702	703	6	3,175
Second	664	659	572	557	1	2,453
Third	672	671	620	610	1	2,574
Fourth	538	532	780	772	..	2,622
Fifth	689	687	978	973	16	3,343
Sixth	368	364	760	756	2	2,250
Seventh	532	530	1,134	1,131	2	3,329
Eighth	584	583	1,243	1,247	..	3,657
Ninth	319	317	1,231	1,229	..	3,096
Tenth	498	499	1,083	1,082	3	3,165
Eleventh	636	635	778	772	..	2,821
Twelfth	125	124	432	431	..	1,112
Thirteenth	434	433	854	850	..	2,571
Fourteenth	289	290	968	968	..	2,515
Total	7,230	7,206	12,135	12,081	31	38,683

VOTE ON PRESIDENT, NOVEMBER 3, 4, AND 5, 1828.

Benjamin Bailey.	John Targee.	Gilbert Constant.	Marinus Willett.	James Fairlie.	Peter A. Jay.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
15,473	15,358	15,476	9,644	9,625	9,645	22	75,343

VOTE ON SENATOR, NOVEMBER 2, 3, AND 4, 1829.

Alpheus Sherman.	Jonathan S. Conklin.	Silas Wood.	Jeremiah Johnson.	Edward J. Webb.	David H. Reins.	Russell Comstock.	Whole Vote.
8,888	8,837	9,544	4,211	5,124	86	8	36,698

Vote on Governor, November 1, 2, and 3, 1830.

Enos T. Throop.	Francis Granger.	Ezekiel Williams.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
10,654	7,838	1,971	86	20,549

Vote on Senator, November 7, 8, and 9, 1831.

Harman B. Cropsey.	Silas Wood.	John R. Soper.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
9,992	6,040	60	9	32	16,133

Vote on President, November 5, 6, and 7, 1832.

WARDS.	James Kent.	Edward P. Livingston.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,223	900	13	2,136
Second	965	654	2	1,621
Third	936	801	..	1,737
Fourth	897	1,133	..	2,030
Fifth	996	1,305	10	2,311
Sixth	599	1,166	1	1,766
Seventh	824	1,627	..	2,451
Eighth	1,326	1,762	..	3,088
Ninth	785	1,348	..	2,133
Tenth	957	1,686	3	2,646
Eleventh	722	1,773	3	2,498
Twelfth	309	812	..	1,121
Thirteenth	595	1,201	..	1,796
Fourteenth	686	1,196	..	1,882
Fifteenth	591	667	..	1,258
Total	12,411	18,031	32	30,474

Vote on Senator, November 4, 5, and 6, 1833.

WARDS.	Charles L. Livingston.	William Arbuthnot.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	785	..	3	2	790
Second	670	2	..	1	673
Third	724	3	..	10	737
Fourth	759	..	..	5	764
Fifth	888	62	..	8	958
Sixth	847	2	..	10	859
Seventh	1,261	..	..	5	1,266
Eighth	1,247	15	..	9	1,271
Ninth	813	2	..	11	826
Tenth	1,197	..	..	6	1,203
Eleventh	1,339	..	..	..	1,339
Twelfth	433	..	..	..	433
Thirteenth	990	..	..	..	990
Fourteenth	800	..	..	11	811
Fifteenth	520	..	..	19	539
Total	13,273	86	3	97	13,459

Vote on Governor, November 3, 4, and 5, 1834.

WARDS.	William H. Seward.	William L. Marcy.	Defective.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,445	634	..	..	1	2,080
Second	1,056	600	..	..	1	1,657
Third	1,131	798	..	..	..	1,929
Fourth	1,129	1,187	..	..	..	2,316
Fifth	1,284	1,211	1	..	2	2,498
Sixth	788	1,068	..	..	..	1,856
Seventh	1,428	1,682	..	..	..	3,110
Eighth	1,722	1,925	..	..	..	3,647
Ninth	1,129	1,629	..	..	..	2,758
Tenth	1,201	1,786	..	3	..	2,990
Eleventh	1,125	2,230	..	..	1	3,356
Twelfth	493	1,021	..	..	..	1,514
Thirteenth	860	1,288	..	..	..	2,148
Fourteenth	906	1,281	..	..	..	2,187
Fifteenth	995	675	..	..	..	1,670
Total	16,692	19,015	1	3	5	35,716

Vote on Senator, November 2, 3, and 4, 1835.

WARDS.	Floyd Jones.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	389	..	3	392
Second	287	..	5	292
Third	548	..	3	551
Fourth	778	..	5	783
Fifth	855	1	2	858
Sixth	645	..	4	649
Seventh	1,128	..	5	1,133
Eighth	1,195	..	26	1,221
Ninth	1,263	..	5	1,268
Tenth	1,053	1	6	1,060
Eleventh	1,342	..	7	1,349
Twelfth	767	..	..	767
Thirteenth	664	2	7	673
Fourteenth	723	..	3	726
Fifteenth	462	..	5	467
Total	12,099	4	86	12,189

Vote on President, November 7, 8, and 9, 1836.

Cornelius W. Lawrence.	Gulian C. Verplanck.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
17,467	16,343	17	33,827

Vote on Senator, November 6, 7, and 8, 1837.

WARDS.	Gulian C. Verplanck.	Charles G. Ferris.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,305	424	2	2	1,733
Second	1,017	363	2	2	1,384
Third	1,330	535	..	..	1,865
Fourth	1,079	859	..	..	1,938
Fifth	1,373	954	..	1	2,328
Sixth	747	918	..	..	1,665
Seventh	1,776	1,476	7	1	3,260
Eighth	1,875	1,605	..	4	3,484
Ninth	1,379	1,538	..	..	2,917
Tenth	1,210	1,428	..	11	2,649
Eleventh	581	1,186	..	9	1,776
Twelfth	292	515	..	..	807
Thirteenth	1,016	1,065	2	3	2,086
Fourteenth	1,000	1,050	1	1	2,052
Fifteenth	1,373	460	3	1	1,837
Sixteenth	607	703	..	2	1,312
Total	17,960	15,079	17	37	33,093

Vote on Governor, November 5, 6, and 7, 1838.

WARDS.	William H. Seward.	William L. Marcy.	Gerrit Smith.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,464	551	5	1	15	2,036
Second	990	436	3	..	15	1,444
Third	1,268	712	12	..	12	2,004
Fourth	1,161	965	12	..	9	2,147
Fifth	1,385	1,107	12	..	20	2,524
Sixth	934	973	2	..	19	1,928
Seventh	1,747	1,670	11	..	11	3,439
Eighth	1,977	1,938	19	..	22	3,956
Ninth	1,426	1,881	4	..	25	3,336
Tenth	1,293	1,737	4	..	19	3,053
Eleventh	649	1,409	5	..	6	2,069
Twelfth	372	525	..	..	12	909
Thirteenth	999	1,430	6	..	9	2,444
Fourteenth	1,023	1,132	1	..	16	2,172
Fifteenth	1,422	659	3	..	12	2,096
Sixteenth	965	1,006	1	..	7	1,979
Seventeenth	1,104	1,246	5	..	8	2,363
Total	20,179	19,377	105	1	237	39,899

Vote on Senator, November 4, 5, and 6, 1839.

WARDS.	Minthorn Tompkins.	Philip Hone.	James G. Birney.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	494	1,118	9	..	..	1,621
Second	436	832	19	..	1	1,288
Third	600	1,316	25	1	2	1,944
Fourth	1,098	1,016	12	..	3	2,129
Fifth	1,075	1,281	22	2	2	2,382
Sixth	1,138	703	17	..	2	1,860
Seventh	1,827	1,570	20	..	..	3,417
Eighth	1,908	1,724	38	7	1	3,678
Ninth	1,783	1,328	13	..	..	3,124
Tenth	1,586	1,181	16	1	1	2,785
Eleventh	1,474	589	8	1	..	2,072
Twelfth	675	227	..	..	..	902
Thirteenth	1,404	941	23	1	..	2,369
Fourteenth	1,289	959	13	..	2	2,263
Fifteenth	662	1,429	12	3	..	2,106
Sixteenth	1,160	739	4	2	1	1,906
Seventeenth	1,288	1,085	12	2	..	2,387
Total	19,897	18,038	263	20	15	38,236

Vote on President, November 4, 1840.

WARDS.	Samuel Young.	James Burt.	Arthur Tappan.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,203	587	5	6	3	1,804
Second	889	427	12	5	8	1,341
Third	1,474	682	13	1	1	2,171
Fourth	1,138	1,178	11	..	18	2,345
Fifth	1,453	1,169	9	4	1	2,636
Sixth	806	1,223	5	21	3	2,058
Seventh	1,708	1,729	12	11	6	3,466
Eighth	1,964	2,135	22	7	..	4,128
Ninth	1,515	1,985	7	15	..	3,522
Tenth	1,422	1,745	12	..	4	3,183
Eleventh	715	1,668	9	7	3	2,402
Twelfth	380	682	1	..	9	1,072
Thirteenth	1,138	1,655	5	8	..	2,806
Fourteenth	1,142	1,394	14	..	21	2,571
Fifteenth	1,686	798	7	30	..	2,521
Sixteenth	1,063	1,445	3	8	..	2,519
Seventeenth	1,267	1,443	6	9	10	2,735
Total	20,963	21,945	153	132	87	43,280

Vote on Senator, November 3, 1841.

WARDS.	Daniel Lord.	Morris Franklin.	Isaac L. Varian.	Elijah F. Purdy.	Thomas O'Conner.	John J. Gottsberger.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	896	896	331	319	145	146	..	13	2,746
Second	752	755	305	296	45	45	..	14	2,212
Third	1,110	1,119	562	548	31	30	..	21	3,421
Fourth	862	870	718	711	192	190	2	20	3,565
Fifth	1,224	1,211	935	902	46	44	..	30	4,392
Sixth	596	603	540	528	477	476	..	22	3,242
Seventh	1,374	1,380	1,332	1,312	163	161	..	31	5,753
Eighth	1,394	1,403	1,583	1,568	51	50	..	25	6,074
Ninth	1,188	1,192	1,704	1,681	54	54	..	8	5,881
Tenth	1,057	1,072	1,468	1,461	70	70	..	19	5,217
Eleventh	500	505	1,353	1,341	147	138	..	8	3,992
Twelfth	321	316	525	517	24	24	..	4	1,731
Thirteenth	817	843	1,237	1,207	130	126	..	10	4,370
Fourteenth	832	842	841	816	378	374	8	16	4,107
Fifteenth	1,134	1,338	556	547	20	19	..	25	3,639
Sixteenth	873	873	1,174	1,169	161	161	..	8	4,419
Seventeenth	989	990	1,258	1,238	70	68	5	18	4,636
Total	15,919	16,208	16,422	16,161	2,204	2,176	15	292	69,397

Vote on Governor, November 8, 1842.

WARDS.	Luther Bradish.	William C. Bouck.	Alonzo Stewart.	Whole Vote.
First	964	695	8	1,667
Second	747	444	4	1,195
Third	1,262	744	17	2,023
Fourth	866	1,186	7	2,059
Fifth	1,261	1,182	10	2,453
Sixth	677	950	2	1,629
Seventh	1,547	1,752	7	3,306
Eighth	1,877	1,982	8	3,867
Ninth	1,559	2,066	2	3,627
Tenth	1,138	1,631	2	2,771
Eleventh	778	1,719	3	2,500
Twelfth	519	571	..	1,090
Thirteenth	1,007	1,546	6	2,559
Fourteenth	971	1,410	6	2,387
Fifteenth	1,580	760	13	2,353
Sixteenth	1,679	1,471	4	3,154
Seventeenth	926	1,344	4	2,274
Total	19,358	21,453	103	40,914

Vote on Senator, November 7, 1843.

WARDS.	Morris Franklin.	David R. Floyd Jones.	Mangle M. Quackenboss.	Daniel Fanshaw.	Mike Walsh.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	812	560	67	3	5	..	..	1,447
Second	563	314	89	5	28	..	..	999
Third	1,091	439	193	8	24	..	..	1,755
Fourth	657	931	211	4	47	..	1	1,851
Fifth	1,042	732	397	5	23	..	2	2,201
Sixth	564	1,147	140	2	26	..	..	1,879
Seventh	1,232	1,128	629	8	29	..	2	3,028
Eighth	1,408	1,153	805	3	39	3	5	3,416
Ninth	1,014	939	1,180	2	64	..	1	3,200
Tenth	950	979	656	4	34	..	2	2,625
Eleventh	384	917	924	2	11	..	..	2,238
Twelfth	176	415	392	..	..	..	..	983
Thirteenth	635	918	716	2	16	..	1	2,288
Fourteenth	669	1,018	376	1	79	..	..	2,143
Fifteenth	1,196	464	361	5	14	..	1	2,041
Sixteenth	980	1,311	601	2	11	..	2	2,907
Seventeenth	134	177	178	..	22	..	..	511
Total	13,507	13,542	7,915	56	472	3	17	35,512

Vote on President, November 5, 1844.

WARDS.	Willis Hall.	Benjamin F. Butler.	Arthur Tappan.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,274	1,037	3	..	..	2,314
Second	943	610	4	..	..	1,557
Third	1,682	980	14	..	..	2,676
Fourth	1,096	1,566	4	..	..	2,666
Fifth	1,653	1,402	10	2	4	3,071
Sixth	891	1,604	2	..	..	2,497
Seventh	2,111	2,156	23	..	..	4,290
Eighth	2,444	2,414	5	15	5	4,883
Ninth	2,388	2,384	7	1	..	4,780
Tenth	1,698	1,963	8	..	..	3,669
Eleventh	1,653	2,227	2	..	..	3,882
Twelfth	525	833	..	..	..	1,358
Thirteenth	1,356	1,838	9	4	..	3,207
Fourteenth	1,194	1,791	5	..	..	2,990
Fifteenth	2,057	1,021	14	..	..	3,092
Sixteenth	2,059	2,275	2	..	..	4,336
Seventeenth	1,846	2,115	6	8	..	3,975
Total	26,870	28,216	118	30	9	55,243

Vote on Senator, November 4, 1845.

WARDS.	Edward Sandford.	Luther Bradish.	Elias H. Ely.	Francis C. Treadwell.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	666	539	95	12	..	3	1,315
Second	437	440	137	9	..	2	1,025
Third	523	836	220	14	..	..	1,593
Fourth	1,068	450	229	15	..	5	1,767
Fifth	22	....	....	..	..	..	22
Sixth	1,108	420	169	24	..	3	1,724
Seventh	1,291	1,024	651	47	..	1	3,014
Eighth	1,386	1,053	804	62	..	8	3,313
Ninth	1,283	984	931	19	17	4	3,238
Tenth	1,074	737	684	68	..	1	2,564
Eleventh	1,080	370	923	28	..	..	2,401
Twelfth	544	155	283	1	..	..	983
Thirteenth	683	305	522	49	..	1	1,560
Fourteenth	1,180	567	388	19	..	..	2,154
Fifteenth	537	1,158	378	12	..	..	2,085
Sixteenth	1,652	824	764	86	..	..	3,326
Seventeenth	1,269	740	834	23	..	..	2,866
Total	15,803	10,602	8,012	488	17	28	34,950

Vote on Governor, November 3, 1846.

WARDS.	Silas Wright.	John Young.	Ogden Edwards.	Henry Bradley.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,000	666	33	4	6	1,709
Second	520	519	36	1	11	1,087
Third	769	1,277	77	2	12	2,137
Fourth	1,516	533	65	5	16	2,135
Fifth	1,109	1,049	173	5	24	2,360
Sixth	1,427	560	36	6	12	2,041
Seventh	1,667	1,420	185	7	32	3,311
Eighth	1,712	1,493	355	9	60	3,629
Ninth	2,126	1,764	575	2	51	4,518
Tenth	1,289	1,135	250	3	65	2,742
Eleventh	1,388	732	552	7	32	2,711
Twelfth	692	385	168	..	5	1,250
Thirteenth	1,172	788	372	2	53	2,387
Fourteenth	1,514	705	152	..	39	2,410
Fifteenth	643	1,477	223	9	19	2,371
Sixteenth	1,342	961	261	..	71	2,635
Seventeenth	1,580	1,277	376	5	34	3,272
Eighteenth	1,116	694	157	2	4	1,973
Total	22,582	17,435	4,046	69	546	44,678

Vote on Lieut.-Governor, November 2, 1847.

WARDS.	Hamilton Fish.	Nathan Dayton.	Hugh T. Brooks.	George Folsom.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	740	544	..	..	..	5	1,289
Second	434	267	4	..	..	8	713
Third	1,287	384	6	..	..	6	1,683
Fourth	427	887	3	..	..	14	1,331
Fifth	1,016	631	28	..	..	19	1,694
Sixth	498	718	14	..	..	6	1,236
Seventh	1,416	903	6	..	..	33	2,358
Eighth	1,601	1,072	31	33	..	19	2,756
Ninth	1,551	1,043	8	11	..	16	2,629
Tenth	954	904	19	2	..	31	1,910
Eleventh	657	857	21	117	2	43	1,697
Twelfth	448	568	..	..	..	42	1,058
Thirteenth	681	854	19	51	..	41	1,646
Fourteenth	666	852	10	..	..	33	1,561
Fifteenth	1,358	321	4	..	..	14	1,697
Sixteenth	1,077	963	49	2	6	6	2,103
Seventeenth	1,306	689	37	..	..	39	2,071
Eighteenth	855	682	8	..	..	1	1,546
Total	16,972	13,139	267	216	8	376	30,978

Vote on President, November 7, 1848.

WARDS.	Henry H. Ross.	Campbell P. White.	Robert Emmet.	Joseph Osborn.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,077	742	117	..	..	4	1,940
Second	627	384	85	3	..	..	1,099
Third	1,713	587	184	1	1	1	2,487
Fourth	775	1,158	205	1	..	..	2,139
Fifth	1,595	848	290	8	..	8	2,749
Sixth	727	1,196	139	1	..	..	2,063
Seventh	2,206	1,387	313	5	..	6	3,917
Eighth	2,388	1,386	491	8	..	..	4,273
Ninth	2,842	1,393	542	2	..	..	4,779
Tenth	1,606	1,128	350	14	..	1	3,099
Eleventh	1,910	1,625	269	26	..	..	3,830
Twelfth	984	782	92	5	..	..	1,863
Thirteenth	1,402	1,059	226	13	..	4	2,704
Fourteenth	1,035	1,284	325	4	..	1	2,649
Fifteenth	2,308	479	309	..	7	5	3,108
Sixteenth	2,124	1,439	493	17	..	1	4,074
Seventeenth	2,226	1,445	401	30	..	1	4,173
Eighteenth	1,436	846	253	4	..	..	2,541
Total	29,051	19,168	5,086	142	8	32	53,487

Vote on Secretary of State, November 6, 1849.

WARDS.	Henry S. Randall.	Christopher Morgan.	George W. Clark.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	481	704	1	..	1	1,187
Second	474	422	3	..	3	902
Third	394	1,138	1	..	1	1,534
Fourth	1,305	460	1	..	..	1,766
Fifth	797	1,176	1	..	1	1,975
Sixth	1,101	407	4	..	..	1,512
Seventh	1,143	1,747	2	..	..	2,892
Eighth	1,324	1,642	5	..	5	2,976
Ninth	1,519	1,887	5	..	5	3,416
Tenth	1,210	1,209	5	5	..	2,429
Eleventh	1,484	1,206	7	..	..	2,697
Twelfth	929	877	..	..	1	1,807
Thirteenth	1,092	1,063	3	..	..	2,158
Fourteenth	1,220	646	4	..	1	1,871
Fifteenth	506	1,563	3	..	1	2,073
Sixteenth	1,479	1,506	20	..	..	3,005
Seventeenth	1,326	1,729	6	1	..	3,062
Eighteenth	881	1,130	3	..	..	2,014
Total	18,665	20,512	74	6	19	39,276

Vote on Governor, November 5, 1850.

WARDS.	Washington Hunt.	Horatio Seymour.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	590	835	..	..	1,425
Second	334	441	..	..	775
Third	1,105	690	6	1	1,802
Fourth	345	1,381	..	..	1,726
Fifth	1,071	940	..	2	2,013
Sixth	360	1,023	..	..	1,383
Seventh	1,490	1,363	..	1	2,854
Eighth	1,708	1,431	..	5	3,144
Ninth	1,870	1,679	..	10	3,559
Tenth	1,122	1,187	..	2	2,311
Eleventh	1,138	1,583	1	1	2,723
Twelfth	382	421	..	..	803
Thirteenth	1,074	945	1	..	2,020
Fourteenth	620	1,341	1	..	1,962
Fifteenth	1,424	768	2	..	2,194
Sixteenth	1,679	1,686	1	..	3,366
Seventeenth	1,895	1,621	5	..	3,521
Eighteenth	1,359	1,046	..	..	2,405
Nineteenth	798	688	1	..	1,487
Total	20,364	21,069	18	22	41,473

Vote on Secretary of State, November 4, 1851.

WARDS.	Henry S. Randall.	James C. Forsyth.	Whole Vote.
First	721	589	1,310
Second	354	301	655
Third	553	927	1,480
Fourth	1,214	323	1,537
Fifth	879	1,063	1,942
Sixth	1,048	303	1,351
Seventh	1,480	1,421	2,901
Eighth	1,626	1,628	3,254
Ninth	1,780	1,742	3,522
Tenth	1,262	1,097	2,359
Eleventh	1,778	1,032	2,810
Twelfth	458	360	818
Thirteenth	1,144	967	2,111
Fourteenth	990	498	1,488
Fifteenth	767	1,380	2,147
Sixteenth	1,139	1,256	2,395
Seventeenth	1,702	1,542	3,244
Eighteenth	1,342	1,235	2,577
Nineteenth	237	280	517
Twentieth	748	587	1,335
Total	21,222	18,531	39,753

Vote on President, November 2, 1852.

WARDS.	Sherburne B. Piper.	Simeon Draper.	Frederick F. Backus.	Hiram Barney.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,141	541	5	6	9	..	1,702
Second	505	348	9	6	..	..	868
Third	859	1,068	15	5	..	665	2,612
Fourth	1,682	440	..	..	..	38	2,160
Fifth	1,402	1,181	19	30	..	..	2,632
Sixth	1,503	405	3	94	..	..	2,005
Seventh	2,071	1,648	19	14	..	..	3,752
Eighth	2,160	1,628	11	4	1	..	3,804
Ninth	2,891	2,228	15	9	..	..	5,053
Tenth	1,695	1,195	13	16	..	..	2,919
Eleventh	2,910	1,354	2	1	..	..	4,267
Twelfth	697	455	1	..	..	..	1,153
Thirteenth	1,795	1,029	4	3	..	..	2,831
Fourteenth	1,777	641	9	3	..	..	2,430
Fifteenth	1,173	1,612	51	21	3	..	2,860
Sixteenth	1,847	1,599	18	49	3	..	3,516
Seventeenth	2,661	1,911	8	6	6	..	4,592
Eighteenth	2,395	1,846	26	5	7	..	4,279
Nineteenth	1,401	1,011	6	1	20	..	2,439
Twentieth	1,803	979	2	21	..	18	2,823
Total	34,278	23,119	236	294	49	721	58,697

Vote on Secretary of State, November 8, 1853.

WARDS.	George W. Clinton.	Elias W. Leavenworth.	Isaac Verplanck.	Charles B. Sedgwick.	Defective.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	506	326	250	..	..	..	2	1,084
Second	229	190	117	..	..	..	..	536
Third	377	593	143	..	..	..	1	1,114
Fourth	700	237	686	..	..	..	..	1,623
Fifth	823	733	328	31	2	..	6	1,923
Sixth	871	152	370	4	..	..	..	1,397
Seventh	983	1,241	408	5	..	..	1	2,638
Eighth	1,454	1,005	367	13	..	6	..	2,845
Ninth	1,754	1,346	799	9	..	8	..	3,916
Tenth	571	773	647	8	..	..	..	1,999
Eleventh	1,815	716	662	1	..	..	..	3,194
Twelfth	459	403	330	3	..	..	..	1,195
Thirteenth	632	673	691	..	..	..	..	1,996
Fourteenth	763	354	781	5	..	3	..	1,906
Fifteenth	570	828	169	12	..	..	..	1,579
Sixteenth	922	1,195	801	33	..	..	..	2,951
Seventeenth	1,497	1,403	689	3	..	..	..	3,592
Eighteenth	821	1,067	538	4	..	..	..	2,430
Nineteenth	141	399	522	..	..	..	..	1,062
Twentieth	861	803	1,013	10	..	..	..	2,687
Twenty-first	538	625	326	10	..	1	..	1,500
Twenty-second	625	614	306	..	..	..	..	1,545
Total	17,912	15,676	10,943	151	2	18	10	44,712

Vote on Governor, November 7, 1854.

WARDS.	Horatio Seymour.	Myron H. Clark.	Greene C. Bronson.	Daniel Ullman.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,001	163	43	198	..	..	1,405
Second	229	110	89	235	..	..	663
Third	504	420	163	368	..	..	1,455
Fourth	1,606	180	144	165	..	..	2,095
Fifth	1,073	510	310	587	..	..	2,480
Sixth	1,622	155	131	157	4	..	2,069
Seventh	1,347	842	334	998	6	20	3,547
Eighth	1,492	657	273	1,130	3	4	3,559
Ninth	1,714	1,433	335	1,855	9	..	5,346
Tenth	1,044	470	208	946	..	5	2,673
Eleventh	1,995	319	135	1,603	..	1	4,053
Twelfth	711	275	93	312	..	1	1,392
Thirteenth	1,196	406	116	954	..	1	2,673
Fourteenth	1,378	231	352	477	5	1	2,444
Fifteenth	690	1,133	452	655	..	3	2,933
Sixteenth	1,409	1,034	194	1,300	..	2	3,939
Seventeenth	2,208	975	342	1,230	..	3	4,758
Eighteenth	1,379	838	397	733	1	4	3,352
Nineteenth	709	313	86	346	..	1	1,455
Twentieth	1,614	729	157	1,181	20	3	3,704
Twenty-first	836	592	278	699	..	..	2,405
Twenty-second	920	438	108	447	..	..	1,913
Total	26,677	12,223	4,740	16,576	48	49	60,313

Vote on Secretary of State, November 6, 1855.

WARDS.	Aaron Ward.	J. T. Hatch.	Joel T. Headley.	Preston King.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	571	382	205	37	1	..	1,196
Second	138	134	349	47	1	..	669
Third	282	136	475	199	..	..	1,092
Fourth	1,280	607	211	78	..	..	2,176
Fifth	700	317	796	228	6	..	2,047
Sixth	956	612	228	57	..	..	1,853
Seventh	1,083	539	1,075	449	5	..	3,151
Eighth	764	661	1,246	443	..	..	3,114
Ninth	878	605	2,293	678	..	1	4,455
Tenth	502	694	1,034	268	4	..	2,502
Eleventh	1,085	1,015	1,480	164	1	..	3,745
Twelfth	313	449	518	156	..	..	1,436
Thirteenth	707	563	958	296	..	..	2,524
Fourteenth	1,019	777	482	82	2	..	2,362
Fifteenth	559	232	1,054	670	..	..	2,515
Sixteenth	648	802	1,595	724	3	..	3,772
Seventeenth	1,593	830	1,525	428	..	5	4,381
Eighteenth	810	647	1,219	509	..	..	3,185
Nineteenth	350	412	622	109	..	..	1,493
Twentieth	589	1,375	1,193	679	..	..	3,836
Twenty-first	730	280	1,116	274	..	..	2,400
Twenty-second	621	687	683	166	..	..	2,157
Total	16,178	12,756	20,357	6,741	23	6	56,061

Vote on President, November 4, 1856.

WARDS.	David L. Seymour.	Daniel Ullman.	Moses H. Grinnell.	Whole Vote.
First	1,463	264	116	1,843
Second	377	228	202	807
Third	583	426	374	1,383
Fourth	2,188	215	286	2,689
Fifth	1,586	883	762	3,231
Sixth	2,357	229	294	2,880
Seventh	2,454	1,129	871	4,454
Eighth	1,914	1,296	929	4,139
Ninth	2,055	2,226	1,512	5,793
Tenth	1,652	997	871	3,520
Eleventh	3,434	1,275	903	5,612
Twelfth	944	372	431	1,747
Thirteenth	1,918	1,082	591	3,591
Fourteenth	2,291	473	454	3,218
Fifteenth	1,228	1,207	1,364	3,799
Sixteenth	2,165	1,552	1,489	5,206
Seventeenth	3,539	1,447	1,462	6,448
Eighteenth	2,503	1,269	1,414	5,186
Nineteenth	1,255	455	474	2,184
Twentieth	2,760	1,286	1,462	5,508
Twenty-first	1,504	986	804	3,294
Twenty-second	1,743	627	706	3,076
Total	41,913	19,924	17,771	79,608

Vote on Secretary of State, November 3, 1857.

WARDS.	Gideon J. Tucker.	James O. Putnam.	Almon M. Clapp.	Defective.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,192	67	120	..	..	..	1,379
Second	276	120	106	..	..	..	502
Third	406	77	152	..	..	2	637
Fourth	1,824	96	128	..	..	..	2,048
Fifth	1,350	352	469	..	..	1	2,172
Sixth	2,002	53	177	..	3	2	2,237
Seventh	2,168	586	633	..	..	1	3,388
Eighth	1,717	652	636	..	..	..	3,005
Ninth	2,008	1,184	1,352	1	..	6	4,551
Tenth	1,483	476	474	..	..	..	2,433
Eleventh	2,642	391	618	..	1	1	3,653
Twelfth	1,024	169	374	..	..	..	1,567
Thirteenth	1,655	463	479	..	..	..	2,597
Fourteenth	1,911	192	212	..	..	..	2,315
Fifteenth	1,138	504	893	..	2	1	2,538
Sixteenth	2,087	737	1,156	..	5	..	3,985
Seventeenth	3,176	680	914	..	..	..	4,770
Eighteenth	2,391	556	957	1	..	..	3,905
Nineteenth	1,298	153	519	..	..	..	1,970
Twentieth	2,509	328	1,496	..	11	..	4,344
Twenty-first	1,820	452	851	..	..	..	3,123
Twenty-second	1,778	141	820	..	..	..	2,739
Total	37,855	8,429	13,536	2	22	14	59,858

Vote on Governor, November 2, 1858.

WARDS.	Amasa J. Parker.	Edwin D. Morgan.	Lorenzo Burrowes.	Gerrit Smith.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,357	240	60	2	..	..	1,659
Second	258	181	97	1	..	..	537
Third	423	218	58	1	..	..	700
Fourth	1,872	371	51	..	1	..	2,295
Fifth	1,543	725	323	4	..	..	2,595
Sixth	2,265	282	27	1	2	3	2,580
Seventh	2,492	1,097	357	1	4	..	3,951
Eighth	2,032	1,023	491	3	1	1	3,556
Ninth	1,980	2,071	1,184	8	1	19	5,263
Tenth	1,404	910	288	3	..	..	2,605
Eleventh	2,868	950	373	2	1	..	4,194
Twelfth	1,196	532	225	..	..	..	1,953
Thirteenth	1,705	784	324	2	4	3	2,822
Fourteenth	2,226	421	58	1	3	..	2,709
Fifteenth	1,170	1,523	397	1	10	..	3,101
Sixteenth	2,155	1,771	604	1	1	..	4,532
Seventeenth	3,417	1,664	516	6	1	23	5,627
Eighteenth	2,412	1,598	426	3	4	..	4,443
Nineteenth	1,427	739	113	5	..	2	2,286
Twentieth	2,931	1,873	485	3	2	..	5,294
Twenty-first	1,969	1,217	412	6	3	..	3,607
Twenty-second	1,859	1,309	122	1	..	..	3,291
Total	40,961	21,504	6,991	55	38	51	69,600

Vote on Secretary of State, November 8, 1859.

WARDS.	D. R. Floyd Jones.	Elias W. Leavenworth.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,096	236	2	9	1,343
Second	222	141	..	..	363
Third	312	142	..	..	454
Fourth	1,247	202	..	29	1,478
Fifth	1,305	537	1	..	1,843
Sixth	1,678	154	1	..	1,833
Seventh	2,058	871	1	7	2,937
Eighth	1,883	813	..	2	2,698
Ninth	2,365	1,621	4	..	3,990
Tenth	1,311	698	1	..	2,010
Eleventh	2,698	955	2	..	3,655
Twelfth	1,350	601	..	..	1,951
Thirteenth	1,612	659	..	..	2,301
Fourteenth	1,743	314	1	2	2,060
Fifteenth	1,394	1,158	..	..	2,552
Sixteenth	2,330	1,434	1	..	3,765
Seventeenth	3,086	1,614	..	4	4,704
Eighteenth	2,500	1,314	..	19	3,833
Nineteenth	1,632	733	..	..	2,365
Twentieth	2,800	1,657	2	..	4,459
Twenty-first	1,255	443	..	7	1,705
Twenty-second	1,697	1,137	1	13	2,848
Total	37,604	17,434	17	92	55,147

View on Broadway opposite Bond Street.

Vote on President, November 6, 1860.

WARDS.	Heman J. Redfield.	William C. Bryant.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,440	504	..	6	1,950
Second	508	222	3	1	734
Third	571	285	..	..	856
Fourth	1,973	528	2	..	2,503
Fifth	2,151	1,148	1	2	3,302
Sixth	2,817	396	..	8	3,221
Seventh	3,364	1,302	4	5	4,675
Eighth	3,124	1,644	2	..	4,770
Ninth	3,944	2,938	6	10	6,898
Tenth	2,193	1,462	13	..	3,668
Eleventh	4,305	1,940	3	2	6,250
Twelfth	2,065	990	1	2	3,058
Thirteenth	2,362	1,342	..	..	3,704
Fourteenth	2,922	745	13	..	3,680
Fifteenth	2,522	1,745	1	8	4,276
Sixteenth	3,453	2,543	1	1	5,998
Seventeenth	5,689	2,809	..	1	8,499
Eighteenth	4,245	2,130	2	1	6,378
Nineteenth	1,860	1,180	..	..	3,040
Twentieth	4,383	2,782	2	..	7,167
Twenty-first	3,680	2,539	..	..	6,219
Twenty-second	3,040	2,137	..	..	5,177
Total	62,611	33,311	54	47	96,023

Vote on Secretary of State, November 5, 1861.

WARDS.	Horatio Ballard.	D. R. Floyd Jones.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	637	537	..	7	1,181
Second	220	69	..	..	289
Third	302	113	1	..	416
Fourth	802	652	..	..	1,454
Fifth	990	465	3	1	1,459
Sixth	911	1,445	..	12	2,368
Seventh	1,744	1,062	..	3	2,809
Eighth	1,635	798	..	5	2,438
Ninth	2,629	1,095	18	14	3,756
Tenth	1,263	616	2	..	1,881
Eleventh	2,069	1,651	1	8	3,729
Twelfth	1,207	1,368	1	1	2,577
Thirteenth	1,534	748	1	8	2,291
Fourteenth	1,444	562	2	..	2,008
Fifteenth	1,782	274	3	..	2,059
Sixteenth	2,811	675	..	..	3,486
Seventeenth	2,928	1,689	2	6	4,625
Eighteenth	2,583	975	2	..	3,560
Nineteenth	1,893	1,105	..	..	2,998
Twentieth	2,592	1,778	..	..	4,370
Twenty-first	2,358	1,112	..	..	3,470
Twenty-second	2,116	1,057	..	3	3,176
Total	36,450	19,846	36	68	56,400

Vote on Governor, November 4, 1862.

WARDS.	Horatio Seymour.	James S. Wadsworth.	John A. Dix.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,269	220	..	..	..	1,489
Second	247	196	..	..	..	443
Third	434	178	..	..	..	612
Fourth	1,748	314	..	..	..	2,062
Fifth	1,553	674	..	2	8	2,237
Sixth	2,152	209	..	..	8	2,369
Seventh	2,822	793	1	1	1	3,618
Eighth	2,394	933	..	3	5	3,335
Ninth	3,009	2,115	1	2	6	5,133
Tenth	2,009	841	..	6	..	2,856
Eleventh	4,187	1,057	..	5	..	5,249
Twelfth	2,109	902	..	1	5	3,017
Thirteenth	2,150	752	..	..	4	2,906
Fourteenth	2,314	397	..	..	10	2,721
Fifteenth	1,628	1,484	2	..	3	3,117
Sixteenth	2,775	1,850	..	1	..	4,626
Seventeenth	5,277	1,848	..	3	3	7,131
Eighteenth	3,327	1,813	2	..	1	5,143
Nineteenth	2,645	1,157	..	2	..	3,804
Twentieth	3,737	1,783	..	5	..	5,525
Twenty-first	2,920	1,798	1	2	1	4,722
Twenty-second	3,265	1,348	1	1	1	4,616
Total	53,971	22,662	8	34	56	76,731

Vote on Secretary of State, November 3, 1863.

WARDS.	Daniel B. St. John.	Chauncey M. Depew.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,109	200	1	1,310
Second	180	133	..	313
Third	280	182	..	462
Fourth	1,430	190	1	1,621
Fifth	1,188	579	1	1,768
Sixth	2,237	219	3	2,459
Seventh	2,201	775	2	2,978
Eighth	1,865	952	..	2,817
Ninth	2,188	2,350	..	4,538
Tenth	1,379	841	3	2,223
Eleventh	3,367	987	8	4,362
Twelfth	2,079	905	..	2,984
Thirteenth	1,673	719	1	2,393
Fourteenth	2,378	368	2	2,748
Fifteenth	963	1,556	6	2,555
Sixteenth	2,024	2,034	1	4,059
Seventeenth	3,955	1,933	6	5,894
Eighteenth	2,502	1,988	3	4,493
Nineteenth	2,307	1,288	3	3,598
Twentieth	3,326	1,905	..	5,231
Twenty-first	2,177	1,953	15	4,145
Twenty-second	2,444	1,559	7	4,010
Total	43,232	23,616	63	66,961

Vote on President, November 8, 1864.

WARDS.	Washington Hunt.	Preston King.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	2,162	213	..	2,375
Second	340	186	..	526
Third	500	227	..	727
Fourth	2,417	434	..	2,851
Fifth	2,038	1,022	..	3,060
Sixth	3,457	331	5	3,793
Seventh	4,090	1,232	..	5,322
Eighth	3,203	1,621	1	4,825
Ninth	3,842	3,490	11	7,343
Tenth	2,361	1,698	1	4,060
Eleventh	5,490	1,928	3	7,421
Twelfth	2,500	1,276	3	3,779
Thirteenth	2,663	1,106	..	3,769
Fourteenth	4,220	859	..	5,088
Fifteenth	2,086	2,129	6	4,221
Sixteenth	3,481	2,869	1	6,351
Seventeenth	7,032	3,427	5	10,464
Eighteenth	4,347	2,679	..	7,026
Nineteenth	3,577	1,941	..	5,518
Twentieth	5,557	2,880	..	8,437
Twenty-first	4,192	2,766	..	6,958
Twenty-second	4,145	2,372	2	6,519
Total	73,709	36,686	38	110,433

Vote on Secretary of State, November 7, 1865.

WARDS.	Henry W. Slocum.	Francis C. Barlow.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	1,281	233	..	1,514
Second	204	129	..	333
Third	372	174	..	546
Fourth	1,418	400	..	1,818
Fifth	1,338	703	2	2,043
Sixth	2,200	271	4	2,475
Seventh	2,988	1,025	..	4,013
Eighth	2,494	1,339	4	3,837
Ninth	2,689	2,872	1	5,562
Tenth	1,667	1,157	3	2,827
Eleventh	4,099	1,357	6	5,462
Twelfth	2,257	1,215	1	3,473
Thirteenth	2,188	907	..	3,095
Fourteenth	2,607	505	1	3,113
Fifteenth	1,318	1,742	2	3,062
Sixteenth	2,493	2,279	3	4,775
Seventeenth	5,083	2,331	9	7,423
Eighteenth	3,289	2,073	4	5,366
Nineteenth	2,873	1,720	6	4,599
Twentieth	4,339	2,076	..	6,415
Twenty-first	2,942	2,182	5	5,139
Twenty-second	2,989	2,050	1	5,040
Total	53,128	28,740	52	81,902

Vote on Governor, November 6, 1866.

WARDS.	John T. Hoffman.	Reuben E. Fenton.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	2,190	179	..	..	2,369
Second	267	134	..	..	401
Third	593	196	..	..	789
Fourth	2,650	443	2	..	3,097
Fifth	2,152	803	1	..	2,956
Sixth	3,254	297	2	..	3,553
Seventh	4,656	1,142	..	3	5,801
Eighth	3,920	1,381	1	..	5,302
Ninth	4,187	3,207	5	..	7,399
Tenth	3,157	1,284	1	..	4,442
Eleventh	6,128	1,601	2	1	7,732
Twelfth	2,943	1,657	3	4	4,607
Thirteenth	3,053	1,025	1	1	4,080
Fourteenth	3,396	601	..	..	3,997
Fifteenth	2,229	1,728	2	..	3,959
Sixteenth	3,647	2,594	2	6	6,249
Seventeenth	8,128	2,869	3	9	11,009
Eighteenth	4,783	2,474	2	2	7,261
Nineteenth	4,210	2,263	3	6	6,482
Twentieth	6,109	2,669	3	2	8,783
Twenty-first	4,063	2,530	3	1	6,597
Twenty-second	4,962	2,415	4	11	7,392
Total	80,677	33,492	40	46	114,255

Vote on Secretary of State, November 5, 1867.

WARDS.	Homer A. Nelson.	James B. McKean.	Defective.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	2,081	121	..	2	1	2,205
Second	255	78	..	1	..	334
Third	600	143	..	1	..	744[1]
Fourth	2,756	375	..	1	3	3,135
Fifth	2,187	586	..	1	..	2,774
Sixth	3,300	186	2	..	4	3,492
Seventh	5,049	700	..	..	18	5,767
Eighth	4,113	964	..	..	2	5,079
Ninth	4,237	2,748	..	6	5	6,996
Tenth	3,453	805	..	13	..	4,271
Eleventh	6,229	1,125	..	7	..	7,361
Twelfth	3,076	1,586	..	20	6	4,688
Thirteenth	3,212	874	..	..	4	4,090
Fourteenth	3,549	327	..	..	2	3,878
Fifteenth	2,335	1,490	..	1	2	3,828
Sixteenth	3,834	2,177	..	..	..	6,011
Seventeenth	8,487	2,020	..	..	6	10,513
Eighteenth	5,320	1,932	1	1	..	7,254
Nineteenth	5,064	1,753	..	17	..	6,834
Twentieth	6,592	2,026	..	..	8	8,626
Twenty-first	4,795	2,037	..	3	1	6,836
Twenty-second	5,240	2,045	..	5	1	7,291
Total	85,764	26,098	3	79	63	112,007

Vote on President, November 3, 1868.

WARDS.	Henry W. Slocum.	Charles S. Spencer.	Defective.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	2,929	277	..	..	..	3,206
Second	303	147	..	..	..	450
Third	824	248	..	..	..	1,072
Fourth	3,780	532	1	..	..	4,313
Fifth	2,638	945	..	1	..	3,584
Sixth	4,998	403	..	..	..	5,401
Seventh	6,812	1,399	..	2	..	8,213
Eighth	4,887	1,916	..	..	4	6,807
Ninth	4,990	4,385	..	..	..	9,375
Tenth	4,068	1,925	..	47	..	6,040
Eleventh	8,048	2,303	..	..	2	10,353
Twelfth	4,049	2,576	..	2	..	6,627
Thirteenth	4,252	1,507	1	..	..	5,760
Fourteenth	4,421	852	..	32	4	5,309
Fifteenth	2,494	2,597	..	43	1	5,135
Sixteenth	4,719	3,477	..	8	..	8,204
Seventeenth	10,247	4,582	1	..	3	14,833
Eighteenth	6,664	3,545	..	8	4	10,221
Nineteenth	6,131	3,451	1	26	1	9,610
Twentieth	8,140	3,710	..	6	2	11,858
Twenty-first	6,370	3,501	2	2	1	9,876
Twenty-second	6,552	3,484	..	5	..	10,041
Total	108,316	47,762	6	182	22	156,288

Vote on Secretary of State, November 2, 1869.

WARDS.	Homer A. Nelson.	Franz Sigel.	Defective.	Blank.	Scattering.	Whole Vote.
First	2,410	393	..	1	4	2,808
Second	192	108	..	..	..	300
Third	579	203	..	2	7	791
Fourth	3,189	496	..	..	10	3,695
Fifth	1,966	643	..	..	2	2,611
Sixth	5,738	536	..	..	15	6,289
Seventh	4,834	1,025	..	..	..	5,859
Eighth	4,040	1,461	..	1	7	5,509
Ninth	3,668	3,223	..	13	11	6,915
Tenth	2,067	1,658	..	..	9	3,734
Eleventh	4,720	2,245	..	1	6	6,972
Twelfth	3,458	1,932	..	..	11	5,401
Thirteenth	2,603	1,164	..	5	16	3,788
Fourteenth	3,543	667	..	1	10	4,221
Fifteenth	1,747	1,893	..	..	9	3,649
Sixteenth	2,954	2,444	..	5	5	5,408
Seventeeenth	5,006	2,320	2	12	1	7,341
Eighteenth	4,488	2,700	4	7	9	7,208
Nineteenth	4,731	2,768	..	6	..	7,505
Twentieth	7,465	2,009	..	5	2	9,481
Twenty-first	4,689	2,658	..	5	9	7,361
Twenty-second	5,389	4,351	..	3	14	9,757
Total	79,476	36,897	6	67	157	116,603

STATEMENT SHOWING PERCENTAGE

OFFICERS

WARDS.	Harrison, President.	Varian, Senator.	Bouck, Governor.	Jones, Senator.	Polk, President.	Sandford, Senator.	Young, Governor.	Fish, Lt.-Governor.	Taylor, President.	Randall, Sec. of State.	Hunt, Governor.	Randall, Sec. of State.	Pierce, President.	Leavenworth, Sec. of State.
	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
First	33	34	42	39	45	51	59	42	44	40	59	55	68	70
Second	32	32	37	34	39	43	48	38	43	53	57	54	58	63
Third	31	35	37	26	37	33	36	23	31	26	38	37	44	47
Fourth	51	51	57	53	59	60	72	67	64	74	80	79	79	85
Fifth	44	44	48	34	45	45	47	38	42	40	47	45	53	60
Sixth	60	63	58	62	64	63	70	59	65	73	74	78	75	89
Seventh	50	52	53	38	50	43	51	39	43	40	48	51	55	52
Eighth	52	54	51	38	50	42	48	39	44	45	46	50	57	65
Ninth	57	60	57	31	50	40	47	40	40	44	47	51	55	65
Tenth	55	59	59	38	54	42	48	48	48	50	52	53	58	66
Eleventh	70	75	69	41	57	45	52	50	49	55	58	63	68	78
Twelfth	64	63	52	41	61	55	56	56	47	51	52	56	60	66
Thirteenth	58	62	60	41	57	44	50	53	47	51	47	54	63	66
Fourteenth	55	59	59	51	60	55	64	56	61	65	69	66	73	81
Fifteenth	32	34	32	23	33	26	27	19	25	24	35	36	41	47
Sixteenth	57	60	47	45	52	50	52	46	47	49	50	48	53	59
Seventeenth	53	57	59	39	53	44	48	34	44	43	43	52	57	61
Eighteenth	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	44	43	44	46	52	56	56
Nineteenth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	58	63
Twentieth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	64	70
Twenty-first	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Twenty-second	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Total	51	54	52	39	51	45	51	43	45	47	51	53	59	65

OF DEMOCRATIC VOTE, 1840 TO 1869.

ELECTED.

Clark, Governor.	Headley, Sec. of State.	Buchanan, President.	Tucker, Sec. of State.	Morgan, Governor.	Jones, Sec. of State.	Lincoln, President.	Ballard, Sec. of State.	Seymour, Governor.	Depew, Sec. of State.	Lincoln, President.	Barlow, Sec. of State.	Fenton, Governor.	Nelson, Sec. of State.	Grant, President.	Nelson, Sec. of State.	WARDS.
1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	
74	80	79	86	82	82	74	46	85	85	91	85	92	95	91	86	First.
48	41	47	55	48	61	69	24	56	57	64	61	67	76	67	64	Second.
46	38	42	69	60	69	67	26	71	61	69	68	75	81	77	74	Third.
84	87	51	89	82	86	79	45	85	88	85	78	86	88	88	87	Fourth.
56	50	49	62	60	71	65	32	70	67	67	66	73	79	74	75	Fifth.
85	85	52	90	88	92	88	61	91	91	91	89	92	95	93	92	Sixth.
48	51	55	64	63	70	72	38	78	74	77	74	80	88	83	82	Seventh.
50	46	46	57	57	70	65	33	72	66	65	65	74	81	72	73	Eighth.
38	33	35	44	39	59	58	29	59	48	52	48	57	61	53	53	Ninth.
47	48	47	61	54	65	60	33	70	62	58	59	71	81	68	55	Tenth.
53	69	61	72	68	74	69	44	80	77	74	75	79	85	78	68	Eleventh.
58	53	54	65	61	69	68	53	70	70	66	65	64	66	61	64	Twelfth.
49	50	53	64	61	71	64	33	74	70	71	71	75	79	74	69	Thirteenth.
71	76	71	83	82	85	79	28	85	87	83	84	85	91	84	84	Fourteenth.
39	31	32	45	38	55	59	13	52	39	49	43	56	61	49	48	Fifteenth.
41	38	42	52	48	62	58	19	60	50	55	52	59	64	58	55	Sixteenth.
47	55	55	67	61	66	67	37	74	67	67	69	74	81	69	55	Seventeenth.
53	46	48	61	54	66	67	27	65	56	62	61	66	73	65	68	Eighteenth.
54	51	57	66	62	69	61	37	69	64	65	63	65	74	64	62	Nineteenth.
48	51	50	58	55	63	61	41	68	63	66	68	71	76	69	63	Twentieth.
46	41	46	58	55	74	59	32	62	52	60	57	62	70	65	79	Twenty-first.
54	61	57	65	56	59	59	33	71	61	64	59	70	72	65	64	Twenty-second.
52	52	53	63	59	68	65	35	70	65	67	64	71	77	69	70	Total.

CHURCHES AND CHARITIES.

Sectarian Grants by the City of New York, from 1703 to 1870.

The extent and character of the grants of land made to churches and charitable societies have lately been the subject of pretty general discussion, in the course of which many statements have been made which were based upon erroneous impressions. In view of the interest attaching to the subject, a full list of the various grants of land which have been made to churches and charities since 1703 has been procured.

Several of the institutions mentioned, such as the dispensaries, and perhaps others, may not properly be classed as sectarian; yet any statement would be incomplete which did not include them.

The first municipal grant was to

TRINITY CHURCH.

The first grant in the order of time was made on the 22d of April, 1703, and included the property described in the following, which, as a matter of curiosity, we give entire, with the original spelling and punctuation, as follows:

To all Xtian Peoplee to whom this present writing shall come the present Mayor Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New York in America send greeting in our Lord God everlasting: Know yee that wee the said Mayor Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New York aforsaid for divers goud and valuable causes and considerations us in that behalf specially moving have given and granted and by these presents for us and our successors doo give grant and confirm unto the present Rector and inhabitants of the said City of New York in communion of the Protestant Church of England as now established by law and to their successors forever all that the buring place of the said city near and adjoining to the ground of Trinity Church on the west side of Broadway as it now standeth in fence with the heriditaments and appurtenants thereunto belonging.

To have and to hold the said burying place and premises with the hereditainments and appurtenances unto the said Rector and Inhabitants of the said City of New York in communion of the Protestant Church of England as now established by law and to their successors for ever to the benefit and behoofe of the said Rector and inhabitants of the said City of N Y in communion of the Protestant Church of England as now established by law and to their successors for ever.

They the said rector and inhabitants and their successors forever hereafter appropriating the same for part of the public church yard of Trinity Church Yard aforesaid and a burying place for any of the inhabitants of said city and enclosing and keeping the same in good repair at their own proper costs and charges and demanding taking and receiving to their own use from the inhabitants of said city for the breaking of the ground for each corps male or female of the age of 12 years and upwards the sum of 3 shillings and no more and for every corps male or female under the age of 12 years the sum of 18 pence and no more.

In testimony whereof the said Mayer Alderman and Commonality of the said city have caused the seal of the said city to be hereunto affixed witness Phillip French Esq present Mayer of the said City of New York this 22d day of April in the 2d year of the reign of our most Gracious Sovereign Lady Anne by the grace of God Queen of England Scotland France and Irland Defender of the faith &c

Anno Domino 1703

Phillip French

The next grant to Trinity Church was made on the 21st of May, 1751, and conveyed, in addition to that above stated, which included 394 feet on Broadway, and in the rear 467 feet additional water lots, making the property 200 feet deeper. Two streets were to be cut through this forty feet wide, and the yearly rent was fixed at £5 11s.—equal to $13.87. This rent was commuted in 1823 for about $200.

The next grant was to the rector, etc., of the Church of England, on the 18th November, 1773, and passed to Trinity Church by a resolution of the Common Council, December 22, 1834. This grant extended the property already owned by the church 200 feet beyond their existing water front for a space of 624 feet in width. The annual rent was £31 4s., or about $150.

ST. MICHAELS CHURCH.

View on the Northwest Corner of 31st Street & 9th Avenue.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

On the 11th February, 1766, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty granted to the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church a plot of land in "Montgomerie Ward," described as follows: "An irregular piece of ground from northeast corner of King George (now William) street, 407 feet, to Thomas (now Duane) street, along Thomas street, 461 feet, along Queen (now Pearl) street, 252 feet 6 inches, to King George street. The rent was £70 per year, or about $350. It is not easy to determine lines by these old descriptions, nor is it very material to the present purpose. It is sufficient that it covered a considerable plot of ground in what was then a valuable portion of the city. The grant contained many restrictions, providing that the property might be used only for burial purposes, for a church and schools, and for ministers' houses. On the 2d of September, 1790, the church purchased the property, in fee, for £1,000, or about $5,000.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 25th of February, 1766, a grant was made to the English Presbyterian Church, according to the Westminster Confession of Faith, of the triangular plot of ground including the block now bounded by Beekman street, Park row, and Nassau street. The rent was £40, or about $200 per year. On the 23d September, 1785, this rent was reduced to £21 5s., or about $106.25. About 1830 a building was erected on the north end of this block, the first floor of which was rented for stores, and some controversy arose in the press whether such a use did not forfeit the property; the condition of the grant being that the property should be used for church and burial purposes only. In 1856 the property was sold, and the city claimed this block or its proceeds. But, inasmuch as the church could, by a nominal use of the premises for religious purposes, maintain possession indefinitely, the city consented to accept $67,500 for its rights, while the Brick Church received something like $180,000 for its share of the city property.

On the 23d July, 1810, the city granted to the Brick Presbyterian Church a lot of ground in Augustus street (now City Hall place), in the Sixth Ward, 25 by 96, feet, in consideration of $1, to be used for charity school. The grant to be forfeited if used for other purposes.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

A grant of water lots extending 200 feet on the river front of their property, from Barclay to Murray street, was made on the 10th August, 1770, at a yearly rent of one peppercorn.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

On the 24th September, 1827, the city granted to the Deaf and Dumb Institute for the sum of $1, one acre of ground, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, and Fourth and Fifth avenues.

In 1850 there was conveyed to the same Society the remainder of the block above-mentioned, and the larger portion of the block adjoining, for $28,000. This plot embraced about six acres.

NEW YORK DISPENSARY.

A conveyance was made on the 16th of January, 1828, to the New York Dispensary, of a lot 50 by 89 feet, on the northwest corner of White street and Collett (now Centre) street, for $1.

In 1837 twenty feet additional on White street was conveyed for $1.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY.

On the 26th of March, 1830, the city granted to the Northern Dispensary a triangular piece of ground, bounded by Christopher, Factory, Grove, and old Sixth streets, so long as used for a dispensary, for $1.

NEW YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM.

On the 18th of November, 1840, a gore of land, fronting on Troy street, 31 feet 8 inches, 2 feet 9¾ inches deep, was conveyed to this Society for $1.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED ORPHANS.

The plot on Fifth avenue, from Forty-third to Forty-fourth streets, and running 250 feet deep, was conveyed to this Society for $1, so long as used for an orphan asylum. The building on this property was burned during the riots of 1863. The city subsequently (February 6, 1865) allowed the Society to sell the property, to enable it to purchase elsewhere, and it was sold for at least $250,000.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

In November, 1824, this Society received a grant of a triangular piece of ground, now the lower end of Madison square. Subsequently this, with some adjoining land which the Society had purchased for $6,000 of the United States Government, was reconveyed to the city in consideration of a grant of a plot between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, 500 feet east of First avenue.

In 1851 the same Society was granted by the city thirty-six acres on Randall's Island, where the Institution now is, for $1, so long as used for a house of refuge.

In 1854 the city, for $1, gave the Society a quit-claim deed of the block bounded by Avenue A and First avenue and Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, of which a portion had already been leased to them.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

On the 10th of May, 1840, a conveyance was made by the city to the Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr, of twenty-four lots on Fifth avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-fifth street, west side, running 300 feet deep, for $1, and for the further consideration of receiving from the corporation of Trinity Church a good and perfect title to the block bounded by Washington, West, Duane, and Reade streets, to which that church made claim. On the 20th of November, 1851, the Common Council by resolution allowed this grant to be transferred to St. Luke's Hospital, on condition that they comply with the covenants in the original lease.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

On the 1st April, 1857, a plot on Fifty-first street, south side, between Third and Lexington avenues, embracing more than five lots, was leased to the Nursery and Child's Hospital for $1 per year.

On the 15th October, 1866, a further lease on the same block of about seven lots was made upon like terms.

NEW YORK WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

A grant was made on the 4th January, 1859, to the Board of Governors of the New York Women's Hospital of a block of land containing thirty-two lots, bounded by Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets and Fourth and Lexington avenues, for $1, so long as used for a hospital.

ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A lease was made to this Society for twenty years from May 1, 1861, of twelve lots on the southwest corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-ninth street, for $1 per year.

PROTESTANT CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

On the 31st December, 1864, the Common Council passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, whose petition for site has been referred to Committee on Finance, have permission to occupy the lots for which they have asked, as a site for a church, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

This plot is on the southwest corner of Eighty-second street and Fourth avenue, and embraces twelve lots of ground. It is occupied by the church, but no lease has ever been executed.

GERMAN HOSPITAL.

A lease was made on the 9th of February, 1866, of a plot on Seventy-seventh street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, embracing eighteen lots of ground to the German Hospital, for fifty years, at $1 per year.

CHAPIN HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM.

On the 27th of October, 1869, a lease for ninety-nine years, at $1 per year, was made of thirteen lots between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets and Third and Lexington avenues, to this Society.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVED CONDITION OF DEAF MUTES.

A lease was made on the 26th of July, 1870, for ninety-nine years, at $1 per year, of twelve lots on Lexington avenue, west side, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, to this Society.

LADIES' BAPTIST HOME SOCIETY.

On the 28th of November, 1870, a lease was made to this Society of ten lots, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets and Third and Fourth avenues, for ninety-nine years, at $1 per year.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

A lease of ten lots on the east side of Fourth avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, on the 14th of January, 1871, for ninety-nine years, at $1 per year.

ROMAN CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS—ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

On the 1st of August, 1846, a conveyance was made to this Society of the block bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets and Madison and Fifth avenues, for $1, so long as used for an orphan asylum.

On the 31st of December, 1857, a lease was made to the same Society of the adjoining block, from Fourth to Madison avenues, at $1 per year, so long as the Society shall remain a corporation.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

On the 3d of February, 1866, a lease was made for ninety-nine years, at $1 per year, of twenty lots, on block bounded by Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets and Madison and Fourth avenues, to the Roman Catholic archbishop, for the use of the above.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL OF SISTERS OF MERCY.

A lease was made on the 15th of December, 1870, for ninety-nine years, at $1 per year, of the block, containing thirty-two lots, bounded by Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets and Third and Lexington avenues, to the above Society.

JEWISH INSTITUTIONS—HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A conveyance was made on the 29th of October, 1860, of twelve lots on the southwest corner of Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue, for $1. On the 17th of October, 1864, a further grant of five lots adjoining was made to the same Society for $1, to be used as an orphan asylum.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

On the 30th of November, 1868, a lease was made to this Institution for ninety-nine years, at $1 per year, of about thirteen lots on the east side of Lexington avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets.

HISTORICAL.

THE NEW YORK NEGRO PLOT OF 1741.

A Paper read before the New York Historical Society, May 6, 1862.

BY JOHN GILMARY SHEA, LL.D.

SLAVERY was almost coeval with the settlement of this city. When the fort was begun, in 1625, and colonization properly commenced, we find the Dutch West India Company immediately promising to allot to each Patroon "twelve black men and women out of the prizes in which negroes shall be found." The negroes taken on an enemy's ship were thus sold here as slaves, irrespective of their former condition. Indians were similarly treated. Slaves were also brought in directly from Angola and other parts of Africa, and indirectly through the Dutch West India Islands.

Thus the element of negro slavery was introduced, and extended during the Dutch rule. Fort Amsterdam itself, that cradle of New York, was finally completed by the labor of negro slaves. From the first but little care was taken of the moral condition of the negroes. A few negro marriages, indeed, appear on the records of the Dutch church; but the slaves were generally destitute of religious knowledge or impressions, idle and vicious.

In 1644 and 1646, a few, captured from the Spaniards, were manumitted and furnished with land; but their children, to the scandal of many, were still held in bondage.

When the English reduced the colony, they captured in our harbor a slaver with its living cargo. They too accepted slavery, and gave it the sanction of municipal law. They too held the principle that every captured negro was to be sold as a slave, not held as a prisoner of war. In the Duke's Laws there is a clause on Bond Slavery, which relates chiefly to indented servants and apprentices, though it may include the negro slave. Of the subsequent legislation in New York down to 1691, little has been known. A persistent attempt, in the last century, to bury all the acts of the time of James in oblivion, had well-nigh succeeded. They were never printed, and only fragments remain in the State or County archives, or in London. Fortunately, however, the zeal and industry of our librarian, Mr. George H. Moore, has accomplished what all would suppose at this day impossible, and we are soon to have, I trust, in a complete and accessible form, the laws of this colony from the conquest to 1691.

To his courtesy I am indebted for extracts which show that to the Duke of York and his governors is due the high honor of having first checked negro and Indian slavery, and endeavored to mitigate it.

By an Act of the Governor and Council on the 5th December, 1679, re-enacted in the following April, it was declared that "all Indians here were free and not slaves, nor

View on the North East Corner of Broadway & 29th St.

could be forced to be servants, except such as were brought from Campechio and other foreign parts; and for the future even these were to be free, the owners of such as arrived within six months being permitted to sell them out of the colony."

A glimmering of right ideas had caused the prohibition of all instruction to slaves. To hold a Christian as a slave was generally in the colonies conceded to be wrong; so they made it all right by keeping them pagans, and masters looked with no friendly eye on any attempt to instruct, convert, and baptize their slaves. According to a theory soberly propounded by Lord Coke, Christians, being servants of Christ, could hold in bondage pagans who were bond-slaves of Satan. But on the 30th of March, 1688, the Attorney-General was ordered to draw up an Act "for all negroes and other servants within ye government to be instructed and bread on ye Christian ffaith," with a clause that "ye property of ye owners of such servants be no wise altered thereby."

And among the last acts of Governor Dongan was one to set free forthwith, and send home by the first opportunity, all Indian slaves subjects of the king of Spain, who could give an account of their Christian faith and say the Lord's prayer.

But with the fall of James, all done under him in New York was ignored, the enslavement of Indians revived, and the old prejudice against the conversion of the slaves regained its full force, deepened doubtless by the action of Dongan in their favor. What wonder, then, that the New York Assembly, in 1699, refused to pass a bill to facilitate the conversion of slaves? What wonder that the zealous man, the catechist of the negroes, won only reproach and suspicion?

Soon after the resumption of our Legislative Assembly under William III., the necessity of stringent laws with regard to the negroes occupied the minds of the Legislature. From 1695 to 1700 various acts were brought in, but failed to pass. The last was rejected by the Council because "the punishment was so inconsiderable" "that it would encourage the negroes in stealing and other villainies." What these light penalties were we do not now know. But in November, 1702, an Act was finally passed, by which slaves were forbidden to meet to a number exceeding three, and all who traded with or harbored them were to be punished. The punishment of offending negroes was to be stripes, and each town was to have its negro-whipper.

But the misdeeds of slaves were a less evil than the loss of the chattel. The master was bound to make good the damage done by his negro to the extent of £5.

When war broke out with France, the policy adopted in regard to negro prisoners recoiled. The slave who reached Canada was free. This made Canada, as now, the land of hope for the enslaved African; and so many apparently attempted to reach it, that a law, ratified August 4, 1705, punished with death every negro found above Saratoga, and compensated the owner by assessing his value on the county.

This bloody enactment was followed the next year by an act to encourage the conversion and baptism of slaves, which the English sovereign had long urged.

But this yielding to the royal influence gave no relief, and a fearful crime committed by slaves, in 1707, led to new and cruel provisions of law. Two slaves of William Hallett, of Newtown, Long Island—an Indian man and a negro woman—in revenge for being deprived of certain privileges, murdered their master, his wife, and five children. The murderers first made it known, pretending that the crime had been committed by others, but were arrested and confessed their guilt. They were executed at Jamaica on the 10th of February, and were, we are told by one authority, "put to all manner of torment possible." The careful and accurate annalist of Newtown lifts the veil. The woman was burnt; "the man hung in gibbets, and placed astride a sharp iron, in which condition he lived some time, and in a state of delirium which ensued, believing himself to be on horseback, would urge forward his supposed animal with the frightful impetuosity of a maniac, while the blood oozing from his lacerated flesh streamed from his feet to the ground." Two other negroes soon followed them to a death of torture.

The Legislature, when it convened, took the matter in hand and in October, 1703,

passed an act authorizing the justices of the peace to try any slave who killed his master, mistress, or other white person. The slave on conviction was to suffer death "in such manner and with such circumstances as the aggravation and enormity of their crime, in the judgment of the justices, shall merit."

A general harshness and severity seems to have followed, and negro and other slaves were driven to desperation. Several in the city in 1712, worked up by cruel treatment, as Governor Hunter states, resolved on a bloody revenge. Some twenty-five or thirty African negroes and a few Spanish Indians were the actors. Waiting till the moon had gone down on a Sunday night in April, they set fire to an out-house belonging to Peter Van Tilburgh, and posted themselves, well armed, in the neighboring orchard. As the conspirators foresaw, numbers ran to extinguish the fire. Rushing on these, they shot or stabbed many, killing eight on the spot, and wounding twelve. Some escaped and alarmed the town. A cannon was fired from the fort, men ran to arms, the soldiers advanced towards the scene of blood. The slaves then fled to the woods, and being soon surrounded by troops from New York and Westchester, the conspirators killed themselves in despair, or were taken. Seventy were arrested, and of these eighteen were put to death—hanged, burnt, broken on the wheel, or hung up in chains alive, to expire by a long, lingering death.

Of this plot, there seems no possible doubt it was well concerted and boldly carried out by desperate men, who could only hope to sell their lives dearly. It does not seem to have been a wide-spread conspiracy or to have embraced many. Neau and his school fell under suspicion, but it was soon evident that labors like his would best avert such scenes.

As a sequel to this plot, we naturally look for new enactments. The law of 1702 was revived with additional severity: but five free-holders were associated to the three justices of the peace in cases of murder, arson, rape, or mayhem, and the master or mistress who wished her slave to enjoy trial by jury was allowed that privilege on paying for it.

By other provisions slaves could not use a gun or pistol except in their master's presence, and no man was to be allowed to manumit a slave except on giving a bond to pay the freedman £20 a year; and at the same time no negro, mulatto, or Indian thereafter freed was to be permitted to hold any real estate.

This was going too far, and a few years after "their humble petitioner Sam" applies to the Governor and Council for relief. He had served his master long and well, and his dying owner, by his will, gave him freedom, £30, and a slave named Robin. But to enable our slave to become a slaveholder the executor had to execute a bond, and this he was not disposed to do. The Legislature modified the Act and made the reasonable provision that a bond should be given, to save the county from being chargeable with the freedman.

These various acts stood thus on the Statute Book till October 29, 1730, when a new bill passed, embracing the provisions of all those in force, with a few changes, and thus they stood at the time of the supposed plot, in 1741.

At the period of that panic New York was a city of some eleven thousand inhabitants, of whom probably one-fourth were negroes. The dense portion of the city had indeed passed the old limit of Wall street and was extending towards the proposed Park.

The city was the seat of the Colonial Government, and at this time Lieutenant-Governor Clarke represented his Majesty, having had almost to do battle for the post against Rip Van Dam, the popular claimant.

Clarke was an Englishman of little education, grasping, cautious, and active, who won his position by misleading Lord Delaware, and who during his administration, and even after its close, turned every occasion to pecuniary profit.

In those days the Governor resided in Fort George, which stood on an eminence

south of the Bowling Green. In this fort, which was begun in 1625, stood a church built by Governor Kieft, the King's house, barracks, &c. This church was of stone, but covered with a shingle roof.

On the 18th of March, 1741, about one o'clock in the day, a fire broke out in this roof, and as the wind was high, soon reduced to ashes the church, King's house, and other buildings in the fort. The flames spread beyond the fort, but there their progress was soon arrested. Hilliard, a plumber, had been at work on a gutter between the church and house, and to him at the time the accidental firing of the roof was ascribed; and so manifest was the accident, that, almost a month later, the Lieutenant-Governor, in his address to the Assembly, so explained it. Later, however, interest led him to adopt a view which would and did enrich him.

In the latter part of March, and early in April, four or five fires occurred in different parts of the town, and suspicion in one case attached to some of the Spanish negro prisoners held as slaves, and in another to a negro named Cuff. Then was heard the cry which in a slaveholding community unseats Reason from her throne: "The negroes are rising." Men hurried negroes to jail so wildly, and in such numbers, that the magistrates could not examine the charges.

On the 11th of April, at a meeting of the Common Council of the city, Horsemanden, the Recorder, asserted that they "must necessarily conclude that the fires were occasioned and set on foot by some villainous confederacy of latent enemies amongst us," and urged that the Lieutenant-Governor should be requested to issue a proclamation offering a reward to all who should make discovery. The Common Council addressed the Lieutenant-Governor to that effect.

A public search for suspicious persons was also ordered and carried out in each ward south of Fresh Water (the Collect) on the 13th of April, the militia being all under arms to prevent escapes; but the search revealed no stores of stolen goods, no arms, no suspicious strangers.

The idea of a plot was, as we have seen, originated by Horsemanden, who subsequently figured as judge, and then as historian and defender of the course pursued, till even his conscience smote him.

He does not seem to have found many to credit his notion; but when the Governor, on the 17th, issued his proclamation, offering to any white person who should give information as to the parties concerned in the fires a reward of one hundred pounds, Judge Horsemanden obtained a powerful ally in a wretched creature named Mary Burton.

This girl was at the time detained as a witness against her master and mistress, John Hughson and wife, keepers of a low porter-house on what is now Greenwich street, near Thames, and Margaret Kerry, for receiving stolen goods, and against Cæsar and Prince, negroes, for burglary.

Allured by the reward, and by the evident wish for a story, she on the 22d of April accused Hughson, Cæsar, Prince, and Cuffee of having formed a plot to burn the city and massacre the inhabitants, and of having many negroes in the plot; but she declared "that she never saw any white person in company, when they talked of burning the town, but her master, her mistress, and Peggy." The two negroes were convicted of robbery on the 1st of May, and executed on the 11th, denying to the last all knowledge of the conspiracy alleged by Mary Burton.

Hughson and his wife, and Margaret Kerry, were convicted as receivers on the 6th, and Margaret, after many hopes were held out to her, accused John Romme of having formed such a plot, but she subsequently retracted all as false, and steadily denied all knowledge of any plot with which Hughson was connected.

Romme fled, but was taken. He seems, however, to have had friends who saved him.

The Hughsons and Peggy Carey were then indicted for the conspiracy, but their trial was deferred.

Meanwhile, other informers appeared, and Arthur Price, a servant in prison for

stealing, proved himself quite useful in getting confessions from prisoners. The first trial for the conspiracy itself was that of two negroes, Quack and Cuffee, tried and convicted together on the 29th of May--the former of firing the fort, the latter of firing a store-house belonging to his master's nephew. The testimony, made up of negro evidence without oath—Mary Burton, who now included Hughson's daughter in the plot, and Price, who swore to Quack's confession—would not be deemed conclusive, the master of each slave proving an alibi at the time of the fires. But they were convicted, Smith prosecuting, and condemned to be burnt. At the stake, under the promise of a reprieve, and by dint of falsehood, each confessed; but the people had come out to see the negroes burnt, and it was deemed best not to reprieve them, and in spite of their confession they were burnt. The story of Quack's burning the house in the fort is improbable. It is that he took a stick from the fire on the night of the 17th, and carried it up under the roof; but that on the morning of the 18th, going there again, he found the wood still alive, blew it to a blaze, and placed it nearer the shingles. A stronger suspicion arises to my mind from the fact that Quack, whose wife was the Governor's cook, had been badly used and knocked down by a sentinel at the door, and may have sought revenge.

This first trial for the plot gave sad promise of what the rest would be. The prisoners were without counsel, all the lawyers assisting the Attorney-General, Zenger's now reinstated counsel being the most violent. No sufficient evidence of a plot had been introduced, and the main argument of the counsel was the monstrous ingratitude and brutishness of the black race.

On the 4th of June the Hughsons and Peggy Carey were brought to trial for conspiracy, for burning the fort and burning Philipse's warehouse. The Attorney-General, Bradley, opened with a violent rodomontade against Hughson—"infamous Hughson." Mary Burton repeated her tale, Price swore to admissions of Peggy, Sarah Hughson, and Cuffee; others testified to the dying confessions of Quack and Cuffee. The direct testimony was solely that of Mary Burton, and that was deemed sufficient.

The accused were all convicted, and sentenced to be hung, the judge in a violent address denouncing "their uncommon assurance in denying the fact, and audaciously calling upon God as a witness of their innocence."

The 12th of June witnessed the execution of Hughson, his wife, and Peggy, the first whites whose blood was shed for this pretended plot. They died protesting their innocence of the conspiracy.

Meanwhile the negro trials had gone on; some, to save their lives, became informers, and with the ever-ready pair, Mary Burton and Price, convicted many. Four were burnt on the 9th of June, three more on the 12th, three more hanged and two burnt on the 16th, although in the very midst of this saturnalia of blood and roasting human bodies, Horsemanden, the guiltiest wretch of all, winds up an address to the unfortunate victims by assuring them: "It is a very irksome task to pronounce that sentence which the law requires of us, for we delight not in any man's blood."

The case of the Spanish negroes especially, however, showed how athirst men were for negro blood. The great argument against them was the probability of their being free. The testimony of their masters as to their sickness, good conduct, avoiding other negroes, availed naught against the testimony of the public favorite, Mary Burton.

But men began to tire, the fires had ceased, the prisons were full of negroes, the hot season was coming on, men began to dread a pestilence, and doubtless many began to look upon the loss of their best slaves as no small matter. A proclamation offered pardon to all who confessed before the 1st of July. With this avenue to life opened before them, few hesitated. To aver innocence had been unavailing. With one of the highest bribes thus offered, confessions came quick and fast, rivalling each other in horror of detail. Hughson's house must have been invested with magic power, blinding all the neighbors, for none ever saw the vast crowd of negroes that assembled there by these accounts.

The panic had now reached its height, and would soon have ended, leaving the lifeless hideous forms that swung in chains from the gallows the only visible token of the fearful assizes, when a letter of the good-hearted but visionary founder of Georgia revived the alarm under a new form, and closed the Negro Plot of 1741 with the base judicial murder of an innocent and unoffending man.

Battling for the existence of his colony against the Spaniards in Florida, Oglethorpe wrote to warn the northern governments against Spanish spies, chiefly priests, who were to burn the principal towns and magazines. He gave it as important, if true; but it came at a moment when the public appetite for blood needed a new stimulus. Immediately Horsemanden, the New York Jeffreys, and his vile associates cast about for a victim. The search so carefully made had disclosed no suspicious stranger; nothing in all the testimony or confessions gave any ground of suspicion; nothing even in the trials of the Spanish negroes would afford any hope of success. But—

> Where Atlas flings his shadow
> Far o'er the western foam,
> Shall be great fear on all who hear
> The mighty name of Rome.

That fear of the Roman Catholics arose from the injustice of the English government to them from the days of Henry VIII. down, manifested in a series of penal laws which Bancroft has so well depicted, and which in atrocity exceed all other persecuting codes on record. The same fear, the same intolerance and persecution, characterized our colonial and earlier State laws. In many colonies the Catholics were doubly taxed, unable to vote, hold office, possess arms or decent horses, have churches or schools, and in Virginia were not even allowed to be witnesses in any case, civil or criminal. Of these laws Dr. Hawks has well said, that no man deserved to undergo their penalties except the man who would justify them.

During the last century this animosity against the Catholics was in part political, based on their supposed adherence to the house of Stuart, whose last effort to recover the throne was then silently preparing.

The only person who, to the authorities, seemed to answer the necessary conditions, was a mild, inoffensive man, by name John Ury, an avowed non-juror, a teacher and a clergyman, holding private meetings at his house.

The Statute Book of New York contained few penal laws against the Catholics; they were, indeed, disfranchised by act and by the strange oath then required; but the only penal law, properly so called, was one passed in 1700, by the Earl of Bellomont, fresh from the civil war in Ireland. It was intended to drive the Catholic missionaries from the cantons of the Five Nations, where they had been laboring for many years; and as those missions ceased, the law had remained a dead letter. It imposed a punishment of imprisonment for life on any Catholic priest who was found in the colony after November, 1700.

Under this law Ury was arrested. The object was not to imprison him, but to create such a prejudice against him as would assure his conviction for being concerned in the plot. When Mary Burton was taken to see him she forgot all her former testimony, and concocted an entirely new tale, making Ury the chief conspirator. Inconsistent as it was, it was credited, Horsemanden stifling his misgivings and every effort made to corroborate it. Sarah Hughson, convicted with her parents, had been reprieved from time to time. They attempted to induce her to frame a tale. She said, what subsequent testimony confirmed, that Ury had never but once been to her father's, and then with a Mr. Campbell, who was about to hire it. But when the matter was narrowed down to the simple choice between the gallows and the witness-box, she yielded, and made up a tale to satisfy them.

Many sensible persons were now completely disgusted with the brutality and credulity of those in power, and openly denounced the whole proceedings. The Lieutenant-Governor, who was constantly appealing to the Lords of Trade to make good his losses by the fire, and hence was interested to make himself a sufferer for the cause of Protestantism and the House of Hanover, complained in his letters home, that on the arrest of Ury and other whites, "great industry had been used throughout the town to discredit the witnesses and prejudice the people against them, and that it had, in a great measure, its effect." Horsemanden too, in his charge to the grand jury, and later, in his preface, denounces in his vehement way "the wanton, wrong-headed persons who, with no small assurance, declared that there was no plot at all."

Yet these misgivings, which even Horsemanden, we know, felt, seemed not to have reached the jury-box. There, under the storm of violent tirade poured forth by the whole bar of New York, belief in the plot still lingered, and men convicted the accused as a matter of course.

On the 29th of July Ury was arraigned on the indictment for conspiring with Quack to burn the King's house in the fort. The Attorney-General, Bradley, opened chiefly with a tirade against Roman Catholics and their religion, and, after proving Quack's conviction, called Mary Burton. Her account was short, entirely different from her previous statements, and absurd on its face. It was in fact that they let her see all the preparations of the plot, and then wished her to swear secrecy. Poor Ury, evidently a mild, inoffensive man, of little ability, put a few questions to her, but of little moment. He made no effort to show the inconsistency of her present story by a searching cross-examination.

William Kane, a soldier denounced by Mary, and whose life depended on his thorough swearing, then testified to having been sworn into the plot by Hughson, in Ury's presence; he also testified to a christening performed by Ury. Sarah Hughson, pardoned that morning on her agreeing to testify against Ury, also swore to his being in the plot. With this testimony and Oglethorpe's letter the Crown rested.

Ury then began his defence, and justly said:—"I fear all this trouble of mine springs from, and is grounded upon, the apprehension of my being a Roman priest." He called attention to the fact that Hughson had been deemed and sworn to be the whole projector of the plot, and that the witnesses who now testified to their knowing him so well, had never alluded to him till he was arrested. Being ordered by the Court to call his witnesses, he summoned Mr. Croker, at whose house he lodged; Mr. Webb, whose son he taught; and the Campbells, with whom also he had lived. Their testimony, as far as negative testimony could go, showed that he kept regular hours, was not out at times when he was alleged to have been at Hughson's; that Sarah Hughson did not recognize him as one she knew; that he was a quiet, simple man, professing himself to be a non-juring clergyman, ordained by the senior non-juror in England, having been imprisoned there for writing a book which was construed to be treasonable. His church-service was peculiar.

The Attorney-General then called a rival teacher, Joseph Hildreth, and Richard Norwood, whose testimony amounted simply to their suspicion that he was a priest; and Bradley then, with great gravity and utter absurdity, read from "De Moulin's Anatomie de la Messe" and "The Provincial Letters," to show what Catholic usage and doctrine was as to salt and absolution.

Mr. Ury then made his defence, resuming what he had before said. In regard to the second indictment, he made some observations which were just enough. He felt the general ignorance prevailing as to Catholic æsthetics, and knew that the jury, and probably bench and bar, were perfectly incompetent to tell whether certain ceremonies were or were not the Mass of the Roman Catholic Church. Yet these men, thus ignorant, were in reality, on this very point, to decide upon his life; men who, like the great mass of our literary men even now, "know not what mass is, nor what the difference of

a vesper from a compline, or a compline from a nocturn, more than we where swallows shelter in the winter."

Smith closed the case for the Crown with a vehement appeal against the Roman Catholic Church—a fit counterpart of his successful philippic, on another occasion, against the Jews—and reviewed the testimony, which he held clear and ample.

After an absence of a quarter of an hour, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty; and a few days after Mr. Ury received sentence of death, which was carried into execution on the 15th of August.

At the scaffold he made a short address, averring his innocence and forgiving his enemies.

With Ury's death the legal massacre ceased. During the proceedings against him other negroes had been hanged and burned, and other whites arrested. Of the negroes executed, one (a Spaniard) Juan formed a striking contrast to those of the city. While the others died more like beasts than men, treated as pagans, without any religious consolation or instruction—for no clergyman seems to have attended any of the victims—this poor stranger, as Horsemanden tells us, "was neatly dressed in a white shirt, jacket, drawers, and stockings, behaved decently, prayed in Spanish, kissed a crucifix, and died insisting on his innocence to the last."

Eleven negroes had been burnt, eighteen hanged, fifty transported, and the number of accused increased with the effort of each to clear himself. Mary, too, began to accuse prominent citizens, whose names Horsemanden suppresses, and then the bubble burst.

Horsemanden wrote his book to defend the course of the authorities. He has merely left a monument of their senseless credulity, disregard of law and reason, and greedy bigotry. His book was apparently a lucrative speculation; and Clarke, having succeeded in convincing the Lords of Trade that he had been a martyr, was compensated very largely for the losses which his letters say he was so unable to bear, but which left him in his poverty, as Smith tells us, the snug sum of £100,000, made during his career in New York.

The interest in the Negro Plot centres in Ury. The Hughsons had made themselves amenable to the law as receivers of stolen goods; some of the negroes had by theft, and perhaps by arson; but Ury seems to have been entirely innocent. The impression that he was really a Catholic priest is, I think, without foundation. His whole conduct and language, his religious service, in a sort of St. Barnabas style, all militate against this view. His diary mentions his visits to no place where Catholic clergy were to be found; and no Catholic archives furnish the slightest clue to any such priest, either regular or secular, as having come to the country.

A law passed against Catholic priests was once only enforced, and then to bring to a disgraceful death a Protestant clergyman.

My task is done. It has been mine to draw a revolting picture, whose dark shades are relieved by scarcely one gleam of light or pleasing color—the picture of the sad results of human slavery and religious bigotry.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE EVACUATION OF NEW YORK, IN THE YEAR 1783.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1783.

DEAR SIR:—You will by this express receive the agreeable intelligence of *a general peace*, upon which I most sincerely congratulate you and the army. Harmony, a regard for justice, and fidelity to our engagements, are all that now remains to render us a happy people. The vessel that brought these despatches was sent out by the Count d'Estaing to recall the French cruisers. As the Minister tells me he will forward the orders and passports to your Excellency, I will not detain the messenger till I have mine copied. This should in my opinion be immediately sent, either by Congress or your Excellency, to Sir Guy Carleton.

A private letter to me mentions that the Bahama Islands are also ceded to the British. Holland seems to have come worst off; and France, by getting little for herself, has laid in a store of reputation, which will be worth more than much territory. I must request your Excellency to send on the enclosed letters by express to the Governor. I have the honor to be, etc.,

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

P.S.—I have thought proper to send Mr. Lewis Morris to New York, to inform General Carleton of the happy reunion of the powers of war, and also of a resolution of Congress of this day, directing Agent of Marine to take proper measures to stop all further hostilities by sea.

To His Excellency General George Washington.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1783.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that a vessel arrived here last night from Cadiz, despatched by order of Count d'Estaing to recall the cruisers of his Most Christian Majesty, and to prevent the further effusion of blood at sea. A copy of the order is enclosed, having been certified by the Chevalier de la Luzerne to be a true copy. Though this may not be considered by your Excellency as the official, yet your humanity will induce you to think it sufficiently authentic to justify your taking immediate measures to stop the further effusion of blood, on which principle Congress have been pleased to pass the enclosed resolution.

The vessel which brought these orders did not sail with express design to come to the port of Philadelphia, and has, therefore, brought no official letters, so that I have it not in my power to afford you any further information as to the terms of a general peace, than what are contained in the enclosed extract transmitted to me by the Marquis de Lafayette; with this further addition, that the Bahama Islands are restored to Great Britain.

Mr. Morris, one of my secretaries, will have the honor to deliver this to your Excellency, and may be intrusted with any despatches which you may choose to deliver him, that may contain further information than we have yet received on an event as interesting to us and to humanity as the return of peace.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

To Sir Guy Carleton, Commander-in-Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Forces in North America.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1783.

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose for your perusal the copy of a letter which I have just written to his Excellency General Carleton. If the subject of it should relate more to you than his department, I am satisfied that you will find equal pleasure in adopting such measures as humanity dictates, and mutually concur with the United States in the best means of extending, as early as possible, the blessings of peace to the subjects or citizens of the nations at war.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

To Rear-Admiral Digby.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1783.

SIR:—I have received your letter of the 24th instant, enclosing a resolution of Congress of the same date, taken in consequence of the arrival of the cutter Triomphe, commanded by Lieutenant du Quesne, with orders of the 10th of February last, given at Cadiz by Vice-Admiral d'Estaing, for him to put to sea and cruise on such stations as he shall judge most likely to meet with ships of his nation, and inform them of the happy reconciliation of the belligerent powers, and to order all their ships-of-war to cease hostilities against those of Great Britain, the preliminary articles of a general peace being signed the 20th of January. You thereupon are pleased to express your expectation that I would think this information, thus conveyed, "sufficiently authentic to justify my taking immediate measures to stop the further effusion of blood."

For my own part, I have hitherto abstained from all hostilities, and this conduct I meant to continue so far as our own security would permit; but how great soever my desire is to put an entire stop to the calamities of war, and whatever respect this information may deserve, yet I do not find myself thereby justified in recommending measures that might give facility to the fleets and armies menacing any part of the King's possessions to carry their hostilities into execution.

To adopt a measure of this importance, it is necessary I should receive orders from home, which I may reasonably expect every hour, as a cruiser sent out on other purposes is already arrived at Philadelphia; and I assure you, sir, I only wait the official certainty of this great event to assume the language, and the spirit too, of the most perfect conciliation and peace.

I perceive, sir, by the resolution enclosed in your letter, that Congress have thought fit to consider this information as authentic, and thereupon have taken one considerable step towards carrying the terms of peace into immediate execution.

Another, not less important, I presume, has been taken or is taking. With the cessation of hostilities, I perceive, is connected, in the Seventh Article of the Provisional Treaty, an engagement that "all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty." Of this event, therefore, I hope likewise speedily to receive the very necessary and welcome notice, as I shall find the highest satisfaction in seeing released, on all sides, men upon whom the evils and calamities of war have more peculiarly fallen.

I am, sir, etc.,
GUY CARLETON.

To the Hon. Robert R. Livingston.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1783.

SIR:—I have received your letter, enclosing me the resolve of Congress, with a copy of a letter to his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton; but, as I have as yet received no official accounts from England, I must wait till you, on your part, relieve our prisoners, before I give that general relief to you I so much wish. There can be no reason for detaining

our prisoners one moment, as Congress must suppose the peace signed. I shall take every precaution in my power, consistent with my duty, to stop any further mischief upon the seas; but should recommend the preventing any vessels sailing, as I have not yet received sufficient authority to enable me to withdraw my cruisers.

I am, sir, etc.,

ROBERT DIGBY.

To the Hon. Robert R. Livingston.

Extract of a letter from Henry Laurens to Robert R. Livingston, dated London, April 5, 1783.

"At the same time, I urged as necessary previous or accompanying steps, the conclusion of a definitive treaty, and the withdrawing of all the British troops from the United States. In answer to supposed difficulties in obtaining transport ships, I proposed the removal of the troops to Long Island or Staten Island, adding, that some powers might in a similar case insist upon hostages for their peaceable behavior and final removal. I thought it absolutely necessary, that the State of New York should be put in immediate possession of the city and Port. Mr. Fox, as the Duke of Portland had done before him, discovered a disposition to proceed to business with us with liberality and effect."

New York, April 9, 1783.—Yesterday at Twelve o'clock, the following Proclamation was read by the Town Major (officially), at the City Hall; a great number of inhabitants attending.

By the KING, a Proclamation, declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between His Majesty, the Most Christian King, the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Provisional Articles were signed at *Paris*, on the Thirtieth Day of *November* last, between Our Commissioner for treating of Peace with the Commissioners of the United States of *America*, and the Commissioners of the said States, to be inserted in and to constitute the Treaty of Peace proposed to be concluded between Us and the said United States, when Terms of Peace should be agreed upon between Us and His Most Christian Majesty: And whereas Preliminaries for restoring Peace between Us and His Most Christian Majesty, were signed at *Versailles*, on the Twentieth of *January* last, by the Ministers of Us and the Most Christian King. And whereas Preliminaries for restoring Peace between Us and the King of *Spain* were also signed at Versailles on the Twentieth Day of *January* last, between the Ministers of Us and the King of *Spain:* And whereas for putting an End to the Calamity of War as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between Us, His Most Christian Majesty, the King of *Spain*, the States-General of the *United Provinces*, and the United States of *America*, as follows, that is to say,

That such Vessels and Effects as should be taken in the *Channel* and in the *North Seas*, after the Space of Twelve Days, to be computed from the Ratification of the said Preliminary Articles, should be restored on all Sides; that the Term should be One Month from the *Channel* and the *North Seas* as far as the *Canary Islands* inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the *Mediterranean;* Two Months from the said *Canary Islands* as far as the Equinoxial Line or Equator; and lastly, Five Months in all other parts of the World, without any Exception, or any other more particular Description of Time or Place.

And whereas the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles between Us and the Most Christian King, in due Form, were exchanged by the Ministers of Us and of the Most Christian King, on the Third Day of this instant *February;* and the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles between Us and the King of *Spain*, were exchanged between the Ministers of Us and of the King of *Spain*, on the Ninth Day of this instant *February;* from which Days respectively the several Terms above-mentioned, of Twelve Days, of One Month, of Two Months, and of Five Months, are to be computed: And whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the Cessation of Hostilities between Us and the States General of the *United Provinces*, and the United States of *America*, should be agreeable to the Epochs fixed between Us and the Most Christian King:

We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to notify the same to all Our loving Subjects; and We do declare, that Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Officers, both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against His Most Christian Majesty, the King of *Spain*, the States General of the *United Provinces*, and the United States of *America*, their Vassals or Subjects, from and after the respective Times above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring Our highest Displeasure.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the Fourteenth Day of *February*, in the Twenty-third Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.

GOD save the KING.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, April 10th, 1783.

SIR:—I have the honor of laying before Congress two letters, received yesterday by express from New York, the one from General Carleton and the other from Rear Admiral Digby. Both covered copies of his Britannic Majesty's Proclamation for a cessation of hostilities. I presume Congress will consider this advice as sufficiently authentic to justify the discharge of their prisoners, who are now a useless expense, though not so much so as to render it proper to proceed to the measures directed by the fifth Article of the provisional treaty, till that treaty is officially communicated and ratifications exchanged.

I am at a loss to determine when hostilities are of right to cease between the United States and Great Britain. If, as the Proclamation asserts, the times therein mentioned were agreed between the Ministers of the several powers at war, to take effect upon their respective ratifications, then hostilities have not yet ceased between us and Great Britain, except so far as the King of Great Britain has thought proper to shorten the term by his special act. If no such ratification was necessary on our part, then hostilities ceased immediately after ratifications were exchanged between France and England. If the same term has been fixed for the cessation of hostilities between Great Britain and the United States, as that agreed upon between France and Great Britain, then it becomes a question, what is meant by "*as far as the Western Islands?*" If it refers to the latitude, then all prizes made after the 3d of March, on the greater part of our coast, must be restored. As much property may depend upon the decision of these questions, I presume Congress will do no act, which shall lead to a determination of it, till we receive further advices from our own Ministers.

I shall be pardoned when I take the liberty to request, that the enclosed letters may not find their way into the papers, unless Congress shall determine, that this publication may answer some useful purposes.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.,

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

To the President of Congress.

NEW YORK, April 6th, 1783.

SIR:—A packet from England arrived at this port last night, by which I have despatches from Mr. Townshend, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, communicating official intelligence, that Preliminary Articles of Peace with France and Spain were signed at Paris, on the 20th of January last, and that the ratifications have been since exchanged at the same place.

The King, Sir, has been pleased, in consequence of these events, to order a Proclamation to be published, declaring a cessation of arms, as well by sea as land, and his Majesty's pleasure signified, that I should cause the same to be published in all places under my command, in order, that his Majesty's subjects may pay immediate and due obedience thereto, and such Proclamation I shall accordingly cause to be made on Tuesday next, the 8th instant.

In consequence thereof, and in conformity to the Articles of peace, all our prisoners of war are to be set at liberty and restored, with all convenient despatch; entertaining no doubt, but that similar measures will be taken on the part of the United States of America. In like manner no doubt can be entertained, but that Congress, in conformity to the fifth Article of the provisional treaty, will lose no time in earnestly recommending to the Legislatures of the respective States, to provide for the restitution of confiscated estates, and to reconsider and revise all laws of confiscation, that they may be rendered perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which on the return of the blessings of peace should universally prevail.

And I am further to inform you, Sir, that an instrument of accession to the suspension of hostilities, by the States General of the United Provinces, having been received in England, a cessation of arms with those States has thereupon included in the proclamation.

Upon this great occasion, Sir, I am to offer my strongest assurances, that during the short period of my command here, I shall be ready and earnest to cultivate that spirit of perfect good will, which between the United States of America and the King of Great Britain, and the subjects and the citizens of both countries, will, I trust, always remain.

I am, with much consideration, sir, etc.,

GUY CARLETON.

To the Hon. Robert R. Livingston.

LION, OFF NEW YORK, April 6, 1783.

SIR:—I have this moment received the enclosed Proclamation from his Majesty's Secretary of State, and shall immediately despatch one of the sloops-of-war to withdraw all my cruisers upon this coast, and shall also release all the prisoners as quickly as I can dispose of them, in the most convenient way to themselves.

I am, sir, etc.,

ROBERT DIGBY.

To the Hon. Robert R. Livingston.

HEAD-QUARTERS, April 9, 1783.

SIR:—I feel great satisfaction from your Excellency's despatches by Captain Stapleton, conveying the joyful annunciation of your having received official accounts of the conclusion of a general peace, and a cessation of hostilities. Without official authority from Congress, but perfectly relying on your communication, I can at this time only issue my orders to the American outposts to suspend all acts of hostilities until further orders. This shall be instantly done; and I shall be happy in the momentary expectation of having it in my power to publish to the American army a general cessation of all difficulties between Great Britain and America.

To your observations respecting particular articles of the peace, I am obliged to reply, that it rests with Congress to direct measures for the observance of all the articles contained in the provisional treaty. You may be assured, that, as soon as I receive my instructions from the sovereign power of the United States, I shall rejoice in giving every facility in my power to carry into complete execution that article of the treaty which respects the restitution of all prisoners of war, being perfectly disposed to contribute to diffusing, as much as possible, the happy effects of this great event.

I thank your Excellency for the assurances you are pleased to express of your readiness to cultivate that spirit of perfect good-will and conciliation, which you wish would take place between the King of Great Britain and the United States, and the citizens and subjects of both countries; and I beg, sir, that you will please to accept a tender from me of reciprocal good-will and attention, accompanied with sincere congratulations on this joyful restoration of peace and general tranquillity, with an earnest wish that, resting on the firm basis of mutual interest and good-will, it may prove as lasting as it is happy.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To Sir Guy Carleton.

Extract of a letter from Henry Laurens to Robert R. Livingston, dated London, April 10, 1783.

"I have conversed with Mr. Fox, from whom the body of merchants, by deputation, had just retired. Their errand, as I learned, was on the business of opening the communication between Great Britain and the United States. There is a general and pressing eagerness to that point. I repeated the propriety and necessity of withdrawing the troops, and of restoring to New York their city and port. Mr. Fox, in return, gave the strongest assurances that this should be done with the utmost despatch, and promised to send to the Ministers at Paris a copy of the orders to be given for that purpose."

All persons having any demands on the Commissary-General for naval prisoners, are hereby desired to bring in their accounts to the office, No. 33 Maiden lane, that they may be examined and paid.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1783.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1783.

SIR:—As I observe in the seventh article of the Provisional Treaty it is agreed, after stipulating that "all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty," that "his Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets from the United States, and from every port, place, and harbor within the same," etc.; and as embarkations of persons and property are on the point of being made, I am to request that Congress would be pleased to empower any person or persons, on behalf of the United States, to be present at New York, and to assist such persons as shall be appointed by me to inspect and superintend all embarkations which the evacuation of this place may require; and they will be pleased to represent to me every infraction of the letter or spirit of the treaty, that redress may be immediately ordered.

I am, sir, etc.,

GUY CARLETON.

To the Hon. Robert R. Livingston.

Boston, April 14.—We hear from New York, that the INDEPENDENT FEVER rages there to such a degree, among the tories and refugees, that it carries off great numbers weekly; and that General Carleton, in order to prevent the infection from spreading, has ordered many away to New Scotland.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEW YORK, 15th April, 1783.

ORDERS.

It is the Commander-in-Chief's Orders, that the following Extract from the Seventh Article of the PROVISIONAL TREATY between *Great Britain* and the *United States of America*, be strictly attended to and complied with, by all persons whatsoever under his Command:—

"And his Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing "any Destruction, or carrying away any NEGROES, or other Property, of the American "inhabitants, withdraw all his Armies, Garrisons, and Fleets from the United States, "and from every Post, Place, and Harbour within the same; leaving in all Fortifications "the American Artillery that may be therein, and shall also order and cause all the "*Archives, Records, Deeds, and Papers*, belonging to any of the said States, or their "Citizens, which in the Course of the War may have fallen into the Hands of his "Officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper States and Persons to "whom they belong."

ALL Masters of Vessels are particularly cautioned, at their Peril, not to commit any Breach of the above Article.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has been pleased to appoint Captain CHADS, of the Royal Navy, Captains GILFILLAN and ARMSTRONG, Assistants Deputy Quarter Masters General, with —— HOPKINS, and —— PARKER, Esquires, on the Part of America, or any three of them (one of the American Agents being present), to superintend all Embarkations, and see that the above Stipulations are strictly observed.

ANY Person claiming Property embarked, or to be embarked, will apply to any of these Gentlemen, who will call a Board to examine into the Merits of their Claims. Should any Doubts arise on Examination, the Circumstances of the Case are to be minuted down, so as to furnish proper Evidence to Commissioners, who may hereafter be appointed on both Sides to adjust and settle all claims and Controversies between the Parties; —— ——— is appointed Secretary for this Purpose.

THREE of these Gentlemen will please to examine every Transport previous to its sailing, to prevent any evasion of this Order.

THE Refugees, and all Masters of Vessels will be attentive that no Person is permitted to embark as a Refugee, who has not resided Twelve Months within the British Lines, without a special Passport from the Commandant. It is also recommended to the Refugees, to take Care no Person of bad Character is suffered to embark with them.

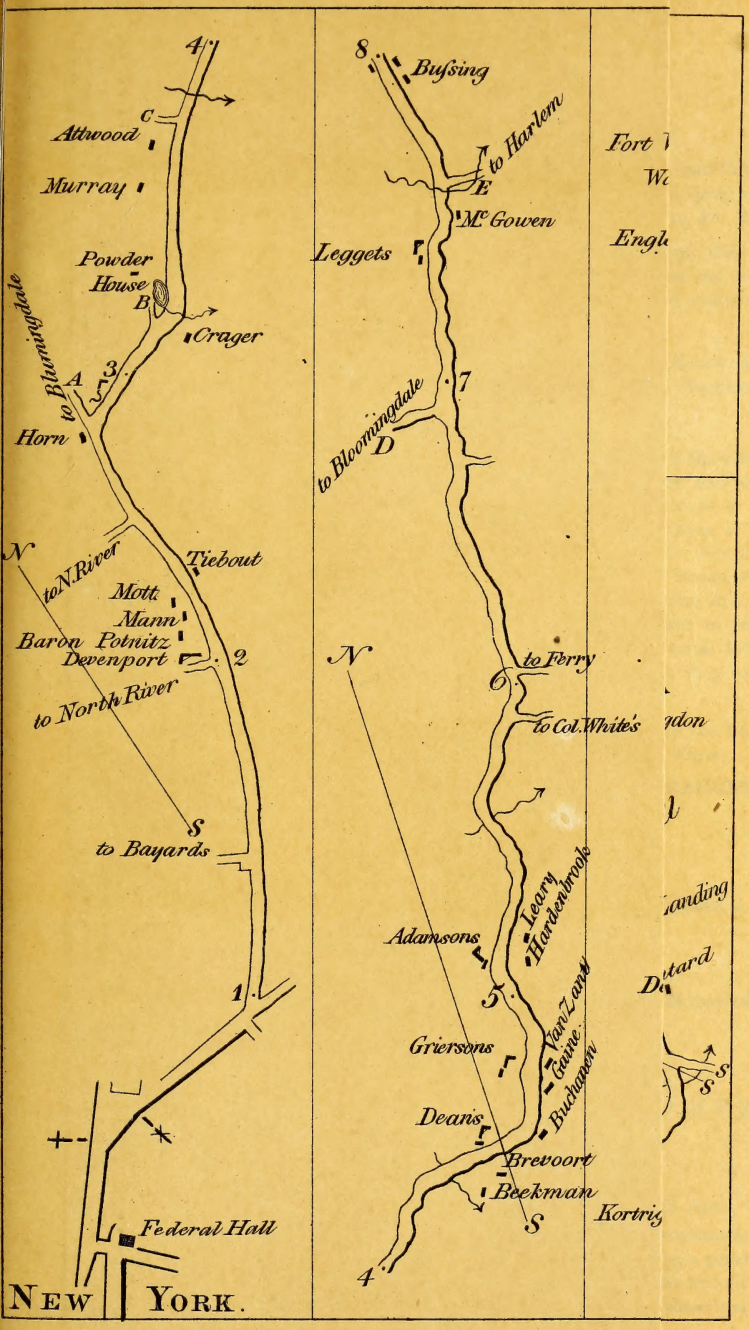
CAPTAIN MOWAT, who commands the Embarkation, is requested to assist and give such Orders as he shall judge necessary for carrying these Measures into Execution.

OL. DE LANCEY,

Adjutant General.

NEW YC

From Chris



Episcopal Church	Town House
Presbyterian Do.	Tavern

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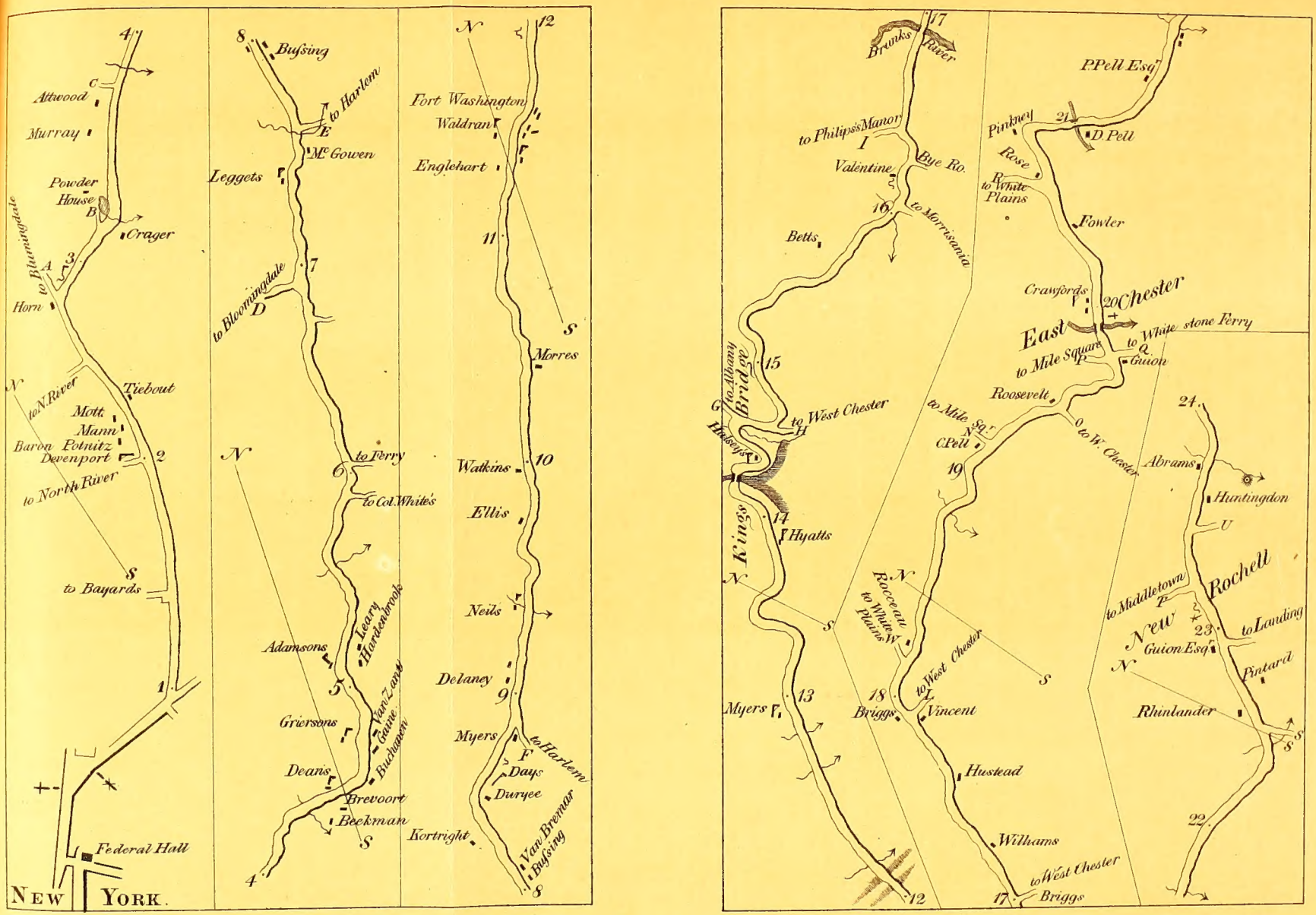
NEW YORK to NEW ROCHELLE

From Christopher Colles's Survey of U.S. Roads 1789.



REFERENCES.

Episcopal Church	Town House	Mill (for Grist) Except otherwise mark'd	Bridges mark'd by the Road cutting the River	Blacksmith Shop	
Presbyterian Do.	Tavern				

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency

Sir GUY CARLETON

Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, General, *and* Commander in Chief, *of all His Majesty's Forces, within the Colonies, lying on the* Atlantic Ocean, *from* Nova-Scotia *to* West Florida, inclusive, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS it is expedient in the present situation of the garrison, that due relief should be afforded to Creditors and others, in the liquidation and recovery of Debts; and that matters of account and controversy should be settled and properly adjusted:

I have therefore thought fit to appoint, and I do hereby appoint *Robert Alexander*, *Isaac Low*, *Samson S. Blowers*, *Daniel Coxe*, and *William Wanton*, Esquires,

A Board of Commissioners,

for the settling and adjusting all matters of Debt, Case or Accounts, of the value of *Ten Pounds*, or upwards, contracted by any of the Inhabitants of this City, and its dependencies, since the first Day of November, 1776; and the said Commissioners, or any three of them, are hereby authorized and directed to meet for the above purpose, at the City-Hall, or any other convenient place, and on such days and times, as they may deem proper, to summon Parties and Witnesses, to call for, and inspect Books, Papers, or other Documents, for the necessary elucidation of facts, and to determine, in a summary way thereon, between party and party, as they may judge consonant to justice and equity; and having so done to report their opinion to Brigadier-General Birch, that payment and satisfaction may be enforced, if necessary, as of right they ought.

New York,

Given under my Hand, this Sixteenth day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Three.

GUY CARLETON.

By *his* Excellency's *Command*,
M. Morgan.

ALL Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby warned not to harbour, conceal, or carry off

Any NEGROES,

the property of Inhabitants, without obtaining a legal Right to them, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

By Order of the Commandant,

Edward Williams,
Major of Brigade.

New York, *April* 18*th*, 1783.

Head-Quarters, 21 April, 1783.

Sir:—I have the satisfaction of enclosing to your Excellency a proclamation, which I have received from the sovereign power of the United States, ordering a general cessation of hostilities, as well by sea as land, with directions that the same should be published to all their subjects under my command. In compliance with these instructions,

the same was made public in the American camp on the 19th, with my orders that it should be made known at all the out-posts of the American army as soon as possible.

In consequence of this declaration, and in conformity to the articles of the treaty, Congress have been pleased to pass their resolutions of the 15th instant, directing arrangements to be formed for the liberation of all prisoners, and other purposes, which your Excellency will collect from the enclosed copy, which I transmit for your observation.

In a conference which I had yesterday with the minister at war, agreeably to the terms of the above-mentioned resolutions, it has been agreed between us, that the land prisoners should be liberated as soon as possible, and that orders should be immediately given for commencing their march towards New York. But as their situation, by being removed to the interior of the country, is far distant from New York, which will make their march disagreeable and long, we have agreed to submit it to your option, whether to have them marched the whole distance through the country, or to have them delivered at the nearest water, where it may be convenient for your ships to receive them. Should you choose the latter, the following arrangement has been determined. The prisoners, who are lodged at Fredericktown and Winchester, in the States of Virginia and Maryland, in number about fifteen hundred, including women and children, will begin their march on the route towards Baltimore, where they may arrive on the 10th of May; at which time, should your ships be ready to receive them there, they may be embarked, and proceed to New York. If ships are not directed to receive them at the time mentioned at Baltimore, they will proceed by land to the Delaware. The remainder of the prisoners, being in Pennsylvania, amounting to about four thousand five hundred, may all (except those at Reading, between three and four hundred) be embarked at Philadelphia, and also those from Fredericktown and Winchester, should they not be received at Baltimore, provided your ships are there by the 5th of May at farthest. Should ships not be ordered by your Excellency to take them by water, they will be marched in convenient detachments, of about five hundred each, through the country to Elizabethtown, with all convenient expedition. In any case, those from Reading, being in the upper part of Pennsylvania, will march directly to Elizabethtown.

It is also submitted to your option to send or not, as you shall think proper, an additional number of officers to attend the march of the prisoners through the country, and to prevent any irregularities that disorderly persons may be disposed to commit.

In either alternative respecting the receipt of the prisoners, you will be pleased to give the earliest information, to the minister of war at Philadelphia, of your determinations, that he may be able to make necessary and timely dispositions to pay all proper attention to your choice. To expedite this purpose, and for the convenience of transportation, I enclose a passport for such officers as you shall think proper to charge with your despatches on this occasion.

Respecting the other subjects contained in the enclosed resolution of Congress, as they may be discussed with more precision and despatch by a personal interview between your Excellency and myself, at some convenient time and intermediate place, such as may be agreed upon between your Excellency and Colonel Humphreys, my aid-de-camp, who will have the honor to deliver this letter, I would only suggest, that in point of time, the earliest day you can name will be most agreeable to me. Should an interview be consented to on your part, the governor of this State, being particularly interested in any arrangements, which respect the restitution of the post of New York, will attend me on this occasion.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To Sir Guy Carleton.

Extract of a letter from Robert R. Livingston to the Commissioners for Negotiating a Peace with Great Britain, dated Philadelphia, April 21, 1783.

"The seventh Article leaves the time for the evacuation of New York upon so loose a footing, that I fear our troublesome guests will long continue to be such, unless a day is fixed on for their departure, in the definitive treaty. You can easily conceive the impatience that the distressed inhabitants of New York feel at every moment's delay; and the fears and jealousies that prevail among them lest it should be meant to retain these posts as pledges for the performance of the stipulations in favor of the tories. By the debates in Parliament on the 3d of March, it is evident that they had then no orders to evacuate."

Philadelphia, April 22. Accounts from New York mention, that the last embarkation of refugees, consisting of near 5,000 souls, sailed from thence on Thursday last for Nova Scotia. That orders had been issued for reinstating those virtuous citizens who had left their property on the invasion of the British forces in 1776; and they were accordingly admitted into the British lines, for the purpose of settling their affairs with those persons who have held their estates in the course of the war.

New York, April 23. The number of inhabitants going to Nova Scotia, in the present fleet, consists of upwards of nine thousand souls, exceeding by more than one thousand the largest town in Connecticut, including the out parishes.

HEAD-QUARTERS

NEW YORK, 28th April, 1783.

ORDERS.

IN order the more readily to comply with Seventh Article of the Provisional Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America, by which it is determined, that all Archives, Records, Deeds, and Papers, belonging to any of the said States, or their Citizens, which in the course of the War may have fallen into the hands of any of the King's officers, shall be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper States and Persons to which they belong, the Commander in Chief directs, that all persons in possession of any Archives, Records, Deeds, or Papers, as above recited, shall forthwith deliver them into the Secretary's office, at Head-Quarters, taking a receipt for the same.

(Signed) OL DE LANCEY,
Adjutant General.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated April 29.

"Several persons made application to repossess their houses now vacant by the refugees embarking, but were all refused; and it was alleged they would not have them, until the loyalists were restored to their estates."

Philadelphia, April 29. A late New York paper says, that the number of souls embarked in the last fleet for Nova Scotia amounts to 9000.

Several vessels from different parts of the United States have lately arrived at New York, that port being at this time open for the American flag.

GARRISON ORDERS.

29th April, 1783.

In order to prevent any Waste or Destruction in the Houses under the direction of the Vestry or Barrack-Office, Notice is hereby given, that the present possessors of Houses under the above description, are on no account to quit them without giving previous notice to the Commandant, that an examination may be made into their state; and on removal, the Keys are to be lodged at his Office, No. 61 Wall street: Any person presuming to take possession of such houses without permission from the Commandant, must expect the most disagreeable consequences.

By order of the Commandant,

E. Williams,
Major of Brigade.

Fish-Kill, New York, May 1. By the best information we can collect, there is but little appearance of the speedy evacuation of New York; which is very unhappy for this State, as till that period, our navigation must be suspended: and what is peculiarly distressing to a number of the former inhabitants who mean to return, they have given up their houses in the country, and at this time many of them are obliged to disperse and separate their families, amongst such hospitable farmers who may be able to give them shelter. In this predicament their situation is more distressing than it has been for the past six years, for having neither house, garden, or other conveniency than what is obtained by mere favour, and being in a state of suspense, is very painful to their feelings, and in every respect peculiarly disagreeable.

We further learn that since the communication has been opened to New York, the markets there have fallen considerably; and it is expected that beef, flour, butter, &c., will be as low as ever in a short time.

Head-Quarters,
New York, 4th May, 1783.

ORDERS.

As many Claims and demands have been exhibited to the Commander-in-Chief for Property supplied to the British Army, or Officers in the several publick Departments, since the 19th day of April, 1775, and as it is expedient that the Nature, Extent, and Validity of such Claims and Demands should be known and ascertained, in order that Right and Justice may be finally administered:

Gregory Townsend, *Esquire*,
Assistant Commissary General;

Capt. Armstrong,
Assistant Deputy Quarter Master General;

Ward Chipman, Esquire,
Richard Harrison, Esquire, and
Mr. John Hamilton,
Agent,

are appointed a Board of Commissioners, to receive and examine all such Claims and Demands, to call for and investigate the Proofs that may be exhibited thereof, and to register the same preparatory to a future Liquidation.

The said Commissioners, or any three of them, are authorized and directed to meet

for the above purpose, at such Place and on such Days and Times as they may deem proper. All persons having such claims and Demands, are to exhibit the same, with the Proofs and Vouchers, before this Board.

OL. DE LANCEY,
Adjutant General.

The Board will assemble for the above purposes on Thursday next the 8th instant, at the City Hall, from the hours of ten to two, and continue to sit at the same hours on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, till further orders.

ORANGETOWN, 6 May, 1783.

SIR:—In my letter of the 21st of April, I enclosed to your Excellency a copy of a resolution of Congress of the 15th, instructing me in three points, which appeared necessary for carrying into effect the terms of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America; and I informed you that such part as rested upon my decision, and which regarded the release of prisoners, had been determined, and was then ordered to be carried into execution. Upon the other two points, as they respected the receiving possession of the posts in occupation of the British troops, and the carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, and both being within your control, I had the honor to propose a personal interview with your Excellency, that the subject might be freely discussed, and that measures might be agreed upon, for carrying into execution those points of the seventh article of the treaty, agreeably to their true intent and spirit.

Having been favored this day with a personal conference, I have now, to prevent misapprehension or misconstruction, and that I may be enabled to fulfil my instructions with fidelity and with candor, the honor to propose, agreeably to our conversation, that your Excellency will be pleased to give me, in writing, information as to what measures are adopting, on your part, for carrying into execution that point of the treaty, which regards the evacuation of the posts now in possession of the British troops and under your Excellency's command; and also at what time it is probable those posts, or any of them, may be relinquished, and the fleets and armies of his Britannic Majesty withdrawn.

Respecting the other point of discussion, in addition to what I mentioned in my communication of the 21st ultimo, I took occasion in our conference to inform your Excellency, that, in consequence of your letter of the 14th of April to Robert R. Livingston, Esquire, Congress had been pleased to make a further reference to me of that letter, and had directed me to take such measures as should be found necessary for carrying into effect the several matters mentioned by you therein. In the course of our conversation on this point, I was surprised to hear you mention, that an embarkation had already taken place, in which a large number of negroes had been carried away. Whether this conduct is consonant to, or how far it may be deemed an infraction of the treaty, is not for me to decide. I cannot, however, conceal from you, that my private opinion is, that the measure is totally different from the letter and spirit of the treaty. But, waiving the discussion of the point, and leaving its decision to our respective sovereigns, I find it my duty to signify my readiness, in conjunction with your Excellency, to enter into any agreement, or to take any measures, which may be deemed expedient, to prevent the future carrying away of any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants. I beg the favor of your Excellency's reply, and have the honor to be, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

To Sir Guy Carleton.

Though it is stipulated by the 7th Article of the provisional treaty, that "his Britannic Majesty shall, without carrying away any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets from the United States," yet a considerable number of negroes belonging to the citizens of these States were carried off. This produced a conference between General Washington and Sir Guy Carleton on the subject, at Tappan, on the 6th of May. Sir Guy principally insisted that he conceived it could not have been the intention of the British Government, by the treaty of peace, to reduce themselves to the necessity of violating their faith to the negroes who came into the British lines under the proclamations of his predecessors. He forbore to express his sentiments on the propriety of these proclamations; but urged that delivering up the negroes to their former masters, would be delivering them up, some possibly to executions, and others to severe punishments, which in his opinion would be a dishonorable violation of the public faith pledged to the negroes in the proclamations. He observed, that if the sending away of the negroes should hereafter be declared an infraction of the treaty, compensation must be made to the owners by the crown of Great Britain; and that he had taken measures to provide for this, by directing a register to be kept of all the negroes who were sent off, specifying the name, age, and occupation of the slave, and the name and place of residence of his former master. He remarked, that he was not by the treaty held to *deliver* up any property, but was only restrained from *carrying* it away. He concluded the conversation on the subject by saying he imagined that the mode of compensating, as well as the accounts and other points with respect to which there was no express provision made by the treaty, must be adjudged by commissioners to be hereafter appointed by the two nations.—GORDON'S *American Revolution*, *IV.*, 367.

Philadelphia, *May* 6. Saturday last brigadier-general Clark, with a number of other officers, arrived in town from New York, we are informed, for the purpose of conducting the British prisoners into that city, who, we hear, are to be immediately liberated. Five hundred will march from the New-jail at eight o'clock this morning, and the last division, consisting of about the same number, will march at eight o'clock tomorrow morning.

His excellency the governor of Connecticut has, by proclamation declared, that the restraints upon supplies of neat cattle, beef and other provisions, passing into the British lines at New York, are become unnecessary, and accordingly notifies the same to the inhabitants of that state.

By his Excellency

FRIEDRICH WILHELM de LOSSBERG, *Lieutenant-General*, *Commander in Chief of the Auxiliary troops of Hesse*, *in the service of Great Britain*, *Knight of the Order* Pour la Vertu Militaire, *&c.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

A FREE AND GENERAL PARDON

IS hereby offered to all Non-commissioned Officers and Private Deserters from the Hessian Troops in North America, who shall repair to any of his Majesty's Troops before the 1st day of August next, in order to rejoin their respective Regiments or Corps.

Given under my Hand at NEW YORK,
this 9th Day of May, 1783.

LOSSBERG.

By his Excellency's Command,
JUSTIN HENRY MOTZ.

BOARD of COMMISSIONERS for settling and adjusting Matters of Debt, &c. The Secretary's Office to this Board, is now opened at No. 4 Crown street, next door to the *Friends' Meeting*, where the business is transacted from the hours of Ten o'Clock till Two, *on those days on which the Board do not meet.*

COLIN CAMPBELL, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK, May 9, 1783.

NEW YORK, 12 May, 1783.

SIR:—I can have no objection to the giving of your Excellency, in writing, full information of the measures taken for the evacuation of this place, nor should I have had any to the noting of the whole of our conversation and preserving it in minutes. Mistakes or misconstruction might thereby be prevented.

Very soon after the orders for a cessation of hostilities were received here, letters were written both to Europe and the West Indies, to require that all the shipping, which could be procured, might be sent to assist in the evacuation of this place. About the same time all the prisoners of war in our hands were released.

An embarkation was in much forwardness previous to the official information of peace. Soon after, I wrote to the minister of foreign affairs to request, that Congress would be pleased to empower any person or persons in behalf of the United States to be present at New York, and to assist such persons as should be appointed by me to inspect and superintend all embarkations, which the evacuation of this place might require; and that they would represent to me every infraction of the letter or spirit of the treaty, that redress might be immediately ordered. In the mean time, to prevent abuse or delay, and until I could learn the determination of Congress, I requested of Daniel Parker, Esquire, one of the contractors for supplying your army with provisions, and of Major Hopkins, late deputy commissary of prisoners, that they would undertake the business with other persons whom I appointed, which they did accordingly, and executed with much diligence.

This fleet sailed about the 27th of April, for different parts of Nova Scotia, and, including the troops, carried about seven thousand persons with all their effects; also some artillery and public stores; so that you will perceive the evacuation began sooner, and was in greater forwardness, than could have been expected. Your Excellency will also perceive, from what I have said, that at present it is impossible to tell when the evacuation of this city can be completed. In truth, I cannot guess the quantity of shipping that will be sent to me, nor the number of persons that will be forced to abandon this place. The evacuation of Penobscot will require considerably less tonnage, and I should think may soon be effected. If it is most eligible to you that I should give a preference to this object, I shall immediately give orders for its being carried into most speedy execution.

I enclose a copy of an order, which I have given out to prevent the carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants. I understand from the gentlemen therein named, that they visited the fleet bound to Nova Scotia, and ordered on shore whatever came clearly under the above description. There appeared to be but little difference of opinion, except in the case of negroes who had been declared free previous to my arrival. As I have no right to deprive them of that liberty I found them possessed of, an accurate register was taken of every circumstance respecting them, so as to serve as a record of the name of the original proprietor of the negro, and as a rule by which to judge of his value. By this open method of conducting the business, I hoped to prevent all fraud, and whatever might admit of different constructions is left open for future explanation or compensation. Had these negroes been denied permission to embark, they would, in spite of every means

to prevent it, have found various methods of quitting this place, so that the former owner would no longer have been able to trace them, and of course would have lost, in every way, all chance of compensation.

The business carried on in this public manner, and the orders nominating persons to superintend embarkations published in the gazette, I had no reason to think either the embarkation, or any circumstances attending it, could have been matter of surprise to your Excellency on the 6th of May. I then however learned with concern, that the embarkation, which had already taken place, and in which a large number of negroes had been conveyed away, appeared to your Excellency as a measure totally different from the letter and spirit of the treaty.

The negroes in question, I have already said, I found free when I arrived at New York. I had therefore no right, as I thought, to prevent their going away to any part of the world they thought proper.

I must confess, that the mere supposition that the King's minister could deliberately stipulate in a treaty an engagement to be guilty of a notorious breach of the public faith, towards people of any complexion, seems to denote a less friendly disposition than I could wish, and I think less friendly than we might expect. After all, I only give my own opinion. Every negroe's name is registered, and the master he formerly belonged to, with such other circumstances as served to denote his value, that it may be adjusted by compensation, if that was really the intention and meaning of the treaty. Restoration, where inseparable from a breach of public faith, is, as all the world I think must allow, utterly impracticable. I know of no better method of preventing abuse, and the carrying away of negroes or other American property, than that I proposed to the minister of foreign affairs in my letter of the 14th of April, the naming of commissioners to assist those appointed by me to inspect all embarkations; and I am pleased to find your Excellency has approved of this method, and appointed Egbert Benson, Esquire, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, and Daniel Parker, Esquire, one of the contractors for supplying your army with provisions, commissioners on your part for this purpose.

I am, sir, &c.,

GUY CARLETON.

To his Excellency General Washington.

Philadelphia, May 13. Tuesday last his excellency general Washington, accompanied by governor Clinton, &c. met sir Guy Carleton and admiral Digby at Tappan, on the subject of the evacuation, and other arrangements: but the result of the interview has not yet transpired; though it is generally expected, that sir Guy will immediately remove the British troops to Staten Island, where they will remain till their final embarkation. An elegant entertainment was prepared on the occasion, by Mr. Francis, whose bill it is said amounted to 500*l.*

By AUGUST, Baron VOIT, de SALZBURG, Colonel and Commandant of the Troops of his Serene Highness the Margrave of ANSPACH, in the service of Great Britain,

A GENERAL PARDON.

FULL and ample PARDON to all DESERTERS, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of the Brandenburgh Anspach Troops, in North-America, is hereby granted, if they join their respective Regiments, or repair to any of his Majesty's Troops for that purpose, on or before the 1st of August, 1783.

And whereas a rumour was promulgated in some of the public Newspapers, in America, in or about the month of January last, of the Death of the Margrave of

Anspach; which may have caused a more numerous Desertion, and determined many never to join their Regiments again: *I do therefore*, at the same time, thus publicly contradict the same, and pronounce it a false report, as clearly appears by the last accounts from home.

Given under my Hand, at New-York,
May 14, 1783.

AUGUST, Baron VOIT,
de Salzburg.

New York, *May* 17. Yesterday arrived a vessel from Halifax, by which we learn, that the fleet with about six thousand Refugees, which lately left this city, were safely landed at Cape Roseway, after a six days passage.

Boston, *May* 19. We are informed that several of the refugees wives have arrived in this town from New York—Possibly they expect their husbands will soon follow them. Should they not share the fate of those lately arrived at Dartmouth who were immediately sent back? If that was good policy then, what should make it the reverse now? Let equal justice be done.

Chatham, *May* 21. The British, and their adherents, so habituated to perfidy, find it difficult to forego it; for in the last Nova Scotia fleet, they sent off upwards of 700 negroes belonging to the good people of these states.

An honest taylor, in the city of New York, being asked, "how does business go on?" Replied, "Not very well, for my customers have all learnt to turn their own coats."

As the virtuous citizens of New York, who sacrificed opulence and ease at the shrine of liberty, have thrown themselves out of all business, in the expectancy of returning to the city, an august body has recommended it to them to dedicate their time to the culture of hemp, not doubting from the expected demand, but what it will compensate them for their suffering.

Fish-Kill, *May* 22. A correspondent observes that he has lately viewed the Churches and Houses in New York, and that all the Churches are, except the Episcopal, the Moravian, and the Methodists, converted into stores or barracks, and appear in a very loathsome condition; the fences which encompassed the burying-yards being destroyed, the pews in all, and the galleries in some of them pulled down, the windows broken and otherwise much abused. It would add much to the honour of the British government, to repair the damage done to those fabricks, dedicated to the worship of God, which they have in a great measure wantonly and unnecessarily abused; and should General Carleton not have it in his power to repair the Churches, the respect which ought to be shewn to places of divine worship, should prompt him to order them swept, washed and cleaned, and the abominable filth removed out of the Churches and church-yards; and at the same time, to order the Houses, which he and his predecessors in command have turned into Barracks, to be cleaned and repaired, that as much as possible grounds of complaint may be removed in these respects.

If these abuses remain unnoticed, they will surely fix a lasting stigma on the British commander in chief, who had it in his power to do much to the redress of those reasonable complaints. The period now draws nigh when he may have orders to evacuate the city, and to leave Churches, Houses, and Streets full of filth, will not reflect credit on the present possessors. We wish therefore that everything may be done to promote mutual good understanding, and to prevent the curses of an injured people.

HEAD QUARTERS
New York, 22d May 1783

ORDERS.

CAPTAIN Armstrong, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General; Captain Gilfillan, Deputy-Quarter-Master-General; Major of Brigade Phillips; Capt. Cooke, 37th Regiment; Egbert Benson, Esquire; Lieut. Col. Smith, and Daniel Parker, Esquire, are to compose the Board appointed by the Orders of the 15th April, 1783, to superintend all embarkations

ANY Person claiming Property embarked, or to be embarked, will apply to any of these Gentlemen, who will call a Board to examine into the Merits of their Claims, should any Doubts arise on Examination, the Circumstances of the Case are to be minuted down, so as to furnish proper Evidence to Commissioners who may hereafter be appointed on both Sides, to adjust and settle all Claims and Controversies between the Parties; ——— ——— is appointed Secretary for this Purpose.

THREE of these Gentlemen will please to examine every Transport previous to its sailing, to prevent an evasion of this Order.

The Refugees, and all the Masters of Vessels, will be attentive that no Person is permitted to embark as a Refugee, who has not resided Twelve Months within the British Lines, without a special Passport from the Commandant. It is also recommended to the Refugees, to take Care no Person of bad Character is suffered to embark with them.

CAPTAIN MOWAT, who commands the Embarkation, is requested to assist and give such Orders as he shall Judge necessary for carrying these Measures into execution.

OL. DE. LANCEY,
Adjutant-General.

NOTICE is hereby given to such Persons as have Demands for Property supplied to the British Army, or Officers in the several Public Departments, that their Claims will be received at No. 32 Queen-street, at such Times as the Board is not sitting.

The Board meets every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, at the City Hall.

New York, *24th May*, 1783.

NOTICE TO LOYALISTS.

Those Loyalists who have had a meeting at the house of Michael Grass, in the out ward of this city, on the 20th inst. and have signed their names to form a settlement at Fort Frontinac, at the mouth of Lake Ontario, and head of the River St. Lawrence, in Canada, the only eligible place left by the late treaty, for the King's subjects to carry on the Indian and Fur trade, &c. are hereby notified, that their request has been communicated to his excellency the commander in Chief, by the gentlemen appointed for that purpose, and that his excellency was pleased to give them the encouragement they desired.

A list of the names of those who may be inclined to settle in this new country, is opened at the house of said Mr. Grass, in Chatham street, near the tea-water pump, Peter Ruttan, at the upper end of Chamber street, and Abraham Maybe, near Deane's Wharf.

New York, *May* 26, 1783.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

New-York, May 26, 1783.

ORDERS.

ALL Persons desirous to leave New York, are to give in their Names, at the Adjutant-General's Office, before the 7th day of June next, with a List of their families, expressing the Place of their former residence, and where they wish to be removed to.

(*Signed*)

OL. DE LANCEY,
Adjutant-General.

Philadelphia, May 27. We hear, that an embarkation of 6000 men is taking place at New York. The British guards, with most of the troops that were under Cornwallis and Burgoyne, with the Hessian and other foreign troops, are going to England.

It is positively asserted, that the flag of the Thirteen United States of America has been grossly insulted in New York, and not permitted to be hoisted on board any American vessel in that port. Congress should demand immediate reparation for the indignity wantonly offered to all America; and unless satisfactory concessions are instantly made, the British flag, which now streams without interruption in our harbours, should be torn down, and treated with every mark of indignation and contempt.

ALEXANDER WHITE, Sheriff of *Tryon County*, informs the LOYALISTS from that County, and the *County of Albany*, that agreeable to their request, he has preferred a Memorial to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, praying that a passage and provisions for the voyage may be granted them to Canada, who has been pleased to reply, that the same shall be complied with; he therefore requests that they will as soon as possible, call on him at his Quarters, No 61, William-street, that he may be enabled, without loss of time, to make a regular return to the Adjutant-General, of the number who design to remove to that Province.

New York May 30, 1783.

Philadelphia, June 3. By a vessel from Barbadoes, we learn, that a fleet victuallers, &c. arrived there in expectation of finding the British army from New York, but were so much disappointed, that many of them carried their provisions back, and others sold their flour from 16*s* to 25*s* per barrel. When the above vessel left Barbadoes, there were not less than 60,000 barrels of flour afloat on board the fleet laying at Bridge Town.

Some of the principal loyalists in New York, dreading the impending resentment of their injured fellow citizens, are making interest for obtaining a settlement in Connecticut, and have already formed a party there in their favor, under the influence of one or two intriguing lawyers, who, it is reported, if they succeed in their design, are to have 1000*l.* each. One of these gentlemen, for a large fee, became an advocate for a Mr. Robert Smith, an adherent to the royal cause, whose readmission to the rights of citizenship, has lately occasioned great uneasiness among the inhabitants of Connecticut.

Chatham, June 4. A speedy evacuation of the city of New York may be expected, as the Hessians are already began to embark and the British, which are reduced to the peace establishment of 60 regiments, are to follow.

NOTICE TO REFUGEES.

THE following Transports, viz. Two Sisters, Hopewell, Symetry, Generous Friends, Bridgwater, Thames, Amity's Production, Tartar, Duchess of Gordon, Littledale, William and Mary, and Free Briton, which are to carry Companies commanded by Captains { Sylvanus Whitney, Joseph Gorham, Henry Thomas, John Forrester, Thomas Elms, John Cock, Joseph Clarke, James Hoyt, Christopher Benson, Joseph Forrester, Thomas Welch, Oliver Bourdet, Asher Dunham, Abra. Camp, Peter Berton, Richard Hill, and Moses Pitcher, will certainly fall down on Monday Morning; it will therefore be absolutely necessary for the people who are appointed to go in these companies, to be all on board To-Morrow Evening.

New York, June 7th, 1783.

New York, June 7. Yesterday arrived the Camel, Captain William Tinker, in eight days from the river St. John, in the Bay of Fundy, who left the new settlers there in good health and spirits. Captain Tinker sailed in company with eight other transports for this port.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ALL those Persons who have returned their Names to Adjutant-General, for Passages from this Place, agreeable to the Notice in the Public Papers, are desired to apply to the Gentlemen appointed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to examine their several Claims, who will attend for that purpose, at the City-Hall, from Eleven o'Clock until Two, every Day, Sunday's excepted.

(*Signed*)

OL. DE LANCEY,

Adjutant-General.

New York, June 7, 1783.

New York, 10th June, 1783.

THE Captains of the City Volunteer Companies and Militia, are hereby directed to collect the Arms issued to their respective Companies, and give Notice thereof to Brigade Major Amiel, at No. 5, Wall-street, who will order proper Persons to receive them, and give a Receipt for the same.

All Arms that may be wanting, are to be accounted for with B. Major Amiel, agreeable to the original Regulation for that Purpose.

By Order of the Commandant,

E. WILLIAMS,

Major of Brigade.

Philadelphia, June 10. We hear that another embarkation of his Britannic majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the refugees, will shortly leave New York, destined for Nova Scotia. They are said to consist of about 6000.

New York, June 11. Saturday last his Majesty's ship Magicienne, Thomas Graves, Esq; Commander, arrived here from Jamaica, after a tedious passage of nine weeks, with transports under convoy.

The Schooner Two Friends, Capt. Fisher, arrived here on Sunday last in seven days from Port Roseway. A number of transports and small vessels were preparing to sail for this port, under convoy of his Majesty's Ship Albacore, when Capt. Fisher left that port.

THE Benevolent and Charitable of all Denominations, are hereby informed that, a very considerable Number of People, having left their former Habitations, are now embarked for the Province of Nova Scotia. The greater part of whom, having tender Wives and little Infants, and having lost their ALL, are left in Circumstances extremely indigent; they are therefore recommended in the most earnest manner to the Public, as proper Objects of Charity.

The Contributions for this truly Christian and humane purpose, will be received by

Rogers and Murray,	Queen-street.
William Laight,	Queen-street.
David Seabury,	Smith-street.
Peter Bogart,	Smith-street.
Rev. John Sayre,	Smith-street.

And the Rev. James Sayre, at Brooklyne.

Note. As their Necessities are very urgent, it is much to be wished that those who choose to contribute, will do it without delay.

New York, *June* 11, 1783.

Chatham (*New Jersey*) *June* 11. — From the many accounts from Westchester and the neighboring towns in the State of New York, near the British posts, the inhabitants of said towns are in the most unhappy situation of any people under the sun. Those called the King's or loyal Refugees, continue in their old practice of beating, burning, hanging, and cutting men and women in order to extort their money and other effects; which is of late continued and put in practice with the most unheard-of cruelties and barbarity that ever was known; but especially since the refugees have left Morisiana, are now getting all they can to carry off with them to Nova Scarcity, where they say is nine months winter, and three months cold weather in the year. They come from New-York and Long-Island in the night, and sculk about Westchester in the day, and when night comes on, again they exercise the above-recited cruelties; so that the inhabitants dare not lodge in their houses. If these poor people are not speedily relieved, they must fall a sacrifice to the greatest monsters of cruelty on earth.

The names of some of the chief are, Archibald Montgomery, Nathan Hoeg, Henry Quaill, Abraham Bonker, Archibald Purdy, Johnathan Lovebury, and Stephen Baxter, of Jamaica, on Long Island, who has made his boast that he has extorted from the inhabitants to the amount of five hundred guineas for his share.

TO all those who may be desirous of going to the Bahama Islands, to settle the Island of Albico, as a number of Loyalists have got permission to emigrate to that place, from his Excellency Sir GUY CARLETON, on the same terms that his Majesty's loyal subjects are going to the Northward: Those who choose to embrace this opportunity, are desired to give in their names and places of abode, on or before the 14th or 17th instant, at Mr. John Davis's, lower end of Little Queen-street, near the North-River, where the Subscription List is open.

New York, *June* 14, 1783.

Philadelphia, *June* 14. It is now confidently reported that the British army will leave New York in the course of the month of August. It is said that directions to this purpose were received by the last vessels arrived at New York from England.

Boston, *June* 16. A gentleman from New York informs us, that last week a large black brig (*the true index of her cargo*) bound to Port Rosaway, from that port, having on board thirty families (refugees) with their utensils, was seen a few hours after sailing,

to founder, and all on board perished. It was supposed a butt started which occasioned this event. A frigate was in company, but the roughness of the sea prevented her giving them relief. [The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away—blessed be the name of the Lord.]

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1783.

ORDERS.

THE Proprietors of Houses or Lands lately evacuated, will apply to Lieutenant-General *Campbell* for the Possession of those on Long-Island, to Brigadier-General *Birch* for those on New York Island, and to Brigadier-General *Bruce* for those on Staten-Island. These General Officers will be pleased to cause all such Estates to be immediately delivered up to the Proprietors, or to their Attornies, unless where they may see sufficient Reasons for retaining them some Time longer; which Reasons they will Report to the Commander in Chief. In like Manner all Estates which shall hereafter be evacuated, are to be surrendered up to the Proprietors.

(*Signed*) OL DE LANCEY,
Adjutant-General.

Philadelphia, June 17. By the latest accounts from New York we learn, that 37 sail of transports arrived there on Thursday last from Jamaica, under convoy of a frigate. Several others had arrived from Halifax, and a large fleet was hourly expected from England.

Extract of a letter from Henry Laurens to Robert R. Livingston, dated London, June 17, 1783.

"In a conference with Mr. Secretary Fox on the 14th instant, he informed me, that positive orders for the removal of the British troops from New York were actually despatched."

Elias Boudinot to Benj. Franklin, dated Phil., June 18*th*, 1783.

You will receive herewith a number of our late newspapers, in which are inserted many resolves, associations, &c., from all parts of the country, which I earnestly wish could be kept out of sight. But the truth is, that the cruelties, ravages, and barbarisms of the refugees and loyalists, have left the people so sore, that it is not yet time for them to exercise their good sense and cooler judgment. And that cannot take place while the citizens of New York are kept out of their city, and despoiled daily of their property, by the sending off their negroes by hundreds, in the face of the treaty. It has been exceedingly ill-judged in the British to retain New York so long, and to persist in sending away the negroes, as it has irritated the citizens of America to an alarming degree.

New Haven, June 19. The fleet with another cargo of loyalists, which had been some time preparing to leave New York, last week fell down to the Hook; and it was expected would sail on Sunday last.

Philadelphia, June 25. A considerable number of dead bodies, were lately driven on shore on the out side of Sandy Hook, and others near Black Point in Shrewsbury. They are thought to have belonged to a vessel that lately sailed from New York for Nova Scotia, which is reported to have foundered one day's sail from the Hook, and every soul on board perished.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated 25th June.

"No more attention will be paid to the late orders than to the former—I am pretty confident the British will not leave this city till late in the fall, for it is certain no orders have as yet been received for that purpose. It has been said that all the foreign troops were to embark—but it now proves to be only three or four particular regiments."

NOTICE is hereby given to those of the people called QUAKERS, who have entered into an agreement to settle together in Nova-Scotia, that they are requested to meet at the house of Joshua Knight, No. 36, in Chatham-street, a little above the Tea-Water Pump, on Seventh Day next, the 5th of July, at four o' Clock Afternoon, in order to conclude upon some matters of importance to them; and those who mean to join the above-mentioned body are requested to call at No. 188, Water-street, between the Coffee-House Bridge, and the Fly-Market, and have their names entered as soon as possible.

New York, July 2, 1783.

Chatham, July 2. Monday morning three men were found dead in the streets of New York. — Scarce a night elapses without the morning exhibiting scenes of this nature.

We hear from New York that the first division, consisting mostly of the German troops, is expected to sail this week.

CITY-HALL, NEW YORK, July 5th, 1783.

WHEREAS numbers of those persons, who have entered their Names at the Adjutant-General's Office, for Passages from this place to the Provinces of Nova-Scotia, Canada, or elsewhere, have neglected to produce their Recommendations to the Gentlemen, appointed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to examine the same;

NOTICE is therefore given to those Persons and others, that unless they avail themselves of the earliest Conveyances pointed out for them, no attention can afterwards be paid to their applications.

ABIJAH WILLARD.

ALEXANDER WHITE, *Sheriff of Tryon County*, GIVES this notice to all the Loyalists that have signed to go with him into Canada, that this day he received an order from the Adjutant General's Office, acquainting him that Wednesday the ninth inst. being appointed by the Admiral for the departure of the fleet for Canada, it will certainly sail on that day; and that no other will be appointed, for that quarter, this year; therefore if they neglect this opportunity they have no body to blame but themselves.

New York, July 5, 1783.

ISLAND OF ALBACO.

The Public is hereby informed, that upwards of Fifteen Hundred Loyal Inhabitants from St. Augustine, and other parts of East Florida, have actually engaged to join more than Two Hundred Families, which last are on the point of immediate departure from this port, with every accommodation necessary to establish a Settlement upon the Island of Albaco.

The last meeting of the Subscribers in the City of New York, will be held this Evening, at Mr. John Davis's at the Sign of Lord Rodney's Victory, North River

New York, July 5, 1783.

THOSE Persons who have entered their Names, to go to Port Roseway, under the conduct of the subscriber, are hereby requested to appear, in the Forenoon of this day, on board the Ship APOLLO, now lying at Goodriches Wharf, in order to regulate their accommodations on board. Such persons as refuse or neglect complying with this notice, must abide the consequence.

ROBERT WILKINS.

New York, July 5th, 1783.

THOSE Loyalists who have enrolled their Names in the publick Offices, and who belong to the five Companies now embarking for PORT ROSEWAY, but whose unsettled Business will not permit them to go along with their respective Companies at this time, are requested to meet at Mr. Grant's Tavern, at the sign of Lord Cornwallis, at 7 o'Clock this Evening, to consult on Matters of Importance.

New York, July 7, 1783.

Extract of a Letter from the Banks of the Hudson, dated July 9, 1783.

"By the articles of the treaty, the British were to return our slaves, and harbour or conceal no more of them. Agents on our part, from this state in particular, were sent to examine, and see that no slave belonging to us should be detained at New-York, or carried off in the vessels that sailed from thence. Those agents saw several slaves there which they knew ought by the treaty to have been restored to their owners. They acquainted the commander in chief of it—they remonstrated, and protested against their detention or removal, but all in vain, they were not restored, they were carried off or detained. The agents quitted the place.

"A few days ago, Mr. Jacob Duryee, of Dutchess county, went down to New-York in a sloop, and carried with him a negro man, who was to assist in navigating the vessel. When he had done his business, and was coming away, the negro refused to return. On this, with the help of the master of the sloop, he tied the negro, carried him in a cart to the water side, put him on board, and set sail. They had not sailed far before they were boarded by a barge, with a negro colonel and a company of Hessian soldiers, who treated Duryee and the master with great insolence, obliged them to go back to New-York, seized her, released the negro, put the master and Duryee in the provost, where they are to remain, it is said, till tried by a court martial. Large bail was offered for them, but refused. The sloop was permitted to come up the river to discharge her cargo, on giving 300*l.* security, to return her in 20 days to New-York. Such is the account we have here of this affair, which occasions great speculation and emotion."

"The above account is corroborated by several others who were in the city at the time. Since which we have heard that Mr. Duryee and the master of the sloop have been tried by a court-martial, but the result has not transpired.

"There seems to be no more probability of the speedy removal of the British intruders from New York, than there has been for many months past—vast quantities of flour, and all sort of grain are continually transported thither from various parts of the continent, which has not only brought on a scarcity of those articles, but greatly enhanced the price of them, and has given too much reason for people to complain of the enormity.

"The unnecessary delay on the part of the British to quit the city of New-York, has only served to encrease the spirit and resentment of the people against the loyalists, which, instead of subsiding, seems every day to rise and be more determined against their readmission among us; insomuch that most of those who had concluded to stay, now begin to think the experiment too dangerous to be tried, and have resolved to go off, which indeed is the most prudent step they can take."

[*From the New York Packet, Fish-kill, July* 10, 1783.]

I HAVE been impatiently waiting for some abler pen than mine, to hold up the following facts to America, and to the world; and as there is no disputing against stubborn facts, no comment is necessary.

That general Carleton has private reasons for the very extraordinary conduct he is pursuing is self-evident; but the general and his nation should consider, that it is high time for Great Britain and her officers, to act a part that has at least the appearance of consistency, if not of justice and public faith. The general has been endeavouring to gain the confidence of America, while his subordinates have been rendering those endeavours abortive, by their acts of injustice; a conduct the more mysterious, as the avowed wish of the nation has been to conciliate. And while every obstacle is thrown in the way, and every provocation given to the citizens of the state of New York, by a wanton detention of their property, &c., a story is invented that America is violating the preliminary articles of peace, by the citizens of this country associating to prevent the return of the loyalists, to the enjoyment of what they have so justly forfeited. The very end they propose to themselves by this delay and detention of property, will clearly be frustrated by the measure; for can any set of men be so stupid as to believe, that the legislature of the state of New York will (after the firmness they have shewn the world of their determined opposition to tyranny) be now dragooned into any recommendation of Congress in favour of the loyalists? No, deluded people, assure yourselves, the object of keeping the king's troops in New-York, on Long-Island, and Staten-Island, is as vain and ridiculous, as any of your former extravagant expectations. It is the interest of America to guard against the policy now pursuing by general Carleton: attempts have often been made by Great Britain to flatter and deceive us, but the cloven foot appears in the back ground of all the extensive fields of deceit that have opened. A few remarks will suffice to shew, that under the specious appearance of peace and friendship, British subjects are pocketing our property: the war has not impoverished the state of New York so much, as the pretended peace is now doing; by a commercial intercourse with the city, they drain us of all our money, which is conveyed out of America: no satisfaction can be obtained when they mean to withdraw their fleet and army; the definitive treaty is blown up as a bubble. Let it be asked for a moment what has the definitive treaty to do with the preliminary articles, so far as to prevent the execution of them? And why is the American preliminary articles to be the only ones so dependent on the definitive treaty? None of the preliminary articles between Great Britain and the other powers (the allies of America) are suspended till the completion of the definitive treaty; why then the American ones? Surely some latent cause lurks behind to be explained, and is alone sufficient to keep America on her guard. How general Carleton will be able to reconcile the honour and justice of the British nation, so much arrogated to themselves, with the open acts of injustice so evidently practised every day, is hard to determine. About the nineteenth of February, the general published in general orders, that all persons without the British lines, having property within, should send in their claims, &c., &c. Here it is evident much was said and nothing favourable to the claimants intended: as has been proved by numerous applications made to no purpose, except subjecting some applicants to abuse. This assertion is founded on fact. On the publication of the ratification of the preliminary articles of peace, many of the old citizens of New-York, who had fled from that city at the approach of the British, sold and disposed of their places in the country (thinking as all the world thought besides, that it was actually peace) and went to New York, but to their utter disappointment, and to the astonishment even of the loyalists, those people were not permitted to go into their own houses; the keys of all empty houses. and such as should be evacuated, being ordered to the commandant's office,—who out of his very great goodness condescended to let such houses, on the party hiring, paying him down three months rent. We need not enquire who pockets this three months

rent, with all other rents within the British lines, unjustly detained from the rightful owners. The commandant, general Birch, will not tell us, nor will any concerned in this very honorable traffick. Suffice it to say, it has long been, and still is, lost to all whig proprietors, unless brought in discharge of debts due by the proprietors of houses, to subjects of the king of Great-Britain. This system of house-letting is still pursued to the great satisfaction, no doubt, of the commandant, &c. The seventh article of the treaty of peace between this country and Great-Britain, positively stipulates, in the strongest terms the English language will permit, that, "his Britannic majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets from the said United States, &c., &c. And also, shall order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers belonging to any of the said states or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored, &c., &c." Here is plain English. Let it be observed that general Carleton procured three commissioners to be appointed on the part of America, and appointed others himself; those in conjunction were to see that no part of the said seventh article was violated in any embarkation that might take place. The general too, as if to raise our expectations of his strict attention to justice, that an open violation of it might be the more surprizing, published in general orders his intentions to prevent any infraction of this article. However degrading to human nature, facts justify my asserting that every part of the article remains uncomplied with, and some parts shamefully violated, after all this parade about preventing any infraction of it.

By some new, and to Americans unknown construction of the English language, the British commander in chief has discovered that the said seventh article, means directly contrary to what it expresses: that instead of quitting America, the British are to continue in possession of one of the states: instead of preventing the destruction of property, they are to hold American property as their own: instead of preventing negroes or other property of the Americans being carried away, all negroes and other American property must and shall be carried away: instead of delivering up all public records, &c., a positive denial of the records of the state of New-York is made, and the most frivolous, nay, childish reasons assigned for their detention. So much for the public faith of Great-Britain. We are told general Carleton takes great umbrage at the resolutions entered into by the associated committees, whose resolves have been published, and no doubt have been offensive enough to many of his friends; but, let the general be informed, that if the laws of this country have not sufficient energy to punish the violators of them, he and all his friends may avoid the consequence, by retiring to Great-Britain or some other of his Britannic majesty's settlements.

AMERICANUS.

To Captain Adnet, Commander of the Transport Bridgwater.

The Address of the Loyalists, that came in the Ship under your command, from New-York to St. John's River, Nova-Scotia.

YOUR humanity, and the kindness and attention you have shewn, to render as happy as possible, each individual on board your Ship, during the passage, and till their disembarkation, has filled our hearts with sentiments of the deepest gratitude, and merit the warmest return of acknowledgments and thanks, which we most sincerely desire you to accept, wishing you a prosperous voyage to your intended port. We are your much obliged and very humble servants.

Signed by the particular desire, and in behalf of the whole,

John Holland,
Captain Clarke,
Nathaniel Dickinson.

St. John's River, July 15, 1783.

Philadelphia, July 15. Advices from New York, as late as Friday last, mention, that 26 sail of vessels, with refugees on board, were to sail that day for Nova Scotia. That the Hessian and other foreign troops taken with General Burgoyne were sailed for Canada. That another embarkation consisting of British troops, was preparing; among the vessels fitting up for transports was the South Carolina frigate; it was said she would accommodate near 1000 men. These advices add, that from the above and many other causes, it was probable the city would be clear of the British army in the course of the months of August and September.

New York, July 16. Last Saturday sailed for England, his Majesty's Ship Nonsuch, of 64 guns, commanded by Capt. Truscot, in which were passengers the Lady and family of the Hon. ANDREW ELLIOT, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor of New York.

The same day sailed the Eolus Transport, having on board as passengers, Harry Bussard, Esq; Member of the British Parliament for Lymington, and John Rotton, Esq; both Captains in the 60th regiment; the latter Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency General Sir Guy Carleton.

Yesterday likewise sailed his Majesty's Ship Garland, of 24 guns, commanded by Capt. Calcot; in her Maurice Morgann, Esq; Secretary to his Excellency Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, went passenger. The same day embarked for Bremerlehe, in Germany, the third regiment of Waldeck, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Horn, the Free Battalion of Hesse Hanan, the Corps of Anhalt Zerbst, and the Anspach Jagers.

Philadelphia, July 17. No foreign vessels can yet be entered at New York, neither is the American flag suffered to fly in that harbour. The few French and others that arrived hitherto, have either returned or entered some other port, or sailed up the North river, where it is said they find sure vent for their cargoe.

The Commissioners for Negotiating a Peace with Great Britain to David Hartley.

Passy, July 17th, 1783.

Sir,

We have the honor to inform you, that we have just received from Congress, their ratification in due form, of the Provisional Articles of the 30th of November, 1782, and we are ready to exchange ratifications with his Britannic Majesty's Ministers as soon as may be.

By the same Articles it is stipulated, that his Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets from the United States, and from every port, place, and harbor within the same. But, by intelligence lately received from America, and by the enclosed copies of letters and conferences between General Washington and Sir Guy Carleton, it appears that a considerable number of negroes, belonging to the citizens of the United States, have been carried off from New York, contrary to the express stipulation contained in the said Article. We have received from Congress their instructions to represent this matter to you, and to request that speedy and effectual measures be taken to render that justice to the parties interested, which the true intent and meaning of the Article in question plainly dictates.

We are also instructed to represent to you, that many of the British debtors in America have, in the course of the war, sustained such considerable and heavy losses by the operations of the British arms in that country, that a great number of them have been rendered incapable of immediately satisfying those debts; we refer it to the justice and equity of Great Britain, so far to amend the Article on that subject, as that no execution shall be issued on a judgment to be obtained in any such case, but after the

expiration of three years from the date of the definite treaty of peace. Congress also think it reasonable, that such part of the interest, which may have accrued on such debts during the war, shall not be payable, because all intercourse between the two countries had, during that period, become impracticable, as well as improper. It does not appear just that individuals in America should pay for delays in payment, which were occasioned by the civil and military measures of Great Britain. In our opinion, the interest of the creditors as well as the debtors, requires that some tenderness be shown to the latter, and that they should be allowed a little time to acquire the means of discharging debts, which, in many instances, exceed the whole amount of their property.

As it is necessary to ascertain an epocha for the restitutions and evacuations to be made, we propose, that it be agreed, that his Britannic Majesty shall cause to be evacuated the posts of New York, Penobscot, and their dependencies with all other posts and places in possession of his Majesty's arms within the United States, in the space of three months after the signature of the definitive treaty, or sooner, if possible, excepting those posts contiguous to the water line, mentioned in the 4th proposition, and those shall be evacuated when Congress shall give the notice therein mentioned.

We do ourselves the honor of making these communications to you, Sir, that you may transmit them, and the papers accompanying them, to your Court, and inform us of their answer.

We have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

JOHN ADAMS,
B. FRANKLIN,
JOHN JAY.

David Hartley, Esq.

Commissioners . . . to Robert R. Livingston, Passy, July 18, 1783.

We are officially assured by Mr. Hartley, that positive orders for the evacuation of New York have been despatched, and that no avoidable delay will retard that event. Had we proposed to fix a time for it, the British Commissioner would have contended, that it should be a time posterior to the date of the definitive treaty, and that would have been probably more disadvantageous to us, than as that Article now stands.

Philadelphia, July 19. Tuesday last two of the people late belonging to his Britannic majesty's galley the Vixen, arrived here. They inform, that the Magician frigate of 40 guns, the Tarrier sloop of war, and the said galley, were appointed a convoy for a fleet of 26 sail, carrying refugees to Nova Scotia, and accordingly they left the Hook on Saturday last. The same evening the greater part of the crew of the galley, consisting chiefly of Americans, rose upon the officers, and having confined them, and rendered the cannon and small arms useless, came off in two boats belonging to the vessel, and landed on the Jersey shore, 24 in number. The Galley was commanded by one White, formerly belonging to this city. Soon after they left the Hook, he gave chase to a vessel from Rhode Island, and having come up with her, boarded and took two hands from her.

Extract of a letter dated New York, July 21.

"This instant the Mercury packet is arrived, and admiral Digby has sent me an assurance that the definitive treaty is in his possession, and shall be sent to me presently. The day appointed in England for the evacuation of New York, was this very 21st July."

There are other accounts in town which confirm the above, but mention no further particulars. A gentleman who arrived last night in the stage from New York, which he left on Tuesday the 22d at noon, assures us that he had seen the newspaper of that morning, but it did not contain the definitive treaty. He says it had arrived, but was not published when he came away.

London, July 24. The dispatches which were sent to Falmouth on Thursday last, to be forwarded to Sir Guy Carleton, contain some additional instructions, which were wanting before he could withdraw the troops from New York.

New York, July 26. We are informed by accounts from France, said to be of very good authority, that the DEFINITIVE TREATY was signed by the Ministers of the several interested Powers, on the 27th Day of May.

Yesterday sailed for England, his Majesty's Ship Perseverance, Captain Skeffington Lutwidge, having on board a number of German troops. Major Hewitt, of the 43d regiment, went passenger in this Frigate.

Sunday last sailed his Majesty's Ship Solitaire, having the following transports under convoy for Europe, with foreign troops; viz. London Frigate, Watts; Ocean, Willis; Antelope, Gordon; and Trident, Gallilee.

London, July 30. Orders have been sent to sir Guy Carleton, or the commanding officer at New York to embark 800 troops to garrison the Bermudian islands; in consequence of which, the eight companies of Royal Bermudian regiment now at St. George's island, commanded by colonel Donkin, will be invalided.

Philadelphia, July 31. A gentleman from New York, which he left on Friday last, informs us, that it was not then publickly known, whether the definitive treaty was brought by the Mercury frigate, or not; but it was thought that some piece of news of importance had been received, as the troops were ordered some miles nearer the city than their former station.

Philadelphia, August 5. We hear that Sir Guy Carleton is dismantling the fortifications at Kingsbridge, and calling in the posts from Long Island; but there does not appear a sufficient number of transports to take off the whole garrison and stores.

New York, August 6. We are informed, that the Eight following Battalions are under orders for embarkation, on their return to Hesse Cassel:

Knyphausen,	Ditfurth,
Prince Hereditaire,	Boze,
Angelelli,	Knoblauch,
Benning,	Bunau.

London, August 7. The Swallow packet just arrived, [sailed from New York July 14] has brought home several Officers, both English and foreigners; accounts are received by her, at the War office, of part of the Hessian troops being embarked, and to sail for Europe in a few days after the packet; the remainder were to embark in about a fortnight afterwards, and every thing was in readiness for the English troops to evacuate the place on receiving orders from hence for that purpose; but the officers of the army publicly talked that New York would be kept strongly garrisoned by British troops till the Definitive Treaty is signed. The country people flocked in numbers to the public market with provisions, which sold very moderate, yet they carried away an immense quantity of hard cash, which has enriched the adjacent country with specie. The American army except about 1800 men, were gone to their respective homes, some with their pay in their pockets, but by far the greater number with only the promises of Congress.

Philadelphia, August 7. Many of the refugees who have settled at Port-Roseway, have wrote to their friends at New York, by no means to come to that place; in conse-

quence of which a number of those outcasts are projecting settlements at Albaco, one of the Bahama islands.

A number of houses in New York being now empty many of the former owners have applied for leave to repossess them, but have in general been refused.

Fish Kill, August 7. On Monday last a very respectable number of the citizens of New York, who in the cause of their country have submitted to a seven years exile, with unparalleled fortitude and patriotism; assembled at colonel Griffin's near Fish-Kill. We have not been favoured with a particular account of the transactions of the meeting, but are informed that the following gentlemen were chosen as a committee for certain purposes, and are to meet at Newburgh on Monday the 18th instant, viz. major general M'Dougal, colonel Lamb, colonel Malcom, colonel Lasher, colonel Hughes, major Campbell, major Bradford.

New York, Friday, August 8, 1783.

THE Gentlemen who attended this afternoon, at the meeting of the Loyalists, at Roubalet's Tavern, are hereby informed, that the memorial to the Commander in Chief, will be left at the same place for their signatures, at Ten o'Clock to-morrow morning.

N.B. It is earnestly requested that every person who proposes settling in Nova-Scotia, will call and peruse the said memorial, and sign it, should it meet their approbation.

THE LOYALISTS engaged with JOHN VAN NORDEN, to go to Port-Roseway, are directed to have their baggage ready for embarkation, at the Fly-Market, by Nine o'Clock this morning; they are also requested to assemble at his lodgings, No. 411 Murray's Street, about Six o'Clock in the evening.

New York, Wednesday, August 13, 1783.

Waggon-Office, 14th Aug. 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Number of the King's DRAUGHT and SADDLE HORSES, WAGGONS, CARTS, HARNESS, &c. will be exposed to Sale by Auction, every Wednesday, at the Waggon-Yard, at Brooklyne, and every Saturday at the Waggon Yard near Fort Knyphausen, and continued till all are sold off.—Amongst the Horses are some very fit for Phætons.

The Horses and Carriages to be viewed two days preceeding each day's sale.

CITY-HALL,
New-York, August 14, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all LOYALISTS within the Lines, desirous to emigrate from this Place before the *final* Evacuation, that they must give in their Names, at the Adjutant-General's Office, on or before the 21st instant, and be ready to embark by the end of this month.

ABIJAH WILLARD.

New York, August 16. We are informed that the following British Regiments are intended for Nova-Scotia, viz Seventeenth, Royal Welch or Twenty Third, Thirty Third, Thirty Seventh, Royal Highlanders or Forty Second, Fifty Seventh; and that all the other British Battalions are to depart for Europe.

A MEETING is requested at Roubalet's Tavern THIS DAY, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon, of all those who subscribed the Memorial to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, opposing a late Application for large Tracts of Lands, in Nova-Scotia;—at which time his Excellency's Answer to the Memorial, together with Information, received from the most respectable Authority, will be laid before them.

New York, Saturday, August 16, 1783.

Naval Store-Keeper's Office,
New-York, 16th August, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that This Day, (the 16th instant) at the Merchants' Coffee-House, at One o'Clock, will be offered for sale, the Hull of the PERSEVERANCE, *Prison Hospital Ship*, French built, burthen 196 tons. And

The Hull of the BRISTOL PACKET, *Prison Hospital Ship*, America built, as they now lay at the Wallabought.

WILLIAM FOWLER.

New York, 17th August, 1783.

SIR:—The June packet lately arrived, has brought me final orders for the evacuation of this place; be pleased, Sir, to inform Congress of this proof of the perseverance of the Court of Great Britain, in the pacific system expressed by the Provisional Articles, and that I shall lose no time, as far as it depends upon me, in fulfilling his Majesty's commands.

But notwithstanding my orders are urgent to accelerate the total evacuations, the difficulty of assigning the precise period for this event is of late greatly increased.

My correspondence with General Washington, Governor Clinton, and Mr. Livingston (your late Secretary for Foreign Affairs), early suggested the impediments, tending to retard this service. A letter to Mr. Livingston of 6th of April, two more to General Washington of the 10th of May and 10th of June, with several to Governor Clinton, stating many hostile proceedings within the sphere of his authority, are those to which I refer, copies of some of these letters I enclose, though I am doubtless to presume, the Congress to be informed of all transactions material to the general direction of their affairs.

The violence in the Americans, which broke out soon after the cessation of hostilities, increased the number of their countrymen to look to me for escape from threatened destruction; but these terrors have of late been so considerably augmented, that almost all within these lines conceive the safety of both their property and of their lives, depend upon their being removed by me, which renders it impossible to say when the evacuation can be completed. Whether they have just ground to assert, that there is either no Government within your limits for common protection, or that it secretly favors the Committees in the sovereignty they assume, and are actually exercising, I shall not pretend to determine; but as the daily Gazettes and publications furnish repeated proofs, not only of a disregard to the Articles of Peace, but as barbarous menaces from Committees formed in various towns, cities, and districts, and even at Philadelphia, the very place which the Congress had chosen for their residence, I should show an indifference to the feelings of humanity, as well as to the honor and interest of the nation whom I serve, to leave any of the Loyalists that are desirous to quit the country, a prey to the violence they conceive they have so much cause to apprehend.

The Congress will hence discern how much it will depend on themselves and the subordinate legislatures, to facilitate the service I am commanded to perform; by abating the fears they will thereby diminish the number of the emigrants. But should these fears continue and compel such multitudes to remove, I shall hold myself ac-

quitted from every delay in the fulfilling my orders and the consequences that may result therefrom; and I cannot avoid adding, that it makes no small part of my concern, that the Congress have thought proper to suspend to this late hour, recommendations stipulated by the Treaty, and in the punctual performance of which, the King and his Ministers have expressed such entire confidence.

I am, Sir, your Excellency's

Most obedient and

Most humble servant,

GUY CARLETON.

His Excellency ELIAS BOUDINOT, Esq.

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW YORK, AUGUST 17, 1783.

ORDERS.

The Commander-in-Chief has received the following instructions from his Majesty, which are to be entered into the Regimental Books of the several Corps; and his Excellency makes no doubt but the Contents will be strictly complied with.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit that the forces under your command, in North-America, be forthwith reduced; our will and pleasure is, that in the doing thereof, you, or the persons appointed by you for this service, do cause the following instructions to be duly complied with; and all officers and soldiers of our said troops are hereby required to yield obedience thereto, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.

1*st*. The 3d and 4th battalions of our 60th, or Royal American regt. of foot, commanded by our trusty and well-beloved councellor general lord Amherst. The 2d battalion of our 84th regt., or Royal Highland Emigrants, commanded by yourself, and our four corps respectively commanded by our trusty and well beloved col. Edward Fanning, our trusty and well beloved lieut. col. Robert Donkin, our trusty and well beloved lieut. col. Sornistree Tarleton, and our trusty and well beloved lieut. col. John Graves Simcoe, are to be entirely disbanded as soon as the same can possibly be done.

2*dly*. Our several regiments of foot respectively commanded by our trusty and well beloved lieut. gen. George Morrison, our right trusty and well beloved cousin and councellor earl Cornwallace, our trusty and well beloved lieut. gen. sir Eyre Coote, our trusty and well beloved lieut. gen. Marisco Frederick, our trusty and well beloved lieut. gen. John Campbell, and the first battalion of our 42d or Royal Highland regt. of foot, commanded by our trusty and well beloved general John Murray (commonly called lord John Murray) are to be forthwith reduced according to the plan hereunto annexed; and it is our will and pleasure that you or such person or persons as you shall appoint for this service, do, as soon as possible, take care that each of said regiments be formed and consist of the numbers mentioned in the said annexed plan, and no more; and that all the non commissioned officers and private men of our said regiments, over and above those numbers who are less for service, be discharged: In the doing whereof, as likewise in the disbanding the several battalions and corps specified in the first article of these our instructions, the following directions are to be duly observed.

3*dly.* Before such disbanding and reduction you are to cause an exact muster to be taken, or in case that cannot conveniently be done, effective rolls to be made of each troop and company of our said regiments, battalions and corps, and to transmit to our secretary at war, for our information, an account of their condition and numbers at the time of disbanding and reduction, together with a list of the names and rank of the commissioned officers hereby to be disbanded, specifying, also, if any of them hold other commissions to which pay is annexed.

4*thly.* Our intention being only to pay off, at present, and clear the non-commissioned officers and private men of our said regiments, battalions, and corps, and give an allowance of half pay to the commissioned officers entitled thereto, from the time of disbanding. You are to take care, before the disbanding and reduction, that the quarters of each troop and company be duly cleared—That the accounts between the men and their officers be made up, and that they be fully satisfied and paid their arrears, stoppages, bounty, and all other just pretensions, up to the day of their discharge inclusive; whereof the said officers are to take acquittances and discharges from them, respectively distinguishing each head of payment.

5*thly.* You are to take care that the arms delivered out of our stores of ordnance, to the disbanded men, and indented for, be returned thither again, and acquittances taken for the same.

6*thly.* You are to take care that each non-commissioned officer and private man, hereby to be disbanded, be permitted to carry away with him his cloaths and knapsack, which he now wears; the dragoons to be allowed their cloaths and cloak, now in wear.

7*thly.* You are to provide a passage for all the disbanded commissioned officers, and for as many of the non-commissioned officers and private men discharged from the regiments which are to be reduced in this establishment, according to the plan hereunto annexed, as shall be desirous of returning to Great Britain, either by hiring vessels or otherwise, as you shall find best for our service, and least expensive to the public, and cause them to embark with their wives and children, under the command of such discreet commissioned officers as you shall think necessary to take care of them on their passage, during which they are to be subsisted.

8*thly.* And we being pleased to allow each non-commissioned officer and private man of the battalions and corps hereby to be disbanded, fourteen days' subsistence, as of our royal bounty, to carry them to the places of their former residence, and the like bounty, to such of the non-commissioned officers and private men, of the regiments hereby to be reduced as shall desire to continue in America. Our will and pleasure is that the said bounty money be paid to them respectively on the day of their discharge, and to such of them belonging to the said regiments last-mentioned, as shall desire to return home, the like bounty money is to be paid upon their disembarkation in this kingdom, except to the men who may have been enlisted in Scotland or Ireland, to whom in consideration of their homes being more distant, we are pleased to allow 28 days' subsistence, and receipts are to be taken for the said bounties, all which acquittances, discharges and receipts are to be transmitted to the agents of the said corps, to be produced to our secretary at war, as vouchers for the several payments herein directed.

9*thly.* You are to order the commissioned officers, whom you shall appoint to take care of the men on their passage, to send to our secretary-at-war authentic lists attested in the best manner, of the names of the non-commissioned officers and private men and when dismissed in Great-Britain, and to give them passes, in case they shall desire the same, to the places of their former residence, allowing them a reasonable time to repair thither, and strictly charging them not to travel with any arms, or more than three in company together, upon pain of the severest punishment.

And to the end the said non-commissioned officers and private men may be sensible of the care we have taken of them, on their dismission, you are to cause these our

directions to be read at the head of each troop and company, for a more ready compliance with our pleasure hereby signified, and see that the same be put in execution.

Given at our court of St. James's, 9th day of June, 1783, in the 23d year of our reign.

By his majesty's command.

R. FITZPATRICK.

Our trusty and well-beloved sir GUY CARLETON, *K. B. and Commander-in-chief of our forces in North America exclusive of Canada, or to the officer commanding-in-chief our forces for the time being.*

PLAN of the establishment of the several regiments to be reduced, referred to in his majesty's orders and instructions to sir *Guy Carleton*, dated the 9th of June, 1783.

Lieutenant-General Morrison's regiment.

Field and staff officers,	One company,
Colonel,	1 Captain,
Lieut. Colonel,	1 Lieutenant,
Major,	1 Ensign,
1 Captain,	2 Serjeants,
1 Adjutant,	3 Corporals,
1 Quarter master,	2 Drummers,
1 Surgeon,	48 Private men,
1 Mate,	—
—	58
5	—
One company grenadiers.	290. Five companies more of the same.
1 Captain,	One company of light infantry.
2 Lieutenants,	1 Captain,
2 Serjeants,	2 lieutenants,
3 Corporals,	2 Serjeants,
2 Drummers,	3 Corporals,
2 Fifers	2 Drummers,
48 Private men	48 Private men,
—	—
60	58

Total 471.

Five regiments of foot commanded by—

33d. Charles Earl Cornwallis.

37th. Sir Eyre Coote.

42d. Lord John Murray.

54th. Lieutenant-General Frederick.

57th. Major-General Campbell, of the like numbers, viz. : 471.

N.B. Six commissioned officers remain en second, being 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns belonging to the 9th and 10th companies of each corps.

It is moreover ordered that the 17th infantry, 33d, 37th, 42d, 54th and 57th regiments are to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Nova Scotia, where they are to remain till further orders.

The 17th dragoons, the 7th foot, 22d, 23d, 38th, 40th, 43d, 70th, 76th, 80th, and 82d regiments, to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Europe.

The 17th regiment of light dragoons, the 70th, 74th, 76th, 80th and 82d regiments are to be disbanded as soon as they arrive in Great Britain, in the mean time the establishment of these corps (the dragoon regiment excepted) are to be reduced to 400 privates, which reductions are considered as having taken place on the 26th of June, 1783.

During the voyage home the officers and men are to be put under the usual stoppages of three-pence per day each for provisions.

All such men as have entered into marching regiments of infantry since the 16th of December, 1775, and such as have entered into any other corps since the 9th of February, 1779, are now entitled to their discharges, provided they have been three years in the service from the date of their attestation; otherwise they will be entitled thereto upon compleating that period of service. All men under these circumstances will be discharged, and passages provided for them home, except such as may desire to remain in America.

Should the regiments which continue in America, be by this means reduced below their intended peace establishment, they may be compleated by such of the men entitled to their discharge, or dismissed from the disbanded or reduced corps, provincials as well as regular, as shall appear to be in every respect fit for the service, and shall be willing to be re-attested therein, without any limitation. For which purpose a bounty not exceeding FIVE GUINEAS each man, may be offered, to be paid them on their being attested anew, in the manner before mentioned; the amount of which is to be charged to the non effective funds of their respective regiment, into which the men shall be incorporated.

The 3d and 4th battalions of the 60th, the King's American regiment, Queen's Rangers, British Legion cavalry, detachment of the garrison battalion, New-York volunteers, British Legion infantry, Loyal American regiment, 1st, 2d, and 3d New Jersey volunteers, 1st and 2d De Lancey's, Prince of Wales American regiment, Pennsylvania and Maryland loyalists, American Legion, and guides and pioneers, and the men who wish to be discharged in America, are to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Nova-Scotia; where, on their arrival, those corps will be disbanded, unless any of them should chuse to be dismissed at this place.

The non commissioned officers and private men of the land forces, who may be reduced in Nova Scotia, and wish to become settlers in that province, will be allowed grants of lands, at the rate of two hundred acres to every non-commissioned officer, and one hundred acres to every private man, exclusive of what he shall be entitled to in right of his family, discharged of all fees of office and quit rents for the first ten years. And as a further inducement to them to become settlers, each man shall be furnished, out of the public stores, with the usual rations of provisions allowed to him for one year, and shall be permitted to retain his arms and accoutrements.

Returns to be given in immediately to the adjutant-general's office, of all such men as are entitled to their discharges, specifying whether they mean to go to Great-Britain or Nova-Scotia.

His majesty has been pleased to grant to the King's American Dragoons, commanded by lieutenant colonel Thompson, permanent rank in America, and half pay upon the reduction of the regiment.

CITY-HALL, NEW-YORK, August 18, 1783.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all Loyalists now ready to emigrate from this place, that this Board have Authority to say, that the Proprietors of the Island of St. John's, have given up to the Crown one fourth part of their respective Grants for the accommodation of such of the Loyalists as may be disposed to remove there and become Settlers.

ABIJAH WILLARD,
President.

ALL Persons having any Claims upon Government of SUPPLIES to the British Army, between the 19th April, 1775, and this Date, are hereby notified, that the Board

constituted by his Excellency *Sir Guy Carleton*, for receiving such Claims will not sit for that Purpose after the 15th Day of September next.

G. TOWNSEND,
President.

New York, 19*th August*, 1783.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated August 19.

"The Evacuation is going on as fast as the number of transports here will admit. There is still between sixteen and eighteen hundred loyalists to be provided with passages to Nova Scotia. A general influenza seems to have seized the inhabitants of this city.

"So great a number as 5339 persons, were entered on Saturday last at the Adjutant-General's office for passages."

ALL LOYALISTS intending for Glasgow, are desired to meet at No. 33, in Gold-Street, on Friday, August 22, at Four o'Clock, in the Afternoon.

New York, *August* 20, 1783.

THOSE LOYALISTS who have given in their names, to emigrate to *Annapolis Royal*, and have not joined any particular company, are solicited to enter their names immediately with the subscriber, who has opened a subscription at Mrs. WITHERS'S, at the *Red Lion*, on Cruger's Wharf, No. 10, and in Pearl Street, No. 9, adjoining the battery, where he resides.

BENJAMIN HILTON.

New York, *August* 22, 1783.

New-York, *August* 22. On Friday last, Samuel Hake, Esq.; Elias Hardy, Esq.; Captain Henry Law, and Mr. Turtullus Dickenson, a Committee appointed for that purpose at the Meeting of Loyalists at Roubalet's Tavern, on the 8th instant, waited on his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with the following Memorial, which met with a most favourable reception.

To his Excellency
SIR GUY CARLETON,
Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, General and Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

The MEMORIAL of the SUBSCRIBERS,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT your Memorialists having been deprived of very valuable landed estates and considerable personal properties without the Lines, and being also obliged to abandon their possessions in this city, on account of their loyalty to their Sovereign, and attachment to the British constitution, and seeing no prospect of their being reinstated, had determined to remove with their families, and settle in his Majesty's province of Nova-Scotia, on the terms which they understood were held out *equally* to all his Majesty's persecuted subjects.

That your Memorialists are much alarmed at an application which they are informed fifty-five persons have joined in to your Excellency, soliciting a recommendation for tracts of land in that province, amounting together to *two hundred and seventy-five thousand acres;* and that they have dispatched forward Agents to survey the unlocated lands, and select the most fertile spots, and desirable situations.

That chagrined as your Memorialists are at the manner in which the late contest has been terminated, and disappointed as they find themselves, being left to the lenity of their enemies on the dubious recommendation of their leaders, they yet hoped to find an asylum under British protection, little suspecting there could be found amongst their fellow sufferers, persons ungenerous enough to attempt engrossing to themselves so disproportionate a share of what government has allotted for their common benefit, and so different from the original proposals.

That your Memorialists apprehend some misrepresentations have been used to procure such extraordinary recommendations, the applications for which have been most studiously concealed, until now that they boast its being too late to prevent the effect. Nor does it lessen your Memorialists surprize to observe, that the persons concerned (several of whom are said to be going to Britain) are most of them in easy circumstances, and with some exceptions, more distinguished by the repeated favours of government, than by either the greatness of their sufferings, or the importance of their services.

That your Memorialists cannot but regard the grants in question, if carried into effect, as amounting nearly to a total exclusion of themselves and families, who, if they become settlers, must either content themselves with barren or remote lands, or submit to be tenants to those, most of whom they consider as their superiors in nothing but deeper art, and keener policy.—Thus circumstanced,

Your Memorialists humbly implore redress from your Excellency, and that enquiry may be made into their respective losses, services, situations and sufferings; and if your Memorialists should be found equally entitled to the favour and protection of government with the former applicants—that they may be all put on an equal footing; but should those that first applied, be found on a fair and candid enquiry, more deserving than your Memorialists, then your Memorialists humbly request, that the locating their extensive grants may at least be postponed, until your Memorialists have taken up some small portions as may be allotted to them.

And your Memorialists as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

New-York, August 15, 1783.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER was to the following effect:

THAT his Excellency within these few days, has reason to believe, that NO ONE person will obtain a larger grant of lands in Nova-Scotia, than one thousand acres.—That the power of issuing patents for lands there, resides solely in the Governor, to whom his Excellency will immediately forward the Memorial; which, he apprehends, will arrive before patents can be made out for the tract of land mentioned in it.—And that it was his opinion, no persons should be allowed to take up lands in that province but those who mean to reside there, till the Loyalists are first served; and that his Excellency will do every thing in his power for the Memorialists, and believes they will have no cause to complain.

The Committee were also informed from the most respectable authority, that the report of all the lands being occupied about Port Roseway, is groundless. Governor Parr, who is extremely sollicitous to do justice to every individual, having made a reserve of a sufficient quantity of lands there, for the accommodation of those Loyalists who still propose to embark for that place.

ALL LOYALISTS for *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, are requested to meet at Mr. THOMAS MING'S, No. 6 Water-Street, at Four o'Clock, this Afternoon.

New York, August 23d, 1783.

HEAD-QUARTERS
New York, 29th August, 1783.

ORDERS.

IT is the COMMANDER in CHIEF'S Order, that no person under any pretext whatsoever, shall presume to demolish any Stone or Brick Building, or remove any part of the Materials of which such building is composed, even though he be the Proprietor thereof; nor shall he take down or remove the Materials of any Wooden House or Building, until the Board of Commissioners for settling and adjusting matters of account, debt, &c. shall upon due examination, be satisfied that the House and Materials belong to the person making such application, and that he is under no covenant or engagement, repugnant to such removal; of which examination Minutes are to be kept; Every person concerned in the demolition of Stone and Brick Buildings, or in taking down or removing the Materials of Wooden Buildings, and not able to produce an Act of the said Board, authorizing the same, which is to be indorsed with the Commandant's approbation, shall be taken up by any Civil or Military Officer, and sent to the Provost, and punished as the nature of his crime may require.

(*Signed*)
OLIVER DE LANCEY,
Adjutant-General.

As the BRITISH LEGION are under orders to embark on Wednesday next, all people who have orders on the Paymaster of said Corps, are desired to come to his Quarters, No. 25, Great-Dock-Street, as soon as possible.

MOORE HOVENDEN,
Lieutenant and Paymaster.

New York, Friday, August 29, 1783.

Extract of a letter from Hackinsack, August 30, 1783.

"This month completes seven years my family and self have lived in a state of exile from our wonted habitation in New York. What a scene, or rather what a tragedy has been acted in our country since that time.

"I was lately over at New York, and though I did not meet with any considerable personal insults, I had the mortification to see some overgrown tories stalking about, whose looks I did not altogether approve of. There is one Tilton I saw there in particular, whose practice has been these six or seven years to burn grist mills and meeting houses without the lines. This fellow walks constantly with a spear cane, and talks of nothing but rebels and rebellion, and such like stuff. As to the British they are tolerably civil and polite, and though there are centries placed at almost every hundred yards distance, they molest no one who behaves himself with propriety. The poor Hessians will soon be all embarked and gone: In general, they have been very inclinable to desert, and several boatmen and market people are in goal, upon an accusation of having aided and assisted numbers of them in getting off.

"The firewood, to the amount of several thousand cords, laid in by the British army since last spring, at the expense of 50*s.* and 3*l.* a cord, is now selling out at 25*s.* and 28*s.* per cord.

"I met with some of my old acquaintances here, who were, some of them, formerly very fat, stout men, that are now reduced to mere skeletons, at the prospect of leaving this place with the army. A certain tory gentleman who lives not a very considerable distance from Brookland ferry, will stay in my opinion, without the consent of the legislature, as I think he intends to fret himself into the grave, in the course of a few

Il. Farrer 1870.

Old House in Rector Street

weeks. You may remember that in 1775, when you and I were crossing over to Long Island, that we laughed to hear him and parson Inglis, tete-a-tete, talking about the 75,000 Russians, that were to come over to annihilate us, knits and lice.

"There is no end to auctions and vendues; everything is selling off, and I believe a great deal more than the venders can make a good title for. Among other articles, there are immense quantities of household furniture exposed for sale, either new painted or disguised in such a manner as to prevent the former proprietors from knowing it again. Few or no negro slaves are given up. My chief errand to town was to look up one of mine, and I saw the rogue, but found he had formed such connections with a certain great personage that I could no longer look upon him as my own. He told me he was going to Novy Koshee.

"An American officer was lately in town (I believe he was of the militia) and having met with some ill usage, complained to David Mathews. This father of the city, it is said, treated him very roughly, and by way of shortning conversation, wished all damned rascals in hell. The General then hurried away, and by a speedy embarkation narrowly escaped a good pelting with stones, with a volley or two of which he was complimented after the boat left the wharf.

"The meeting houses are in a most deplorable condition, the receptacles of filth and nastiness.

"Except theft and pilfering, there is very little business carried on at present. The boat we went to town in, had her sails stolen away in the night, although we lay on board purposely to watch them. We were thankful however, that we were not stolen boat and all."

ROCKY HILL, 31 August, 1783.

DEAR SIR:—I received your favor of the 26th, and am much obliged by your attention in procuring the articles I had requested. I am also glad to find there is at length a prospect, that the British will in reality soon take their departure from the United States.

Whatever my private sentiments as an individual may be respecting the violent policy, which seems in some instances to be adopted, it is not for us, as military characters, to dictate a different line of conduct. But I should suppose the encouragement you have given to those British and foreign soldiers, who have been discharged, that they would be permitted to remain in the country, was very unexceptionable and proper. The same indulgence, however, cannot be extended to such natives of the country as have served in their new corps, without the particular interference of the States to which they belong. And I think it necessary you should be advised, that granting passports to citizens, of any description, for the purpose of giving protection in coming from New York into the country, may not only be considered as an assumption beyond the limits of any commission, which has been derived from Congress, but will probably be productive of altercations with the civil powers, and at the same time involve us in very disagreeable consequences in many other respects. I am, dear Sir, with very great esteem yours, &c.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To Lieut. Col. William S. Smith.

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* It was the opinion of Colonel Smith, that there were not less than fifteen thousand persons in New York, who wished to remain, and were not conscious of any other crime, than that of residing within the British lines, but who would be driven from the country if rigid laws were put in execution against them; "in consequence of which," said he, "upon the evacuation we shall find the city destitute of inhabitants, and settlements made on our frontiers by a people, who (their minds being soured by the severity of their treatment) will prove troublesome neighbors, and perhaps lay the foundation of future contests, which I suppose it would be for the interest of our country to avoid."

New York, September 3. Sunday last sailed for England, his Majesty's ship Belisarius, Richard Graves, Esq., Commander. In her went passenger Brigadier General Birch, late Commandant of this city.

Philadelphia, September 4. The most authentic accounts agree that there are yet between 12 and 15,000 refugees, men, women, and children, to be embarked at New York, Long Island, and Staten Island, for Nova Scotia, St. Johns, and Abacco; among these are many persons of fortune and landed estates, who leave nothing but their terra firma behind them. Many of them pretend, that it is not fear of ill treatment, after the departure of the army, that urges them to leave the country, so much as a conviction that the new republics must sink in a short time under their immense national debt, and the exorbitant taxes with which they will be loaded.

It is said, that severe pains and penalties are enacted against all masters of vessels, who shall knowingly take any loyalists from Nova Scotia, who had previously agreed with the English government to settle there.

A very large fleet is expected hourly at New York, consisting chiefly of empty transports. New York from all appearances will be left very bare, the refugees shewing a disposition to carry off not only their own effects, but the very buildings of the city to their new settlements in the north.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEW YORK, September 4th, 1783.

ORDERS.

THE Officers commanding Regiments, which are embarked, will take care that no officer under their Command is permitted to sail, who has not satisfied his Creditors.

(*Signed*) OLIVER DE LANCEY,
Adjutant General.

Extract from a Letter of Benjamin Franklin to David Hartley, dated Passy, September 6, 1783.

"The great body of intelligence among our people, surrounds and overpowers our petty dissensions, as the sun's great mass of fire diminishes and destroys his spots. Do not, therefore, any longer delay the evacuation of New York, in the vain hope of a new revolution in your favor, if such a hope has indeed had any effect in occasioning the delay. It is now nine months since the evacuations were promised. You expect with reason, that the people of New York should do your merchants justice in the payment of their old debts; consider the injustice you do them in keeping them so long out of their habitations, and out of their business, by which they might have been enabled to make payment."

Extract of a Letter from New York, September 9.

"No news here but that of evacuation. This is hourly talked of, and occasions a variety of physiognomic, laughable appearances,—some look smiling, others melancholy, a third class mad. To hear their conversation would make you feel merry; some there are who represent the cold regions of Nova Scotia as a new created Paradise, others as a country unfit for any human being to inhabit. Tories are vexed with tories; they curse the powers to whom they owe allegiance, and thus render themselves rebellious; they profess wonderful concern about the new States, apprehensive we may in time get to wrestling with and boxing each other till the blood comes ....., who from pedling in their own country have made fortunes here, mean to stay; while hundreds, of ten thousand times more virtue, are obliged to fly."

New York, September 10. On Monday arrived the ship Nancy, Capt. Thomas Hammond, in ten weeks from London; she is one of a fleet, partly already arrived, which makes eight out of twelve thousand tons of shipping, destined for this port, to carry off the Garrison, stores, &c., the other four thousand are hourly expected.

CITY HALL, NEW YORK, September 12, 1783.

THE Commissioners appointed to examine the Claims of Persons for Passages from this Place, give this Notice to all Loyalists, who have been recommended for Passages to Nova Scotia, that ships are prepared to receive them on Board, and it is expected they will embark on or before the Twentieth Instant.

And the Board have Authority further to declare. That if they neglect to embrace the opportunity now offered, they must not expect to be conveyed afterwards at the Public Expence.

ABIJAH WILLARD.

Philadelphia, September 13. Every preparation is making for the speedy evacuation of New York, the heavy ordnance from Fort George being already embarked, and shipping are taken up in this city, to assist in carrying off the garrison and stores.

Commandant's Office, September 13, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, That if any Fees or gratuities, have been paid to the Clerks in this Office, for passes, Certificates, &c., since the 20th August last, upon Application, they shall be returned, as it was contrary to express Orders that any such Perquisite should be taken, nor will it be permitted to be done in future.

JOHN BLUCKE, *Secretary.*

IN Consequence of divers Applications, the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF is pleased to order the Continuance of the BOARD OF CLAIMS to sit on the usual days to the 30th Instant, inclusive and no longer.

All persons who have Claims yet to exhibit, are hereby notified to apply by that Time, as no further Indulgence will be given.

G. TOWNSEND, *President.*

New York September 16, 1783.

New York, September 17. Last Monday morning sailed for England, the ships Success and Lady Amherst; also for Nova Scotia, a fleet of vessels, which, with those embarked in three others not yet sailed, will have carried off eight thousand souls, and large sums in cash and dry goods.

THOSE LOYALISTS, who have signed with WILLIAM LEWIS, for *St. John's River*, in *Nova Scotia*, are informed that the Ship NEPTUNE, Captain BELSAN, is appointed for their Reception, and now lyes in the North River, opposite to the Burnt Church.

They are therefore desired to repair on Board by the 19th Instant, as the Ship will positively sail on Saturday the 20th, otherwise their Names will be returned, and they will be precluded from a Passage at Government expence.

New York, September 17, 1783.

THIS is to inform the Loyalists that have signed under THOMAS LEONARD, for *Port Roseway*, that the Ship Friendship is appointed for them, lying in the North River, opposite the Wood Yard, and ready for the reception of their baggage, and its requested that they will be on board by the 19th instant.

New York, September 17, 1783.

DANIEL WRIGHT, Informs the People who have signed his List for Port Roseway, that if they are not on board this DAY, before TWELVE o'CLOCK, their Room will be filled with People from the Army; as it is not to be expected that the Ship should lye by the Wharf for no other purpose than to indulge indolent people.

It may be depended upon, that this is the last Notice that may be expected from me.

New York, September 17, 1783.

THOSE LOYALISTS,

WHO have enrolled themselves in the Company of ROBERT APPLEBY, for Port Roseway, are desired to be on board the Ship *Williams*, Capt. *Potts*, lying at the Commissary's Wharf, near the Fly Market, this Afternoon at Three o'Clock, to answer to their names.

Those who neglect complying with this information, will have their names returned to the Board, and be precluded from their Passages at the Expence of Government.

N.B. Robert Appleby has a few hogsheads of excellent LONDON DRAUGHT PORTER, for sale. Those that are indebted to him, will call and settle their accounts, and those that have any demands on him, will call at No. 28, James street, and they shall be paid.

New York, September 20, 1783.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,

September 22, 1783.

IT is the Commandant's positive Directions, that Possessors of Houses under the Direction of the Vestry or Barrack Office, shall on no account quit them without giving previous Notice at this Office, in order that a proper Examination may be made into their State; and that on their Removal they shall lodge the Keys at said Office.

Any Persons found hereafter disobeying this Order, or presuming to take possession of such Houses, without a regular Permission, must expect the most disagreeable Consequences.

By Order of the Commandant,

J. BLUCKE,
Secretary.

London, Sept. 23. A letter from Cork says, that the Neptune, Captain Jackson, is arrived there from New-York, with several families on board, loyalists, who did not chuse to continue there after the city should be evacuated by the British forces. He has also brought with him a French ship which he picked up at sea without any living creature on board; she had not a mast standing, so that they put up jury masts to bring her into port.

THIS is to inform the LOYALISTS, that have signed in Captain AYMAR'S Company for Port Roseway, that they must have their baggage on board the NANCY, lying at the Ordnance Wharf, on Monday next, and to answer the Muster on Wednesday next, if not, their Names will be returned to the Board, and other peoples taken in to supply their places, and never hereafter be allowed a passage by Government.

New York, September 27, 1783.

Halifax, September 30. Wednesday arrived the Vulture sloop of war in eight days from New York—by her we learn that there are yet 14,000 inhabitants to come from New York to the different parts of this Province.

Numbers from different parts of the Continent have come into New York, and are determined to seek an asylum in this Province.

Since our last arrived here the 60th regiment, and Major Stuart of the Royal Artillery from New York.

ALL LOYALISTS who have enrolled their Names in Mr. WALL'S Company, to go to Port Roseway, are earnestly requested to get their baggage on board the KINGSTON, John Atkinson, Master, laying at Moore's Wharf, near Beekman's Slip, as soon as possible, and to be certainly on board on Monday next, to pass Muster.

Persons for non-appearance on that day, will have their names erased off the List and deprived from the like opportunity of conveyance at the expence of the Government.

PAT. WALL.

New York, Sept. 30, 1783.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 2d and Saturday the 4th October, at the Artillery Stables near St. Paul's Church, a number of DRAUGHT HORSES in high order, many of whom are very fit for the carriage, cart, or saddle. To begin each day at 11 o'Clock, and continue till all is sold,

By JAMES STEWART.

New York, October 1, 1783.

NOTICE to all those that are to be Shipmates with me, in my Company, not to forget this night to drink to your Wives and Sweethearts, as I expect them, one and all, on board to morrow morning, to turn the windlass, and have a pleasant sail to Staten Island, as there is no time to be lost. Wind and tide waits for none.

RICHARD JENKINS.

New York, October 4, 1783.

Phil. Oct. 4. On Sunday last, a fleet for Nova Scotia, with royal refugees from New York, put to sea with a fair wind.

The city of New York has lately been much infested with robbers; insomuch that fifteen of them were at one time last week taken up.—Notwithstanding this, scarcely a night passes without a robbery.—The inhabitants have formed associations for a nightly watch.

The Loyalists that have signed the first return to inhabit the Island of Abaco, and have not yet embarked for that Island, are desired to meet at the house of Mr. John Davis, on the North River, on Monday next, the 6th instant, at five o'clock, in the afternoon, on particular business.

October 4th, 1783.

New-York, Board of Commissioners for settling and adjusting Matters of Debt, &c.

Friday, October 10, 1783.

THE Public are hereby notified, That the Board of Commissioners for adjusting Matters of Debt, &c. will in future attend Business on Tuesdays and Fridays, until the 30th instant, after which Day no further Process will issue, or any Suits commence.

By Order,

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

SUCH Persons discharged from the several Departments of the Army and Navy, as have already agreed to form a joint Settlement at PORT MATTOON, in *Nova Scotia*, and are desirous of proceeding thither immediately, are requested to give in, without loss of time, a Return of themselves and families, to the heads of their respective departments, in order that a proper vessel may be obtained for the purpose of conveying them and their baggage. They will hold themselves in readiness to embark in eight days from the date hereof.

REFUGEES and discharged Soldiers, who have been admitted to join this Settlement, are required to give in their names, if desirous of going at present, to Mr. Hugh's, next door to the Bull's Head, in the Bowery.

By Order of the Managers,

BILL WARD,
Secretary.

New York, Oct. 11, 1783.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, 12th October, 1783.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Commissary General's Department, for Provisions, Fuel, Forage, Store Rent, Vessel Hire, &c. are requested to bring in their Claims on or before the 24th Instant, that the same may be adjusted and immediately paid.

Extract of a letter from an Officer belonging to his Majesty's ship Duc de Chartres, dated Nova Scotia, Oct. 12, 1783.

"The great emigration of Loyalists from New York to this province is almost incredible, they have made many new settlements in the Bay of Fundy; [At Passamaquaddy is a settlement of Quakers] and considerably augmented those of Annapolis Royal and St. John's River; they are so numerous at the last mentioned place as to build two towns, [Carlton and Clinton] and about 200 rifle men with their families, are situated 150 miles up the River, near to the Rebels boundary, which will serve to check any incroachment from those people, or the neighbouring Indians. Numbers of families are also gone to Halifax, but the majority are fixed at Port-Roseway, where they have erected a large city [Shelburne] which contains nine thousand inhabitants, exclusive of the *Black town*, containing about twelve hundred free Blacks, who have served during the war * * * * * * * * * *
During the time we lay at this port the Captain kept his officers and men constantly employed for the general benefit of the inhabitants, and did everything in his power to make their situation eligible, by which timely assistance, and their own industry, we left them comfortably provided against the approaching winter."

Extract of a letter from Gov. Clinton to Gen. Washington, dated Poughkeepsie, 14 *October*, 1783.

"I am sorry to learn, that the peace establishment is so long delayed; though it is what I expected, nor do I believe one will ever be agreed upon that will give respectability to the nation, and security to the frontiers. Some States appear now to be exceedingly jealous of the Confederation; and, I observe, even towns are giving instructions to their representatives to guard against any infringement of it. It would become them to reflect, that, not long since, when it suited their interest and their humor, a violation of it, in a very essential instance, was so far from being disagreeable, that it was strongly advocated by those States who now appear the most scrupulous. I am fully persuaded, unless the powers of the National Council are enlarged, and that body

better supported than it is at present, all their measures will discover such feebleness and want of energy, as will stain us with disgrace, and expose us to the worst of evils.

"We have as yet no certainty when the British will leave the southern district of this State, though all accounts agree that their stay will not exceed the 10th of next month. As my correspondence with Sir Guy, since your Excellency left this quarter, has ceased, I am something apprehensive that he may not give me timely notice, as he promised to do in his first letter, for the establishment of the jurisdiction of the State over that district on his departure; and disorders will consequently take place, before measures can be taken by the State to prevent them. I would wish, therefore, that the troops on the lines in Westchester county might have orders to move to the neighborhood of the city the moment the British leave it, and, if there should be no impropriety in it, be subject to my direction while they remain there.

"And I would be much obliged to your Excellency, if you will be pleased to inform me by express (the expense whereof the State will cheerfully pay), of the first advice you may receive of the time proposed by Sir Guy for his departure."

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New Brunswick (*N. J.*) *Oct.* 14. By a gentleman from New York, we are informed, that as the troops were embarking, one of the boats bilged, and a considerable number perished.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newburg, to his friend in Boston, dated October 22, 1783.

"The British are leaving New York every day. Last week there came one of the dam'd refugees from New York to a place called Wall-Kill, in order to make a tarry with his parents, where he was taken into custody immediately; his head and eyebrows were shaved—tarred and feathered—a hog yoke put on his neck, and a cow bell thereon; upon his head a very high cap of feathers was set, well plum'd with soft tar, and a sheet of paper in front, with a man drawn with two faces, representing Arnold and the Devil's imps; and on the back of it a cow, with the refugee or tory driving her off."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fish-Kill, N. Y., to his friend at Woodbridge, N. J., dated October 22, 1783.

"By our latest accounts from New-York we understand that the tories are in great perplexity—many of the lawyers are encouraging them to remain, and promising them

much more than they will ever have the power to perform; and on the contrary, the vengeance which is so loudly denounced against them by the old whigs, with a sense of their own guilt, terrifies them prodigiously.—However, we find that many of the most prudent sort of those unhappy creatures are gone off already—they had no confidence in the power or promises of the lawyers, and suspected that they were only persuading them to tarry until they could pick a little of their fleeces.—And from the associations which are formed, and daily forming by the whigs, they could expect nothing but rough handling, the moment that the citizens were assembled.

"Such of the old tory party who remain, will be the first objects of popular rage—and the apostates who signed the association in 75, and afterwards joined the British, with the traders and other strangers who have gone into New-York in the course of the war, will then be noticed in their order.—Such, as I am informed, is the intentions of the old citizens, and if it is necessary, they will be supported by their friends from the country;—so that if any considerable number of obnoxious characters continue in the city, after the British give it up, there will be great confusion for a while, but no more than, all things considered, might be expected.

"Last week, a number of tories went up to Albany to appear before the *Rebel court*—the event is not yet known, but the people at large look for it with great impatience, and are watching, with strict attention, the conduct of every one who is concerned in court business: but whatever may be the fate of those delinquents, in their present experiments, the voice of the inhabitants is so universally against them, that they cannot hope for a peaceable residence among us. The country counties have engaged many months ago, to hold the tories banished: and there is, if possible, less reason to imagine that the citizens will be more indulgent, after all the insulting provocations which they have received.—Several persons in different parts of the state, undertook, some time ago to plead in an indirect way for the tories; but they were very soon convinced that their schemes would not succeed.—Indeed the people in general no sooner hear such kind of language uttered, than they suspect that the author is in tory pay."

ROCKY HILL, 23 October, 1783.

DEAR SIR:—I was extremely glad to hear by a letter from Col. Varick, that though not yet restored to your usual state of health, you were recovering it daily. From many circumstances I think it now pretty evident, that the British will leave New York in all next month.

Sir Guy Carleton has informed me verbally, through Mr. Parker, that he expects to evacuate the city by the 20th, and that, when the transports, which were gone to Nova Scotia, returned, he should be able to fix the day of his departure. In consequence of this intelligence, and fearful but I should not have timely notice, I have this day written to Gen. Knox, desiring him to confer with your Excellency, and make every necessary arrangement for taking possession of the city the moment the British quit it. An extract from that letter I do myself the honor to enclose.

With great esteem and respect,

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

P. S.—I was just on the point of closing this, when I received your Excellency's letter of the 14th instant, and I am sorry to learn from it that you are in such a low state of health. The propriety of putting the troops who may move towards the city, under your Excellency's direction, strikes me very forcibly, and I have mentioned it in a postscript to the letter to General Knox. It will accordingly form part of the arrangement, which you may both agree on. I shall with pleasure comply with your wishes, in sending you by express the first notice I get of the day intended for the evacuation.

His Excellency Governor George Clinton.

New York, Oct. 24. Last Monday evening, captain Stewart's vessel lying in our harbor, with the colours of the United States of America flying, was boarded by the Canaille, who in a riotous manner tore them down, and carried them through the streets in triumph, attended by a chosen band-itti of negroes, sailors, and loyal leather apron'd statesmen. The injudiciousness of this shabby outrage and the consequences that are likely to result from it, are too obvious to need any comment.

By their EXCELLENCIES

SIR GUY CARLETON, K.B.

General and Commander in Chief of all | *His Majesty's Forces, within the Co* | *lonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean,* | *from Nova Scotia to West Florida,* | *inclusive, &c. &c. &c.* |

AND

ROBERT DIGBY, ESQ.

Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Com | *mander in Chief of all His Majesty's* | *Ships and Vessels in North America,* | *&c. &c. &c.*

A PROCLAMATION

HAVING received Information that an Outrage has lately been committed upon an American Vessel, in the Harbor of this City, by seizing and destroying her Colours, in a riotous and disorderly Manner, which behaviour is not only a Breach of the Peace of the City, but has a mischievous Tendency to prolong the Animosities, which it is the design of the Provisional Articles to assuage and extinguish.

THIS is therefore to warn all Persons whatever, from offering any Insult to the Colours of any foreign Nation within this Harbour, under penalty of being severely punished.

AND as the Persons concerned in this outrage have not yet been discovered, the Officers of the Police, and of his Majesty's Navy and Army, are hereby strictly charged to cause all Persons who have been Guilty of this Offence to be apprehended, that they may be brought to trial, and upon Conviction, be punished with the severity due to the Offence.

GIVEN *under our Hands and Seals at the City of New York, this 27th Day of October*, 1783.

GUY CARLETON.
R. DIGBY.

By Command of their Excellencies,
FRED. MACKENZIE,
THO. M. PALMER.

To the Printers of the New York Morning Post.

GENTLEMEN:—A paragraph appearing in your paper of the 24th of October inst. relative to an Outrage which was committed on board of my vessel, by some riotous persons—I have thought proper to prevent any bad consequences resulting from it, to desire you will publish this letter, acquainting the public, that on application to the proper authority, I have received every Satisfaction which the nature of the case admitted.

JOHN STEUART.

New York, October 27, 1783.

CITY HALL, *New York, Oct.* 28, 1783.

Notice is hereby given to all those LOYALISTS, who have registered their names in the *Adjutant-General's Office*, for Passages from this Place, since the 20th day of September last, That the gentlemen appointed to examine their Claims, will attend at the City Hall for that Purpose, on *Thursday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday* next from the hours of *Eleven* until *Two o'Clock* each Day, at which Time they are required to attend with their Recommendations.

ABIJAH WILLARD.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1. In last night's New York stage came passenger the reverend Mr. Rogers from that city, which he left on Thursday afternoon [Oct. 30.]. He brings us the very agreeable and important intelligence of the DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE being signed at Paris on the third of September last. The account was brought to New York from Boston where it was received the 23d ult. by the ship Robin hood, in 36 days from London. Publick rejoicings were to have been at Boston on the 24th, but bad weather prevented them.

And we have the pleasure of mentioning another channel by which this news is certified; just as our informant came away, the ship Hartford, captain Folger, arrived at New York in 30 days from London; in her came passenger, colonel Ogden, who confirms the happy tidings beyond a doubt; but we have nothing more particular.

ALL those LOYALISTS who have associated in the Company of JOHN PERROTT, for *Annapolis-Royal*, are requested to call on him at No. 22 John street, from the Hours of Eight to Ten every Morning, till Saturday next; or to Lieut. Goldings, No. 93 Queen street, near the Quaker's Meeting-House, where they will receive Tickets to be received with their Baggage, on board the Ship Joseph, Capt. Mitchel, lying at Beekman's Slip.

Wednesday, November 5, 1783.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
NEW YORK, November 6, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 12th instant, at Twelve o'Clock, will be exposed for sale, at the French Church, King Street, a quantity of condemned ORDNANCE STORES, consisting of cartouch boxes, scabbards, slings of tanned leather, swords, and sword belts, &c. All which stores may be viewed between the hours of Ten and Twelve o'Clock, in the forenoon till the day of Sale.

ROCKY HILL, 6 November, 1783.

SIR:—I had the honor to receive your letter of the 3d of October, acquainting me with the arrangements your Excellency had made for the removal of the troops and stores of his Britannic Majesty from the post of Penobscot.

In consequence of the information, given by your Excellency to Congress some time past, that you had received orders for the evacuation of New York, and of the verbal message you were pleased to send by Mr. Parker to me, respecting the period of embarkation, I am now induced to request, that you will be so obliging as to inform me of the particular time, or even the certain day, if possible, when this event will happen.

This information would be extremely interesting for my private as well as public arrangements. Indeed, I should not have troubled your Excellency with the request, but for my peculiar circumstances and the advanced season, which render it essential for me to be ascertained of the period of your embarkation, as early as may be con-

venient: and which, I entreat, may be considered as my apology for the present application.

Colonel Cobb, one of my aids-de-camp, will have the honor of delivering this letter, and of bearing your answer to me.

I have the honor to be, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To Sir Guy Carleton.

ARTILLERY OFFICE.
NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1783.

WHOEVER has any Claims against the Civil Departments of the Royal Artillery, are desired to give them in to the Artillery Office, opposite St. Paul's Church, Broad-Way, on or before Saturday the 15th instant, after which day there will be no retrospection.

By Order of the Commanding Officer of Artillery.

London, Nov. 11. The Sandwich packet, Captain Dillon, is arrived at Falmouth from New York, from whence she sailed the 13th of October: At that time there remained but few of the loyalists in that city, and they were preparing for leaving it in the course of a few days. Part of the Army had sailed for Europe, and the remainder were to follow in detachments, which would prevent the inconveniency of a large fleet, though it would retard the final evacuation of the place till near Christmas. The privates of the army had deserted in considerable numbers, but as several of the regiments were to be disbanded on their arrival in England, This was not considered as any great detriment.

NEW YORK, 12 November, 1783.

SIR:—The preparations for withdrawing his Majesty's troops from this place are so far advanced, that, unless some untoward accident should intervene, I hope it may be accomplished some days before the end of the present month. At all events, I propose to relinquish the posts at Kingsbridge, and as far as McGowan's Pass inclusive on this Island, on the 21st instant; to resign the possession of Herrick's and Hampstead, with all to the eastward on Long Island, on the same day; and, if possible, to give up this city with Brooklyn, on the day following; and Paulus Hook, Dennis's, and Staten Island, as soon after as may be practicable. Your Excellency, however, will see the necessity of my making a reserve respecting the city of New York, that if any of our ships should happen to want repairs after the town is evacuated, we shall still have a free and uninterrupted use of the Ship-yard, under the direction of such officer as the admiral shall appoint, as long as it may be requisite for that purpose.

Major Beckwith, my eldest aid-de-camp, who has the honor to be the bearer of this letter, will communicate such other particulars as may be necessary for your Excellency's further information.

I am, Sir, &c.,

GUY CARLETON.

To his Excellency General Washington.

VESSELS WANTED.

ALL Persons having square-rigged Vessels to Let, for Great Britain, the West Indies, Bahama Islands, or Nevis, may send an account of them, expressing their Tonnage, age, and where built, to the Commissary General, on or before Saturday next.

New York, November 12, 1783.

By Proper Authority.

His Majesty's Ship Assurance, will sail for England at the Evacuation of this Province, or between the 20th and 30th of this month; and a Bag will be left at Berry and Rogers's, to receive any Letters intended to be sent by that Ship.

New York, Nov. 12, 1783.

No. 48 *Wall street.*

Commissary-General's Office.

New York, Nov. 13, 1783.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Commissary-General's Department for Provisions, Fuel, Forage, Store Rent, Vessel Hire, &c., are desired to call and receive Payment for the same before the 22d Instant, after which no Monies will be paid.

Superintendent's Office.

New York, Nov. 14, 1783.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Business at the Superintendent of the Port's Office will be closed on Thursday the 20th Instant.

Andrew Elliot,
Superintendent.

West Point, 14 November, 1783.

Sir:—I had the honor yesterday to receive, by Major Beckwith, your Excellency's favor of the 12th. To day I will see the governor of this State, and concert with him the necessary arrangements for taking possession of the city of New York, and the other posts mentioned in your letter, at the times therein specified. For the information of which, you will please accept my thanks.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
George Washington.

To Sir Guy Carleton.

By his Excellency

GEORGE CLINTON, Esq.

Governor of the State of New York, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas I have received authentic information, that his Britannic Majesty's forces will be withdrawn from certain parts of the southern district of this State, on Friday the 21st, and from the remaining part of the said district (Staten Island, and the post at Denny's, on Nassau Island, excepted) on the 22d inst. I do therefore, by these presents, require the Council, constituted by the act, entitled, "an "act to provide for the temporary government of the southern parts of this State, "whenever the enemy shall abandon or be dispossessed of the same, and until the "Legislature can be convened," passed the 23d day of October, 1779, to meet at Guyon's Tavern, at East Chester, on the 21st inst., of which the several Members composing the said Council will take notice, and give their attendance accordingly. And I do hereby strictly enjoin and require the inhabitants within such parts of the said

southern district, from which the said forces shall be withdrawn as aforesaid, and all others whom it may concern, to yield due obedience to the laws of this State; and to be vigilant in preserving the public peace and good order.

Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the said State, at Poughkeepsie, this 15th day of November, in the eighth year of the independence of this State, 1783.

GEORGE CLINTON.

By his Excellency's command,
Robert Benson, Sec.

GARRISON ORDERS.
WEST POINT, November 16, 1783.

THE definitive treaty being concluded, and the city of New York to be evacuated on the 22d instant, his excellency the commander in chief proposes to celebrate the peace at that place, on Monday the first day of December next, by a display of the fireworks and illumination which were intended to be exhibited at this post, or such of them as have not been injured by time, and can be removed.

JNO. DOUGHTY,
Fort Major.

New York, November 18. Last Friday evening Mr. Ephraim Smith, heretofore inspector of the markets, assisted by a party of soldiers, determined that the DAMNED REBELS, as that *worthy character* is pleased to term them, should not enjoy so small a convenience when the insolence of his office should be no more, cut down and carried to his house the bell of the Fly Market, with threats of prostrating the whole of the erections there:—But, it is with great pleasure we inform the public, that the commandant, having been made acquainted with the transaction by a gentleman who happened accidentally to be present, he not only severely reprimanded Mr. Smith for his conduct; but Mr. Smith, by his orders, will have the mortification of replacing the bell in its old station. *Le malheureuse Ephraim!*

We hear that their excellencies general Washington and governor Clinton, are expected here on Saturday next. It is requested of the gentlemen who have served in the American army, now in town, on the arrival of his excellency general Washington, to appear with their union cockades, in compliment to his excellency, and our great and good ally, Louis XVI.

New York, November 20. His excellency general Washington, is expected in town on Saturday next, when, for the honor, dignity and justice of the American nation, it is to be hoped every real friend to it will observe that steady, decent behaviour so strongly recommended by this illustrious character; as the adopting his noble sentiments cannot but be productive of the happiest consequences.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Nov. 18. According to the latest advices from Jersey, the final evacuation of the city of New York is to take place on Thursday next, when Sir Guy Carleton is to deliver up the government to the civil authority of the state, and colonel Henry Jackson, with a regiment of continental troops, is to take possession on behalf of the American forces.

However, it is said, that any British troops who may unavoidably remain after that day, are to retire to Long Island, where they will stay until vessels can be provided to carry them off.

The same accounts mention that his excellency general Washington was daily expected to visit New York, but in a private character.

Colonel Jackson is the gentleman who had the honor of taking possession of the city of Philadelphia, on the evacuation of it by Sir Henry Clinton.

At a meeting of a large and respectable number of Inhabitants (lately returned from a seven years' exile) at Mr. Cape's Tavern, Broad-Way, on Tuesday evening the 18th of November, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

COL. HENRY BICKER, MODERATOR.

RESOLVED, That every person, whatever his political character may be, who hath remained in this city during the late contest, be requested to leave the room forthwith.

Resolved, That we will each and every one, to the utmost of our power, prevent any confusion that may arise, on and after the day when this city shall be evacuated by the troops of his Britannic Majesty, agreeable to the proclamation of his Excellency Governor Clinton.

Resolved, That persons who have remained, or returned within the British lines, during the late contest, will not, on any pretence whatever, be admitted into any future meeting of this body.

Resolved, That the following persons, 13 in number, viz. Colonels Henry Bicker, Frederick Weissenfels; Captains Elihu Marshall, Prentice Bowen, Jeremiah Wool; Messieurs John Woodward, William Gilbert, Francis Van Dyck, Ephraim Brasher, Courant V. Ham, Thomas Le Foy, John Wylley, and Thomas Campbell, be a Committee to meet to morrow evening, at Mr. Simmons's tavern, seven o'clock; that their business be to form a *Badge of distinction*, to be worn on the day of evacuation—appoint the place of meeting, previous thereto, and agree as to the manner in which this body shall receive his Excellency the Governor, on that day.

Resolved, That the Committee do lay before the meeting, to be held at this place next Thursday evening, a report of their proceedings.

Resolved, That Mr. Loudon be requested to publish the resolves of this meeting in his next Thursday's paper.

NEW YORK, 19 November, 1783.

SIR:—His Majesty's troops will retire from Kingsbridge and McGowan's Pass on this Island, on the 21st instant, as notified to your Excellency in my letter of the 12th; and I shall resign the possession of Herrick's and Hempstead, with all to the eastward on Long Island, the same day. Paulus Hook will be relinquished on the day following; but, though every exertion has been made with a view to evacuate this city at the same time, which it was my hope and intention to do, I now find it impracticable. Yet, notwithstanding the winds have been lately very unfavorable, If I have proper assurances that we shall retain a free and uninterrupted use of the Ship-Yard and Hallett's Wharf in New York, and the Brewery and Bake-house on Long Island (which the admiral represents as indispensably necessary for the shipping and sick seamen), until we can be ready to take our final departure, I shall retire from this city and from Brooklyn on Tuesday next at noon, or as soon after as wind and weather may permit; only retaining (in addition to the reservation above specified) Staten Island, with Dennis's, New Utrecht, and the circumjacent district on Long Island, for such time as may be found absolutely requisite for the troops, that may then remain unprovided with transports.

I have received repeated information, the substance of which I enclose, that a deliberate combination has been formed to plunder this town whenever the King's troops shall be withdrawn; and, as I doubt not that your Excellency is, with me, desirous to prevent every species of enormity on this interesting occasion, I give you this intima-

tion, which I have reason to think is well founded, and shall endeavour to persuade the informant to wait on you in person, which he seems not averse to, though greatly apprehensive of the resentment of those concerning whom he has given information.

I am, Sir, &c.,

GUY CARLETON.

To His Excellency General Washington.

At a Meeting, held on Thursday Evening the 20th Instant, at Mr. Cape's the following Resolutions were unanimously entered into.

COL. FREDERICK WEISSENFELS IN THE CHAIR.

I. *Resolved*, That the *Badge of Distinction*, to be worn at the reception of the Governor, on his entrance in this City, be a UNION COCKADE, of black and white rib-band, worn on the left breast, and a LAUREL in the Hat.

II. *Resolved*, That the place of Meeting be at the *Bull's Head Tavern*, now kept by Mrs. *Verien*, on Saturday next, at Nine o'Clock, A.M.

III. *Resolved*, That if it appears eligible, His Excellency Governor CLINTON, and His Excellency General WASHINGTON (should he accompany the Governor) shall be received by the Citizens drawn up in the form of a Square, and in that manner conducted to his Quarters.

IV. *Resolved*, That the Field and other Officers, who now serve, or heretofore have served, in the Continental Army, be requested to form themselves on the Flanks of the Square, in the conducting his Excellency.

V. *Resolved*, That Mr. *Samuel Broome*, Mr. *Henry A. Remsen*, Captains *Jeremiah Wool*, *Thomas Randall*, *Patrick Dennis*, Messrs. *Francis Van Dyck*, *Henry Kipp*, *William Gilbert*, sen. *Peter Byvanck*, *Ephraim Brasher*, *William Gilbert*, jun. Thomas Tucker, and *George Janeway*, Thirteen in Number, be a Committee for the purpose of conducting the Procession.

VI. *Resolved*, That the Committee do meet To-Morrow, Eleven o'Clock, A.M. at the Coffee House; and that Capt. *Randall* and Capt. *Dennis* notify the Members thereof.

VII. *Resolved*, That if the whole of the Committee should not be present, the attending Members be authorized to appoint others in their place.

VIII. *Resolved*, That Mr. *James McKinney* be requested to furnish the Laurels, and deposit them at the *Bull's-Head.*

IX. *Resolved*, That Mr. *Daniel Green* be requested to carry the COLOURS of the UNITED STATES on the occasion.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

New York, *Nov.* 20, 1783.

ORDERS.

ALL Persons, civil as well as military, who have public Claims upon the Deputy Paymaster General, by virtue of warrants granted by the Commander in Chief, are to present them for, and to receive payment, on or before this present Saturday, being the 22d of November, at Four o'Clock, at which hour the Pay Office Books will be closed, and no farther business transacted.

London, *November* 20. It is reported that Sir Guy Carleton will be created a peer, as a reward for his eminent services during the war, and for his extraordinary attention and exertion, in regulating the evacuation of New York.

Chevalier de la Luzerne to Gen. Washington, dated Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1783.

I beg your Excellency to receive my sincere congratulations upon the evacuation of New York; this grand event completes your glory. I hope to be at New York the 28th of this month to be witness of the rejoicings you have ordered.

HAERLEM, *November* 21, 1783.

STATE of NEW YORK, } ss.

By the Council appointed by the Act of the Legislature, entitled, "*An Act to provide for the temporary Government of the Southern parts of this State, whenever the Enemy shall abandon, or be dispossessed of the same, and until the Legislature can be convened.*" Passed the 23d of October, 1779.

WHEREAS it is requisite, for preserving peace and good order within the City and County of New York, and the Counties of Suffolk, Queen's, King's, and Richmond, until Magistrates can be appointed, that measures should be devised for apprehending and securing all offenders, until they can be brought to trial in due course of law.

BE IT THEREFORE ORDAINED, That it shall be lawful for his Excellency the Commander in Chief, or other Officer commanding the troops of the United States, within the said city and counties, to issue orders authorizing the troops under his command to apprehend, and confine in close custody, in such place or places as he shall appoint for the purpose, all persons who shall commit any felony, riot, breach of the peace, or other offence or misdemeanor whatsoever, after the passing of this ordinance; and the names of the persons apprehended, together with the crimes charged against them respectively, shall be, from time to time, reported to this Council, if sitting; and during their recess, to the person administering the government of the State for the time being, or to the Chancellor, or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, by the persons having the custody of the said offenders; and that it shall be lawful for the person administering the government, for the Chancellor, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, and each of them, in cases where they shall deem it proper, to cause and direct any person so apprehended, to be liberated and discharged from confinement.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Ordinance be published in the public newspapers, and printed in hand-bills, to be distributed throughout the Southern district of this State.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES M. HUGHES,
Secretary.

HAERLEM, 22 November, 1783.

SIR:—I have been honored with your Excellency's letter of the 19th instant; and for a reply to the proposition contained in it, I must beg leave to refer you to his Excellency Governor Clinton, who will inform you by this conveyance, that the Council instituted for the temporary government of the State have acceded to your reservations, in full confidence that the embarkation will be expedited as much as the circumstances will admit.

With regard to the information, that a deliberate combination has been formed to plunder the city of New York, I have to observe, that the intelligence appears to me not to be well founded; at least, no intimations of the kind had ever before come to my knowledge; and I can assure your Excellency, that such arrangements have been made as will, in my opinion, not only utterly discountenance, but effectually prevent, any out-

The Stryker Mansion
view from the River

rage or disorder, unless the evacuation should be delayed until a much larger number of people shall be collected from the country, than have been assembled as yet for the purpose of going into town on its being relinquished by your troops; in which case the difficulty of establishing civil government and maintaining good order may be greatly increased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walker will have the honor to deliver this letter to your Excellency, and to assure you of the respectful consideration with which I am, Sir, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To Sir Guy Carleton.

NEW YORK, 24 November, 1783.

SIR:—Agreeably to the notification given you in my letter of the 19th instant, I purpose to withdraw from this place to-morrow at noon, by which time I conclude your troops will be near the barrier. The guards from the redoubts and on the East River shall be first withdrawn; but an officer will be sent out to give information to your advanced guard when the troops move.

A packet from England is this morning arrived. I transmit a letter addressed to your Excellency, which came enclosed in my despatches.

I am, Sir, &c.,

GUY CARLETON.

To His Excellency General Washington.

NEW YORK, November 24, 1783.

The Committee appointed to conduct the Order of receiving their Excellencies Governor CLINTON and General WASHINGTON,

BEG Leave to inform their Fellow-Citizens, that the Troops, under the Command of Major-General KNOX, will take possession of the City at the Hour agreed on, Tuesday next; as soon as this may be performed, he will request the Citizens who may be assembled on Horseback, at the Bowling-Green, the lower End of the Broad-Way, to accompany him to meet their Excellencies Governor CLINTON and General WASHINGTON, at the Bull's Head, in the Bowery—the Citizens on Foot to assemble at or near the Tea-water-Pump at Fresh-water.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

A Party of Horse will precede their Excellencies and be on their flanks—after the General and Governor, will follow the Lieutenant-Governor and Members of the Council for the temporary Government of the Southern Parts of the State—the Gentlemen on Horse-back, eight in front—those on Foot, in the Rear of the Horse, in like Manner. Their Excellencies, after passing down Queen-Street, and the Line of Troops up the Broadway, will a-light at CAPE'S Tavern.

The Committee hope to see their Fellow-Citizens conduct themselves with Decency and Decorum on this joyful occasion.

CITIZENS TAKE CARE!!!

THE Inhabitants are hereby informed, that Permission has been obtained from the Commandant, to form themselves in patroles this night, and that every order requisite will be given to the guards, as well to aid and assist, as to give protection to the patroles: And that the countersign will be given to THOMAS TUCKER, No. 51 Water Street; from whom it can be obtained, if necessary.

New Brunswick, Nov. 25. Friday last arrived at Haerlem, at Day's tavern, 9 miles from the city of New-York, his excellency general Washington, and his excellency George Clinton, esquire, governor of that state. They were attended by a number of gentlemen of the army, members of the senate and assembly, and other officers of distinction. The continental troops are stationed at or near M'Gowan's pass: our pickets are advanced to the Dove tavern, five miles from the city.

The same day his excellency rear admiral Digby embarked, which was announced by a discharge of cannon.

Philadelphia, November 25. Sir Guy Carleton, with the remains of his British legions, will retire to Long Island, and Staten Island, until the arrival of another division of transports, which is momently expected from Europe.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated November 26.

"Yesterday gave us our city. To the honor of Britain, let it be published in every news paper, that to add to their name, (which has already been branded with every kind of infamy) they cut away the halyards from the flag staff in the fort, (formerly fort George) and likewise greased the post: so that we were obliged to have a ladder to fix a new rope. Invention prevented any delay; for the glorious stripes were fixed in the sod, and a discharge of thirteen fired. The city has been remarkably quiet. A few days will, I hope, produce a little scrutiny, when TORIES take care."

New York, November 26. Yesterday in the Morning the American Troops marched from Haerlem, to the Bowery Lane. They remained there until about One o'Clock, when the British Troops left the Posts in the Bowery, and the American troops marched into, and took Possession of the City, in the following Order, *viz.*

1. A Corps of Dragoons.
2. Advanced Guard of Light Infantry.
3. A Corps of Artillery.
4. Battalion of Light Infantry.
5. Battalion of Massachusetts Troops.
6. Rear Guard.

After the Troops had taken Possession of the City, the GENERAL and GOVERNOR made their Public Entry in the following Manner:

1. Their Excellencies the General and Governor, with their Suites, on Horseback.
2. The Lieutenant-Governor, and the Members of the Council, for the temporary Government of the Southern District, four a-breast.
3. Major General Knox, and the Officers of the Army, eight a-breast.
4. Citizens on Horseback, eight a-breast.
5. The Speaker of the Assembly and Citizens, on Foot, eight a-breast.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Commander in Chief, were escorted by a Body of West Chester Light Horse, under the command of Captain Delavan.

The Procession proceeded down Queen street, and through the Broadway, to *Cape's* Tavern.

The Governor gave a Public Dinner at *Fraunce's* Tavern; at which the Commander in Chief and other General Officers were present.

After Dinner, the following Toasts were drank by the Company:

1. The United States of America.
2. His most Christian Majesty.
3. The United Netherlands.
4. The King of Sweden.

5. The American Army.
6. The Fleet and Armies of France, which have served in America.
7. The Memory of those Heroes, who have fallen for our Freedom.
8. May our Country be grateful to her Military Children.
9. May Justice support what Courage has gained.
10. The Vindicators of the Rights of Mankind in every Quarter of the Globe.
11. May America be an Asylum to the persecuted of the Earth.
12. May a close Union of the States guard the Temple they have erected to Liberty.
13. May the Remembrance of THIS DAY be a Lesson to Princes.

The arrangement and whole conduct of this march, with the tranquility which succeeded it, through the day and night, was admirable! and the grateful citizens will ever feel the most affectionate impressions, from that elegant and efficient disposition which prevailed through the whole event.

To His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America:

The ADDRESS of the CITIZENS of NEW YORK, who have returned from Exile, in Behalf of themselves and their Suffering Brethren:

SIR,

AT a moment when this arm of Tyranny is yielding up its fondest usurpations, we hope the salutation of long suffering Exiles, but now happy freemen, will not be deemed an unworthy tribute.

In this place, and at this moment of exultation and triumph, while the Ensigns of Slavery still linger in our sight, we look up to you, our deliverer, with unusual transports of Gratitude and Joy. Permit us to Welcome you to this city, long torn from us by the hard hand of oppression, but now, by your wisdom and energy, under the guidance of Providence, once more the seat of Peace and freedom; we forbear to speak our gratitude or your Praise—we should but echo the voice of applauding millions; But the Citizens of New York are eminently indebted to your virtues and we who have now the honour to address your Excellency, have been often companions of your sufferings, and witnesses of your exertions. Permit us therefore to approach your Excellency with the dignity and Sincerity of freemen, and to assure you, that we shall preserve with our latest breath, our Gratitude for your services, and Veneration for your Character; and accept of our sincere and earnest wishes that you may long enjoy that calm domestic felicity which you have so generously sacrificed; that the Cries of Injured Liberty may never more interrupt your repose, and that your happiness may be equal to your Virtues.

Signed at request of the Meeting,

Thomas Randall,
Dan^{l}: Phoenix,
Sam^{l}: Broome,
Tho^{s}: Tucker,
Henry Kipp,
Pat. Dennis,
W^{m}: Gilbert Sen^{r}:
W^{m}: Gilbert Jun^{r}:
Francis Van Dyck,
Jeremiah Wool,
Geo: Janeway,
Abra^{m}: P. Lott,
Ephraim Brashier.

New York, Nov^{r}. 22, 1783.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

To the CITIZENS of NEW YORK, who have returned from Exile.

I THANK you sincerely for your affectionate Address, and entreat you to be persuaded, that nothing could be more agreeable to me than your polite Congratulations: Permit me, in turn, to felicitate you on the happy repossession of your City.

Great as your joy must be on this pleasing occasion, it can scarcely exceed that, which I feel at seeing you, Gentlemen, who, from the noblest motives, have suffered a voluntary Exile of many Years, return again in Peace and Triumph to enjoy the Fruits of your virtuous Conduct.

The Fortitude and Perseverance which you and your suffering Brethren have exhibited in the Course of the War, have not only endeared you to your Countrymen, but will be remembered with admiration and applause to the latest posterity.

May the Tranquility of your City be perpetual: May the Ruins soon be repaired, Commerce flourish, Science be fostered, and all the civil and social Virtues be cherished, in the same illustrious manner which formerly reflected so much credit on the Inhabitants of New York. In fine may every Species of Felicity attend you, Gentlemen, and your worthy fellow Citizens.

GO. WASHINGTON.

New York, Nov. 26, 1783.

To His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq; Governor of the State of New York, Commander in Chief of the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same.

The ADDRESS of the CITIZENS of NEW YORK, who have returned from Exile, in Behalf of themselves and their suffering Brethren:

SIR.

WHEN we consider your faithful labours at the head of the government of this State, devoid as we conceive every free people ought to be of flattery, we think we should not be wanting in gratitude to your vigilant and assiduous services in the civil line.

The State, Sir, is highly indebted to you in your military capacity.——A sense of your real merit will secure to you that reputation which a brave man exposing himself in defence of his country will ever deserve.

We most sincerely congratulate you, on your happy arrival at the Capital of the State. Your Excellency hath borne a part with us in the general distress, and was ever ready to alleviate the calamities you could not effectually remove. Your example taught us to suffer with dignity.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency, that as prudent citizens, and faithful subjects to the People of the State of New York, we will do every thing in our power to enable you to support order and good government in the community over which you have, by the suffrages of a free and discerning people, been elected to preside.

Signed, at Request of the Meeting,

Tho. Randall,
Dan. Phoenix,
Sam. Broome,
Tho. Tucker,
Henry Kipp,
Pat. Dennis,
Will. Gilbert, Sen^{r}.
Will. Gilbert, Jun^{r}.
Francis Van Dyck,
Jeremiah Wool,
Geo. Janeway,
Abra. P. Lott,
Ephraim Brashier.

New York, Nov^{r}. 22^{d}, 1783.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

ACCEPT my most sincere thanks for your very affectionate and respectful Address. Citizens who like you, to vindicate the sacred cause of freedom, quitted their native city, their fortunes and professions, and sustained with manly fortitude, the rigours of a long and painful exile, superadded to the grievous calamities of a vengeful war, merit, in an eminent degree, the title of patriots, and the esteem of mankind; and your confidence and approbation are honours, which cannot be received without the utmost sensibility, or contemplated without gratitude and satisfaction.

To your sufferings, and to the invincible spirit with which they were surmounted, I have been witness; and while I sympathized in your distresses, I have deeply lamented that I had no means to alleviate them equal to my inclination.

The assurances of your firm support in the administration of government, gives me singular pleasure. A reverence for the laws is peculiarly essential to public safety and prosperity, under our free Constitution; and, should we suffer the authority of the magistrate to be violated for the sake of private vengence, we should be unworthy of the numberless blessings which an indulgent Providence hath placed within our reach. I shall endeavour steadily to discharge my duty, and I flatter myself that this State will become, no less distinguished for justice and public tranquility, in peace, than it has hitherto been marked, in war, for vigour, fortitude and perseverance.

Gentlemen,

Your kind congratulations on my arrival at this metropolis, after so long an absence, are highly acceptable; and I most cordially felicitate with you on the joyful events, which have restored us to the free and uncontroulable enjoyment of our rights. While we regard with inviolable gratitude and affection, all who have aided us by their council or their arms, let us not be unmindful of that Almighty Being, whose gracious Providence has been manifestly interposed for our delivereance and protection; and let us shew by our virtues, that we deserve to partake of the freedom, sovereignty and independence, which are so happily established throughout the United States.

GEO. CLINTON.

New York, Nov. 26, 1783.

CITY of NEW YORK,

27th November, 1783.

State of New York, } ss.

By the Council appointed by the Act of the Legislature, entitled, "*An Act to provide for the temporary Government of the Southern Parts of this State, whenever the Enemy shall abandon, or shall be dispossed of the same, and until the Legislature can be Convened.*"

BE IT ORDAINED, That all Persons becoming Inhabitants of this City, after the Publication of this Ordinance, do within twenty-four Hours after their Arrival in the same, report their Names, former Places of Residence, and the Numbers of their Families respectively, to the Secretary of this Council, at the Council Chamber; and that every Inhabitant receiving an Inmate or Lodger, do also in like manner, within twenty-four Hours, report the Name and former Place of Residence of such Inmate or Lodger.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES M. HUGHES,
Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Robert R. Livingston, to John Jay, dated New York, 29th Nov., 1783.

"Having just been informed by Mr. Platt that he sails to-morrow morning, I cannot permit him to go, without offering you my congratulations on an event which you have so greatly contributed to bring about, the evacuation of this city by the British on Tuesday last.

Our enemies are hardly more astonished than we are ourselves, and than you will be when you hear that we have been five days in town without the smallest disturbance; that the most obnoxious royalists that had sufficient confidence in our clemency to stay had not met with the least insult. Their shops were opened the day after we came in, and Rivington himself goes on as usual. The State of New York Gazette is as well received as if he had never been printer to the King's most excellent majesty.

So that your friends in Europe will find their apprehensions ill-founded, and that the race of tories will not, after all, be totally extinct in America. Perhaps, by good training and by crossing the breed frequently (as they are very tame), they may be rendered useful animals in a few generations."

New York, November 29. The Astræa Frigate, and twenty sail of empty transports are lately arrived at Sandy Hook, the latter to carry to Europe the British troops, &c. at present on Staten and Long Islands.

CERES, OFF STATEN ISLAND, 1 *December*, 1783.

SIR,

If wind and weather permit, I hope we shall be able to embark the remainder of his Majesty's troops from Long Island and Staten Island, and take our final departure on the 4th instant.

I am, Sir, &c.
GUY CARLETON.

To His *Excellency General Washington.*

NEW YORK, *December* 2, 1783.

SIR,

I have received your favor of yesterday's date, announcing the time of your departure, and sincerely wish that your Excellency, with the troops under your orders, may have a safe and pleasant passage.

I have the honor to be, &c.
GEO. WASHINGTON.

To Sir Guy Carleton.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq., General and Commander in Chief of the American Armies:

We the members of the Volunteer Associations and other Inhabitants of the Kingdom of Ireland, lately arrived in this city, unable to resist the temptation of doing ourselves so great an honour, beg leave to present your Excellency with our unfeigned and warmest congratulations on the glorious termination of the late cruel, unnatural, and oppressive war, in which you have so happily succeeded.

We view with admiration what the efforts of a brave, determined, and virtuous people, under so great a commander, is capable of producing. The nations are become enlightened, and the universal liberty and security of the subject, through your means and exertions, is rendered permanent and respectable. We want words expressive of our gratitude for the great benefits our long oppressed country is indebted to you

for, or our veneration, our affection, for so great a character. We would have been happy could we have been Soldiers under your command. We have taken the first opportunity to offer ourselves as citizens, and pray a participation of those blessings you have so dearly won, and effectually established.

We trust, great Sir, that fame has not injured our country in your Excellency's estimation, its natural hospitality was not with-held from such of our American Brethern as the chance of war sent amongst us—We were happy in rendering them liberty, and every comfort and convenience, but in this we barely did our duty.

To be well in your Excellency's opinion is our utmost wish, being confident that to attain it, our conduct must be strictly consistent with honour and virtue.

May every ease and happiness be the attendants of your Excellency's own reflections of having right to that awful, but we hope very different period, at which the world must say, we have lost our friend.

Signed on behalf of, and at the request of the meeting, at New-York, the 2d day of December, 1783.

JOSEPH HOLMES, Sec.

His Excellency's Answer.

To the Members of the Volunteer Association and other inhabitants of the Kingdom of Ireland, who have lately arrived in the City of New York.

Gentlemen,

The testimony of your satisfaction at the glorious termination of the late contest, and your indulgent opinion of my agency in it, afford me singular pleasure, and merit my warmest acknowledgments.

If the example of the Americans successfully contending in the cause of freedom, can be of any use to other nations, we shall have an additional motive for rejoicing at so prosperous an event.

It was not an uninteresting consideration, to learn that the Kingdom of Ireland, by a bold and manly conduct, had obtained the redress of many of its grievances; and it is much to be wished that the blessings of equal liberty, and unrestrained commerce, may yet prevail more extensively. In the mean time you may be assured, Gentlemen, that the hospitality and beneficence of your countrymen, to our brethern who have been prisoners of war, are neither unknown or unregarded.

The bosom of America is open to receive not only the opulent and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all nations and religions; whom she shall welcome to a participation of all our rights and privileges, if by decency and propriety of conduct, they appear to merit the enjoyment.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To his Excellency George Clinton, Esq. Governor of the State of New York, Commander in Chief of the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same.

The Members of the Volunteer Association, and other inhabitants of the Kingdom of Ireland, lately arrived in this city, beg leave to join the other citizens of this State in congratulations to your Excellency, on the happy conclusion of the late cruel, oppressive, and unnatural war, and your Excellency's safe return to New-York.

We regret that our distant situation, and other impediments occasioned by the war, prevented our having the honour of taking an active part in procuring the natural rights of mankind, invaded in the persons of the good people of these States. We however, armed in a similar cause, and with the assurance of this country, contributed to procure the emancipation of our own, from the slavery she was long obliged to acquiesce under. We also have the happiness to reflect, that our treatment to such of our American brethern as the chance of war sent amongst us, was such as cannot reflect upon our hospitality or humanity.

We have taken the earliest opportunity to offer ourselves citizens of this State, and hope our conduct, or attachment to the cause, and our determination, as far as in us lies, to support the laws and constitution, as now happily established, will entitle us to the protection of those laws, and the confidence of your Excellency and the other virtuous people of America. Signed on behalf of, and at the request of the meeting, at New-York, the second day of December, 1783.

JOSEPH HOLMES, Sec.

His Excellency's Answer.

Gentlemen,

Accept my thanks for your polite and respectful Address, and for your congratulations on the happy conclusion of the war, and my return to this city.

To liberal minds it must be a pleasing reflection that while this country was struggling for her own emancipation, her example had an extensive influence, and the kingdom of Ireland was rescued from oppression, and happily restored to the blessings of Freedom.

With great satisfaction, I embrace this public opportunity of acknowledging the humanity and hospitality, with which many distressed citizens of these States, in the course of the late war, have been entertained by that brave and generous people: It cannot but recommend and secure to them a welcome reception in this country.

GEORGE CLINTON.

New York, 2d Dec. 1783.

New York, December 3. Last Friday at Cape's Tavern the Citizens who have lately returned from exile, gave an elegant Entertainment to his Excellency the Governor, and the Council for governing the city; his Excellency General Washington, and the Officers of the Army; about three hundred Gentlemen graced the feast. After dinner the following Toasts were drank:

1. The United States.
2. His Most Christian Magesty.
3. The United Netherlands.
4. The King of Sweden.
5. The Protectors of the Rights of Mankind.
6. The American Ministers at Foreign Courts.
7. May an uninterrupted Commerce soon repair the ravages of war.
8. May the Trade of America center with those who have been foremost to defend her Liberties.
9. The Constitution of the State of New York.
10. May the Spirit which produced our happy Constitution, be its continual Support.
11. May the Faction be chained in the regions of darkness.
12. May the Sun of American Liberty spread its influence to the end of the earth.
13. The Friends of Freedom and Virtue.

The evening was spent in great good humour, hilarity and mirth, becoming the joyous occasion of their meeting.

On Monday (Dec. 2) a very elegant Entertainment was given at Cape's Tavern, by his Excellency the Governor to his Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Ambassador from his Most Christian Majesty to the United States. His Excellency General Washington, the principal Officers of this State and of the Army, and upwards of an hundred Gentlemen were present, who passed the day and evening, with great convivality.

In the evening the Grand Fire Works, in celebration of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, between Great Britain and the United States of North America, were exhibited at the Bowling Green, in the Broadway, in the following order:

A Dove descending with the Olive Branch, which communicated the fire to a marron battery.

First Set.

13 Rockets.
1 Vertical Wheel.
1 Thirteen pound rocket.
1 Balloon compound.
2 Tourbilloons.
1 Pine Tree.
39 Rockets.
1 Balloon of Serpents.
2 Tourbilloons.
6 Rockets on one conductor.
1 Flaming Star.
1 Thirteen pound rocket.
4 Tourbilloons.
13 Rockets.
1 Balloon compound.
1 Grand Volute illuminated, with a projected wheel in front.
39 Rockets.
2 Tourbilloons.
6 Rockets on one conductor.
1 Balloon.
1 Gerbe.
1 Chinese fountain.
13 Rockets.
1 Balloon compound.
1 Thirteen pound rocket.
1 Horizontal Wheel.
2 Tourbilloons.
39 Rockets.
1 Balloon of Serpents.
6 Rockets on one conductor.
1 Illuminated star with rays.
13 Rockets.
1 Balloon compound.
1 Thirteen pound rocket.

Interlude.

1 Marron battery.
Horsemen fighting.

Second Set.

1 Vertical wheel.
4 Tourbilloons.
39 Rockets.

1 Balloon.
1 Cascade of fire.
13 Rockets.
2 Tourbilloons.
6 Rockets on one conductor.
1 Single spiral wheel.
39 Rockets.
1 Balloon compound.
1 Gerbe.
1 Regulated illuminated spiral piece, with a projected star wheel illuminated.
13 Rockets.
4 Tourbilloons.
1 Thirteen pound rocket.
1 Moon and seven stars.
39 Rockets.
1 Balloon of serpents.
1 Thirteen pound rocket.
1 Fire tree.
13 Rockets.
4 Tourbilloons.
1 Balloon.
1 Horizontal wheel.
39 Rockets.
2 Tourbilloons.
1 Balloon.

INTERLUDE.

2 Ships.
1 Marron battery.
A feu-de-joy of rockets.

THIRD SET.

1 Globe, illuminated with an horizontal wheel.
13 Rockets.
1 Balloon compound.
1 Thirteen pound rocket.
4 Tourbilloons.
1 Yew tree of brilliant fire.
39 Rockets.
1 Balloon of serpents.
1 Thirteen pound rocket.
1 Gerbe.
1 Double spiral wheel.
39 Rockets.
4 Tourbilloons.
6 Rockets on one conductor.
1 Chandelier, illuminated.
13 Rockets.
1 Balloon compound.
1 Thirteen pound rocket.

1 Double cone wheel, illuminated.
39 Rockets.
4 Tourbilloons.
1 Balloon.
1 Thirteen pound rocket.
1 Palm tree.
13 Rockets.
1 Balloon.
6 Rockets on one conductor.
1 Gerbe.
1 Illuminated pyramid, with Archimidean screws, a globe and vertical sun.
39 Rockets.
4 Tourbilloons.
1 Thirteen pound rocket.
4 Tourbilloons.
1 Thirteen pound rocket.
1 Projected regulating piece of nine mutations.
13 Rockets.
1 Balloon.
2 Tourbilloons.
1 Thirteen pound rocket.
1 Fixed sun, with a transparent face.
39 Rockets.
4 Tourbilloons.
7 Bee-hives.

CONCLUSION.

Fame descending.
A flight of one hundred rockets.

These magnificent Fire Works infinitely exceeded every former exhibition in the United States: The prodigious concourse of spectators assembled on the occasion, expressed their plaudits in loud and grateful clangors. The whole was conducted in a manner that reflects the highest honour upon the Engineer. The greatest order prevailed, and the whole was completed without any unfortunate events. It commenced at six o'clock, and closed at seven.

New York, 3 December, 1783.

Sir,

In my last letter to your Excellency, I had the honour to acquaint Congress with the arrangement Sir Guy Carleton has made for the evacuation of New York, on the 23d ultimo. I have now to inform you, that the embarkation was postponed two days on account of the badness of the weather.

On the 25th of November the British troops left this city, and a detachment of our army marched into it. The civil power was immediately put in possession, and I have the happiness to assure you, that the most perfect regularity and good order have prevailed ever since; on which pleasing events I congratulate your Excellency and Congress. A copy of the last letter I have received from Sir Guy Carleton is enclosed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Hon. Thomas Mifflin, President of Congress.

New York, December 4, 1783.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit you the following copy of a letter from the Commander in Chief, to Major General Knox, who requests you to publish it to the troops under your Command, in the orders of this day.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

J. SHAW, A.D.C.

Hon. Brig. Gen. H. Jackson.

New York, Dec^r 3^d, 1783.

Sir,

The splendid display of Fire Works last evening, was so highly satisfactory, that I must request you to present to Captain PRICE, under whose direction they were prepared; and to the Officers who assisted him, my thanks for the great skill and attention shewn in the conduct of that business.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

(Signed) GEO. WASHINGTON.

Major General Knox.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6. We hear that the Packet from l'Orient, lately arrived at New-York, met with extreme bad weather on the passage, and after being eight days at sea, was obliged to put back to the port from whence she came, by which means the Definitive Treaty, which had just arrived, was put on board her. When she arrived on the American coast, she was several times driven off by contrary winds. The last time, not having for many days had an observation, they were at a loss how to proceed. When they came in sight of several ships, among which was an English man of war, who sent his boat on board with a Lieutenant and his compliments, requesting, that as they seemed by their course, bound to America, that they would take on board and carry back a Pilot they had on board, and by reason of bad weather, had been obliged to bring off with them. The Captain of the Packet gladly complied, and a few days after got into the Hook.

Extract of a letter from Waterford, Ireland, Dec. 6, 1783.

"Wednesday last arrived at Passage from New York, the Blackwood transport, Captain Roxby, with stores and part of the British legion and 17th and 33d regiments."

New-York, Saturday Dec. 6. Last Thursday noon, the principal officers of the army in town, assembled at Fraunces's tavern, to take a final leave of their illustrious, gracious and much beloved commander, General Washington. The passions of human nature were never more tenderly agitated, than in this interesting and distressful scene. His Excellency having filled a glass of wine, thus addressed his brave fellow-soldiers:

"*With an heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you; I most devoutly* "*wish, that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy, as your former ones have* "*been glorious and honourable.*"

These words produced extreme sensibility on both sides, they were answered by warm expressions, and fervent wishes, from the gentlemen of the army, whose truly pathetic feelings is not in our power to convey to the reader. Soon after this scene was closed, his Excellency the Governor, the Honourable the Council, and Citizens of the first distinction, waited on the General, and in terms most affectionate, took their leave.

The corps of light infantry was drawn up in a line, the Commander in Chief, about two o'clock, passed through them on his way to Whitehall, where he embarked in his barge for Poweles Hook. He is attended by General le Baron de Stebben, proposes to

make a short stay at Philadelphia, will thence proceed to Annapolis, where he will resign his commission of General of the American armies, into the hands of the Continental Congress, from whom it was derived; immediately after which, his Excellency will set out for his seat, named Mount Vernon, in Virginia, emulating the example of his model, the virtuous Roman General, who, victorious, left the tented field, covered with honour, and withdrew from public life, *otium cum dignitate.*

We are informed that their excellencies the commander in chief of the British fleet and army, in America, with the last division of the troops on board, have left Staten Island, on their passage to England. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, Dean Poyntz, Esq; Paymaster General Brook Watson, Esq; Commissary General William Smith, Esq; and a number of gentlemen were passengers in the Ceres frigate, commanded by Captain Hawkins. In the Cyclops frigate, by Capt. Christian, were Hugh Wallace and James Jauncey, Esquires, and many other gentlemen.

The Assurance man of war, Capt. Swiney, with a great number of passengers, chiefly officers of the army, sailed for England some days before the above fleet. The ship Holderness, with the commissariate department, sailed likewise a few days before them for Halifax, in Nova Scotia, where they are to act in the same line as they were accustomed to do in this city.

A CARD.

The exiled Whigs, present their most respectful compliments to Messieurs TORIES, and beg leave to inform those sticklers for *British* tyranny, that with heart-felt satisfaction, the late suffering *Whigs* find the old proverb fully verified, "*After a storm cometh a calm.*" The *Whigs* take the liberty to prognoticate, that the calm which the enemies of *Columbia* at present enjoy, will 'ere long, be succeeded by a bitter and *neck-breaking* hurricane.

New-York, 10th December 1783.

New York, December 13. Last Thursday, appointed by his Excellency the Governor to be a Day of Public Thanksgiving, for the final establishment of American Independence, and the long desired restoration of Civil Government, in the blessings of an honourable Peace, was observed with the greatest deference to his Excellency's Proclamation, dated the 16th of November.—Sermons were preached at St. Paul's, by the Rev. Mr. Moore; at the Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers; and at the Old Dutch Church, by the Rev. Dr. Livingston.

Mr. Moore's text was from Zachariah, chap viii, verses, 10. 11. 12.

Dr. Roger's from the 126th Psalm, verse the 3d.

Dr. Livingston's from Jeremiah, chap. xxxii, verses 37. 38. 39. 40.

The Congregations were very numerous, and the several Discourses, immediately applying to the happy events celebrated on the day, were felt by every auditor with most grateful sensibility, and the warmest approbation.

The Clergy of the several other Congregations acquitted themselves on the occasion to the perfect approbation of their hearers.

[*From Mr. Holt's New York Independent Gazette, New York, December* 13, 1783.]

The panegyric in Rivington's paper of the 4th instant, on his Excellency General Washington, however well intended by the author who furnished that prostituted printer with it, will undoubtedly lose its effect, and be considered a mere *burlesque* on that truly great and renowned commander; because the *Royal Gazette* has been notorious only for falshood and the most abominable lies: Any encomium, therefore, that may appear

through that channel, on his Excellency the Commander in Chief, will only tend to disgrace and tarnish his well earned fame.

The insincere and flattering paragraphs, which have appeared in the papers lately published by the infamous tools of British administration, are in every point of view, quite disgusting, and excite in the minds of honest readers, the idea of the Devil's falling down and worshipping the saviour of mankind.

A few months since, the papers printed in this city, by the base hirelings of his Britannic majesty, teemed with the most vile, opprobrious epithets against his Excellency General Washington, and the gentlemen who had distinguished themselves in the cause of America; they are now filled with the most servile adulation.

The *Royal Gazette* has frequently stiled his Excellency Gen. Washington, "THE MURDERER OF ANDRE; and we have recent instances of its *time-serving* publisher practising every artifice to render him odious and contemptible.

It is exceeding disgraceful in any person who has had the honor of serving in the American army, or who has in any degree contributed the establishment of our Liberty and Independence, to countenance or encourage a knot of the most infamous scoundrels, who have exerted every nerve to overthrow and ruin our cause; and who have endeavoured to stigmatize and blacken the reputation of every officer holding a commission in our army.

When we contrast the late conduct of our enemies, who now insultingly remain in this city, with their present meaness and servility, we cannot help considering them as having merited the scorn and just indignation of all honest men.

It was expected that one of the first resolutions of council, on their taking the administration of public affairs into their hands, would have been directed towards those traitors and British subjects who remained in the city, and those attainted of high treason, &c. would at least have been disfranchised, and not suffered to prosecute their respective business, or enjoy the advantages of our government, in common with its best friends and supporters.

Discrimination must certainly be adopted, and pursued with vigor, by all the genuine whigs, who possess the true spirit of patriotism; otherwise the ideas the world have hitherto entertained of rewards and punishments, will be totally reversed or confounded; and the most attrocious and incorrigible offenders will be smiled on and rewarded, while those who have sacrificed their all in the cause of liberty and virtue, must pass neglected and despised into wretched obscurity.

We have heard a good deal from *butter-milk* whigs, about maintaining and supporting the peace of the city, good order of government, &c. This was the language of the British ministry, and their minions, previous to, and at the commencement of hostilities——This doctrine was also preached in Boston, by their emissaries, when the 14th and 29th British regiments, were sent to dragoon and compel the sons of liberty in that State into their measures—But the most effectual method to preserve the peace, &c. is to remove the causes which are most likely to produce commotions and disorder—The excrescences of British power and influence still left among us, should be immediately removed and sent off; no other mode can possibly be devised, consistent with the principles of a free republic, to keep the peace of the community——Jealousies, heat and animosities will ever be the natural consequence, while, to use the appellation of the hon. *Wm.* Pitt, Esq; "the most flagitious scoundrels in the universe," are suffered to remain among us.

The late exiled citizens have the most incontestible right to insist that those persons who have enjoyed the emoluments of their capital, and resided, through choice, under British administration and protection, should be expelled at least for seven years—otherwise the greatest enemies to our new republic, will obtain the ascendency over the whigs, and our boasted independency will prove a curse instead of a blessing.

A CAUTION.

Certain persons, who, previous to the evacuation of this city, disposed of goods at auction, "By Authority," and under sanction of British power, are hereby desired to desist from continuing that business.

A RETURNED EXILE.

New York, December 17, 1783.

London, Dec. 18. The last accounts received from Sir Guy Carleton mention, that there is not that strict harmony and reciprocal amity subsisting between his majesty's subjects and the subjects of the United States which has been so long wished for, and is so essential to the mutual benefit of all parties. Some differences, it seems, have taken place, which have been carried to a considerable length, and strongly indicate the settled dislike that prevails among the lower order of the people. Sir Guy has been obliged in a recent instance, to interpose his authority, by public proclamation, on the subject of an insult committed on an American vessel; but till he and his army quits New York and its environs, it is not expected there will be any adequate prevention against the consequences of such an outrage.

London, December 18. By the Providence transport, which is arrived at Portsmouth, advice is received of a disagreeable fray having happened at New York, by an American ship coming into harbour with an affected display of the thirteen stripes, which so enraged the English tars, that they boarded the American, tore down her colours, and trampled them under their feet, giving some abuse to the crew. As soon as Admiral Digby heard of the affair, he, with General Carleton, issued out an order for apprehending the delinquents, who, notwithstanding all their search, could not be found. This trifling matter has been greatly exaggerated by the Americans, and the insult doubly returned on some English ships in the different harbours of the United States.

West-point, 22d December 1783.

Sir.

I have received your Excellencys favor of the 18th instant enclosing an act of the Council, expressive of their thanks to myself and the officers and men of the Continental troops who have lately been upon duty in the City of New York, I shall communicate the approbation of that honorable body to the troops in the orders of this day, and I am persuaded they will fully participate in the pleasure which I feel upon the occasion.

I have the honor to be
with the greatest esteem and respect
Your Excellency's
Most Obedient and humble
Servant
H. KNOX,

His Excellency
Governor Clinton,

Philadelphia, Jan. 3, 1784. A correspondent, on reading some paragraphs extracted from Mr. HOLT'S *New-York Journal*, observed, that, instead of banishing, for SEVEN YEARS, the obnoxious persons who have had the imprudence or temerity to remain in that city, they should be forever expelled; and that the most distant idea should not be entertained that there existed a possibility of their being reinstated to the rights of citizenship, or of enjoying those invaluable privileges which they have endeavoured in vain to destroy.

When the present council of New-York published their ordinance, precluding British adherents from the privilege of voting at elections, an honest CALEDONIAN pertinently remarked, that they had now obtained what they had long wished and fought for, viz. TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

London, Jan. 3. Yesterday morning some dispatches were received from Ireland, which bring an account of ten sail of transports being arrived there from New York, with troops on board.

London, Jan. 5. Saturday advice was received from Plymouth, that three more of the transports from New York, which were missing, were safe arrived off the Start, one of them under jury masts.

London, Friday, January 9. The Lord Hyde packet, which is arrived at Falmouth from New-York, sailed from thence the 5th of December, and is the first vessel belonging to Government that has come from thence since the place has been in possession of the Americans. By this packet we learn, that a considerable number of soldiers, whose regiments has been disbanded by authority, have settled in the territories of the United States, rather than go to Nova-Scotia, where they would have been sent at Government expense. Several of these soldiers too had received arrears of pay and dismission money, to the amount of five and six guineas a man; so that, by thus disbanding part of the army at New-York, America has acquired a considerable number of new subjects, together with some thousands of British guineas, which might have been brought to England.

From letters by the above packet we learn, that the ship St. James, Bristol built, having excellent accommodations, had sailed for Jamaica, having been taken up by Sir Guy Carleton, to carry two companies of artillery to that island, and that she was to touch at Dominica and Barbadoes, in her way thither.

A letter was received yesterday by the Grampus, which is arrived at Portsmouth from New-York, which says, that upwards of 50 families came there from different parts of America, being Loyalists.

New York, February 25. By letters from England we are informed, that the Portland Packet, with the November mail from New York, was arrived in England; in this ship Colonel Ludlow, Mr. David Matthews, Mr. Herman le Roy, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Alexander Wallace, Captain Barclay, of the 76th British line, and several other gentlemen were passengers.

Order of Procession, New York, November 25, 1830.

First Division. Mr. Anthony Glean, an Officer of the Revolutionary Navy, in a Barouche, bearing the identical Standard of the United States, which was hoisted by him immediately on the British evacuating this city in 1783.

Also in the same Barouche, Alexander Whaley, David Williams, and Enoch Crosby.

Mr. John Van Norsdale, on horseback. On the evacuation of the city in 1783, Mr. Van Norsdale pulled down the British flag, and ran up the halliards with which Mr. Glean hoisted the American standard.

[New York Gazette, November 26, 1830.]

The tide of feeling is so strong in favour of the French, that a double relish is given to all incidents of our Revolution particularly when related by the active survivors of those "days which tried men's souls;" and having enjoyed the pleasing sensations which the recital of the events of those days afford, in the company of the venerable Anthony Glean, Esq. of Saratoga county, whose recollection and mental faculties are still remarkably clear, I now present you with a brief account of this old gentleman's revolutionary career, which I have drawn from conversations with him; but it can give you only an idea of the services of this respectable and good man, who is an old resident farmer near Saratoga Springs, and who has never received but $60 old continental money for seven years' service in the Navy of the United States.

Previous to the Revolution he had several voyages to Europe and the West Indies, and had accumulated a handsome property and was a thorough seaman. In 1775 he was in this city with his vessel, when he volunteered in a company of masters of vessels and seamen, under Captain Malcom. On the approach of the English fleet to this city, after the landing of Lord Howe on Long Island, he fired the first gun from the Battery, which took effect in the hull of the British 20 gun sloop of war Rose. On the American army leaving this city, and while the enemy's fleet lay at anchor off the Battery, he succeeded in getting his vessel, called the Fortune, at dead of night, loaded with provisions and military for the American army, from the East river around the Battery into the North river, and landed them at Fort Washington. General Washington then furnished him with a sergeant's guard of twelve men, with which he returned to this city and took 57 disabled and wounded men from the Hospital, with some military stores, and landed them safely at Dobb's Ferry, and the stores at Fort Constitution, after which his vessel was taken into the U. S. service, as a transport, and in 1776, he was ordered to take charge of the United States frigate Montgomery, as Sailing-master under Capt. John Hodge—the launching of which frigate at Poughkeepsie he superintended. He remained on board of this frigate about eight months, when he was transferred to the Lady Washington, Capt. Lewis.

He was in the bloody battle at Fort Montgomery when it was taken by Sir Henry Clinton. After which he was promoted to the office of First Lieutenant, and was in the battle of Sopus. In this battle he elevated and fired a 32-pounder twenty-eight times himself at the enemy, and had the mortification of seeing his own vessel, the Fortune, burnt by the British, for which loss he never received a farthing from his country.

He was in the battle at Stoney Point, and held his commission, both as Sailing master and First Lieutenant of the Lady Washington, till 1779.

In the spring of 1780, he was ordered with Capt. Lewis to take command at Verplank Point, and there he witnessed and encountered many and various important scenes, of which that vicinity was the theatre. He remained at this post till the end of the war, and in 1783 was invited by General Washington, with other of the heroic officers who had served their country during the revolution, to march with him into this city on the 25th of November of that year. Accordingly, Lieut. Anthony Glean, with about 30 others, joined him on that day near Fort Washington, and marched with the main army into the city, filling and occupying the different posts that the British evacuated. Gen. Washington halted the army near the old tea-water-pump, when the officers of the revolution formed into a line, and marched through the British army, then in the fields, (now the Park) which was on the eve of embarking—while the American army proceeded down Pearl street and Wall-street to Trinity Church, (then burnt) and there again met those officers and fired a salute of 13 guns.

Gen. Washington then ordered Com. Thomas Grinnell with Gen. Hull's regiment and one company of artillery to take possession of the Battery, hoist the American standard and fire a salute. The Commodore deputed the gallant Lieut. Glean to raise the standard—but the British had unreaved the halyards, broke off the stepping cleats and slushed the flagstaff. This, however, was no impediment to him, he soon procured a ready and willing sailor, who by the aid of a ladder, ascended the pole and reaved the halyards, when, by the hands of Lieutenant Anthony Glean, the American Standard was first raised while the British were still getting into their boats, and evacuating this city.

The standard waving in the air, the artillery again fired a salute of 13 guns, which was politely answered by the Admiral ship with 21 guns.

Com. Grinnell, Lieut. Glean, and the revolutionary officers who had been disbanded, and who had accompanied Gen. Washington on this day, then marched to his headquarters, and there remained with him for three days, and then took their final leave of each other.

[New York Commercial Advertiser, Thursday, June 30th, 1831.]

In November last, we copied from the New York Gazette (says the Evening Journal), a statement concerning the revolutionary services of Anthony Glean, Esq., of Saratoga, who was at that time in the city, on the occasion of a memorable public festival. We also affixed some remarks of our own, relative to the exploits of that venerable patriot. This account and these remarks are said, in some respects, to be erroneous, by the writer of the following letter, a very respectable and worthy revolutionary officer, still in the public service. We are satisfied that the writer has no possible desire in asking the publication of this letter, but that of *setting history right;* and we therefore give place readily to his communication, particularly as his name appears in full at its close. The letter is dated February 17, but it was not handed to us until the 11th inst.

New York, Feb. 17th, 1831.

SIR:—I read in your New-York Evening Journal of November 29, 1830, an account given by Anthony Glean, Esq., of his services in the Revolution, and on the 25th November, 1783, also a statement respecting Mr. John Van Norsdale, and I beg you will be so kind as to give this a place in your paper.

Far be it, Sir, from me, to pluck a laurel from the brow of any Revolutionary officer or soldier; at the same time, I conceive it to be my duty, as an old Revolutionary officer, to give to the rising generation my knowledge of facts for their information. As the proverb is, one story is good until another is heard.

Lieut. Glean said, "in 1775, on the approach of the English fleet, after the landing of Lord Howe on Long Island, he fired the first gun from the battery at the ship Rose." The British fleet did not arrive at New York until the summer of 1776. I was stationed at this time (that the British fleet arrived at and came into Sandy Hook) at Perth Amboy, as Lieutenant in Captain Daniel Neal's Company of Artillery, raised by and in the State of New Jersey; my commission was dated March 24, 1776.

It was said by Lieut. Glean, that "in 1780 he was ordered with Captain Lewis to take command of Verplanck's Point, and he remained at this post till the end of the war, and had only received sixty dollars pay."

For an officer to remain in the service of the United States until 1783, the end of the war, and only to receive sixty dollars pay, is a circumstance I can scarcely believe. Can it be said of any officer but himself, in the American army? If Lieutenant Glean has not received his lands from the State of New York, and his five years' pay, in commutation notes, from Colonel Pierce, the Paymaster General at West Point, it must then be supposed he did not continue in the service until 1783. I received my land and commutation notes, and so did every officer that continued in the service until 1783. Lieut. Glean said, "General Washington halted the army near the old tea-water pump, when the officers of the Revolution formed into a line, and marched through the British army, then in the fields (now the Park), which was on the eve of embarking, while the American army proceeded down Pearl-street and up Wall-street to Trinity Church (then burnt), and there again met those officers, and fired a salute of 13 guns."

In answer to this: I first met a troop of American horse in front of our troops, commanded by Captain John Stakes (a native of New York), half way up Chatham-street to Pearl-street, from thence I went down Broadway to Fort George, hearing or seeing no salute of 13 guns being fired at Trinity Church; and of this I have proof, that was then living opposite the church in Broadway, being at home at the time, all day.

Moreover, how unlikely this should be: that after an eight years' war, and struggling for independence, on taking possession of New-York, to fire a salute at Trinity Church yard first, instead of firing at Fort George, the only fortified part of the city.

I believe no such thing, and it is against all rules of custom and discipline in any

army. Lieut. Glean said, "General Washington then ordered Commodore Thomas Grinnell, with Gen. Hull's regiment and one company of artillery, to take possession of the Battery, hoist the American standard, and fire a salute."

In answer to this, I never knew in the American army a General or a Commodore to command a regiment. General Washington had plenty of officers in the line of his army, and there was as good discipline in the American army as in the British.

Lieut. Glean again said Commodore Grinnell "deputed him to hoist the American standard and fire a salute," and that "the British had unreeved the halyard, broke off the stepping cleats, and slushed the flag staff, this," said Lieut. Glean, "was no impediment to him, for he soon procured a ready and willing sailor who, by the aid of a ladder, ascended the pole and reeved the halyards, when, by the hands of Lieut. Anthony Glean, the American standard was first raised, while the British were still getting into their boats and evacuating the city."

Instead of the flag staff standing on the Battery, it stood on Fort George, on the north end, or bastion; and the fort walls were about twenty feet above the battery. I have known the flag staff to stand there for 66 years. I lived in the vicinity of the Battery and Fort, and I never knew a flag staff on the Battery, until the Corporation of New York had one put up at, or after, the taking down of Fort George.

I was on Fort George, and within two feet of the flag staff. The halyards were unreeved, the cleats were knocked off, the flag staff was slushed, and a sailor *boy* (not a man) tried three times, and got up about three feet when he slipped down. Some persons ran to Mr. Golet's, iron monger, in Hanover square (now Pearl street), and got a hand saw, hatchet, hammer, gimblets, and nails; one sawed lengths across the board, one split the cleats, and some bored, until they had plenty of them.

The sailor boy tied the halyards around his waist, filled his outside sailor jacket pockets full of the cleats, then began to nail them on from the ground, on the right and left of the flag staff; as he ascended the flag staff he nailed the cleats on, then he reeved the halyards, and when the American flag was then hoisted on Fort George, a salute was fired of 13 rounds immediately, and three cheers were given.

If Lieut. Glean will insist that by the help of a ladder the sailor ascended the flag staff, I cannot believe he was on the ground, or that he hoisted the American standard; because it was so plain to see in what manner the halyard was received, and the standard was hoisted, that no man present could be deceived.

Again, Lieut. Glean also says, "the standard was waving in the air, the artillery again fired a salute of 13 guns, which was politely answered by the Admiral's ship with 21 guns." I was on the spot; I did not see or hear the salute of 21 guns fired. This also I cannot believe, for common reason would teach any reasonable man to the contrary.

An enemy acting so little and mean! Evacuating the City of New York, of which they had possession for nearly eight years, to knock off the cleats from the flag staff, and slush the flag staff, and then to answer our salute with twenty-one guns (that is what they call a Royal salute). I deny it; no such salute was fired. Of this I have living proof to the contrary, and I never heard or knew of it before I saw it in print after the 25th of Nov., 1830.

It took near one hour before we could hoist our American standard; at the time we were preparing to hoist it, the river was covered with boats filled with soldiers to embark on board the shipping that lay at anchor in the North River; the boats at the time lay on their oars, sterns to shore; observing us hoist our colors, they kept perfect silence during this time. When our salute of 13 guns was fired, the boats rowed off to their shipping. A drawing of this evacuation, for the Corporation of New York, was taken by Col. Trumbull, and can be seen by those requiring it.

It was also stated, in your paper of the above date, that Mr. John Van Norsdale "pulled down the British flag, and ran the halliards with which Mr. Glean hoisted the American standard." I boldly assert, that at the time, there was no British flag on the

flag staff to pull down, or any halliards reaved; so that Mr. John Van Norsdale also has made a great mistake, for as Lieutenant Glean said, the halliard was unreaved, the cleats off, and the flag staff was slushed, and the sailor reaved the halliards by the help of a ladder. To this remark—It is a common practice, when an enemy leaving or evacuating a Fort, or place, they take with them their flag and halliards; so that, if an officer having command of a Fort, was ordered by his commanding officer to leave or evacuate the Fort, and he to leave the flag flying, he would be subjected to an arrest, without a special order from the commanding officer for that purpose.

I refer the above remark to any of the officers of the now American army, to the correctness of this my opinion.

I will mention two instances of a flag being left on the flag staff, on leaving a post during the American revolution:—One was, when General Washington left Long Island in 1776; the flag was left flying on the works to deceive the British; he made his retreat safe to New York, and the British the next morning advanced to make their attack on the American lines, and met no enemy to fight—Gen. Washington, with his army, was safe in New York. This was that safe retreat for which Washington got so much credit as a General. The other instance was at Mud Island, below Philadelphia; the British landed at the head of Elk; the battle of Brandywine ensued in a few days (I was in three different actions that day)—the British fleet was kept back until they sent to Chester, a few miles below, and got a 64 gunship cut down, and made what is called a razee. This ship was taken up the Delaware river in the night, was ran on the mud, bow towards the main land, and abreast of the upper side of the Mud Island Fort; that part of Mud Island was not fortified;—this ship dismounted every gun in the Fort, and on the last night our troops evacuated the fort, leaving their colors flying on the flag-staff. Early the next morning the ship opened a brisk fire on the fort, which lasted for some time;—their fire not being answered, they found the fort was left without troops, and colors flying. This information I had from Capt. Lee, and Capt., now Major Cooper, of the Artillery, who were stationed in the fort. At this time I was with our main army, a few miles from Philadelphia. The British had one 74 gun and one other ship blown up. I heard the report while with our main army.

So it appears one of these gentlemen said he had a ladder to hoist the American standard—and the other pulled down the British flag; when in fact there was not any up to pull down. From these circumstances, I am of opinion that neither of those two gentlemen was on the ground, or certainly they would not have made such mistakes.

I addressed a letter to Lieut. Glean, dated Dec. 8, 1830, and received his answer on the 8th of Feb., 1831. The following is a copy:

"Sir:—Yours of the 8th Dec. last I have this day received; in answer to which, I have to inform you that the salute which you refer to was in front of the old Stone Fort, and the flag staff was on the top of it. We marched down Broadway, and the fort which I speak of was on our left as we came on the Battery.

I remain, sir, with due respect, yours, &c.,

(Signed) Anthony Glean.

Col. John Van Dyk.

By the above letter of Lieut. Glean, it appears the salute was fired on the Battery, in front of the old stone fort, on which stood the flagstaff—when in fact the flagstaff was on Fort George.

John Van Dyck, Capt. Lamb's Reg't,
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New York State Artillery, Revolutionary Army.

CHART and PLAN

of the HARBOUR of NEW YORK & the Coun.y Adjacent,

FROM SANDY HOOK to KINGSBRIDGE,

Comprehending

The WHOLE of NEW YORK and STATEN ISLANDS,

and

PART of LONG ISLAND & the JERSEY SHORE:

And SHEWING the DEFENCES of NEW YORK

Both by Land and Sea.

Jn.o Lodge sculp.

London, Published as the Act directs. Nov.r 30.th 1781. by J. Bew, Pater Noster Row.

The Chart and Plan of the Harbour of New York from Sandy Hook to Kingsbridge, with the Country Adjacent.

Contains the whole of New York and Staten Island, part of Long Island, and the Jersey shores, and shews the defences of New York, both by Land and Water; it also comprehends, the Field of Battle of Flatbush or Brooklyn; and all the operations, Military or Naval, that have happened in the neighborhood of New York, during the American Rebellion, may be traced on it. As this spot is our principal Station, and our chief stronghold in America, as it has been for these three last years blocked up on the Land Side by the Rebels, and as it was very lately threatened with a siege by them and their Allies the French; it has become an object of most Capital concern: Therefore to present it to our readers upon Paper, and to describe its defences, may serve in a great Measure to satisfy the Curiosity of those, who have never seen the place itself.

THOUGH most of the charts are marked with only 3½ fathoms of water on the bar the outside of Sandy Hook, yet the most experienced pilots declare they always found the depth 4 fathoms. There are several batteries of heavy cannon and mortars on the Hook. After getting over the bar, the water is much deeper all the way to New York. Ships of war can go up the east river, through Hell Gate and the Sound, between Long Island and the Continent, into the ocean. Sir James Wallace in the Experiment of 50 guns, when chaced by the French fleet off the east end of Long Island in 1777, came through the Sound, Hellgate, and the East River, to New York. The tide flows up Hudson's or the North river 180 miles. Before the rebellion, ships went from London Bridge to Albany, which is 170 miles up the river; only 6 miles below it, it was necessary to lighten them by taking out part of the cargo.

The trade between New York and Albany was carried on in vessels of 70 tons. Frigates can go within 12 or 15 miles of Albany. From New York to Albany the passage is frequently made in two days; General Robertson has sailed it in 20 hours; and in returning, vessels come down even when the wind is contrary in five days.

Staten Island is in general rough and hilly, but on the South side there is a considerable tract of good level land. On the heights on the side towards New York, we have redoubts, usually garrisoned with 1,000 or 1,500 men. The Rebel parties frequently steal across the narrow Sound which separates it from the Jersey shore, and carry off a straggler or two or plunder the inhabitants. Brigadier General Skinner, a refugee from the Jersies, at present commands there. The Rebel General Sullivan made an attack on it in form, in 1777, but was repulsed with considerable loss, by General Campbell, who was lately taken in Pensacola by the Spaniards.

Long Island is reckoned 120 miles in length, mean breadth twelve. It is the West end of it which is laid down in the plan. The soil is good, and the country extremely pleasant. The New Yorker's boast of it as the hesperia of America; they esteem the Newton pippins superior to any other fruit of the same species in the universe; and the chief pride of the opulent families was to possess elegant country seats on the Island. It is well settled, and full of villages, and the inhabitants in general in easy circumstances. On the 22d of August, 1777, General Howe landed with 22,000 men and 40 pieces of cannon, in Gravesend bay; different divisions of his army occupied the villages of Utrecht, Gravesend, Flatbush, and Flatland, until the morning of the 27th, when they marched to attack the Rebels, who, to the number of 6,700, under Putnam, were posted on that part of the Heights of Guana immediately above Flatbush. Their grand posts and works were on Brooklyn Neck, across which, from Wallabout Bay to Guana Cove they had erected strong lines, redoubts, and forts. One of these last they named the Corkscrew, from its spiral form; it consisted of three stories, and they affected to place great dependence on it; though, after all, they ran away without so much as attempting to defend either it, or any of their other works. Early in the morning of the 27th, General Clinton, who commanded our right wing, seized *the pass* leading from Jamaica to Bedford, and marching to Bedford came upon the rear of the Rebel left. De Heifter with our main body, composed of Hessians, marching from Flatbush, attacked them in front; and General Grant, at the head of our left wing, marching from Yellow Hook and keeping the sea coast on his left hand, fell in with the Rebel right. The Rebels were everywhere defeated, and great numbers of them were driven into the head of Guana creek, where they were drowned or soffocated; many of their bones,

and shoes and buckles, being the least perishable parts of them, are still, or at least very lately were to be seen in the Creek. Capt. Nelson of the 52d, Capt. Logan of the 2d marines, and a Serjeant of the 23d being in front, and leading on their men with great gallantry, were all three shot dead on the spot by a party of riflemen, who took aim at them from behind young Thibault's house, and then instantly threw down their arms, on which our people foolishly granted them quarter. Mr. Thibault, who is a loyal subject, buried the three bodies on the spot where they fell, opposite to his own house, and railed in the graves. The place is marked the three graves. That same morning the Roebuck exchanged a few random shot with the Rebel works on Red Hook. Every body knows that General Howe broke ground before the Rebel entrenchments in form, and that the enemy retreated over the Ferry between Brooklyn and New York the night of the 29th and the morning of the 30th without any loss or disturbance. They also evacuated Governor's Island.

The New Fort was constructed by us about three years ago; it is a very strong work, capable of containing 1,000 or 1,500 men. If an enemy were to attack us on the Long Island side, and lay siege to it, it could easily be succoured from New York.

September 15th, 1776, the army embarked at Newton Creek, and landed at Kepps Bay on York Island. The Rebels abandoned the town of New York; General Vaughan was slightly wounded in the thigh by a shot as he was ascending the heights of Inclenberg. General Howe encamped with his right at Horens Hook, and his left at Bloomingdale. The Rebels under Washington, posted themselves from Fort Washington, now Fort Knyphausen, to Kings-Bridge. The reader may trace the subsequent operations from the public accounts.

In coming from the Continent to York Island after passing the Bridge, our first spot, at present, on York Island, is Charles redoubt on the heights that overhang Kings-Bridge; but our chief defences begins on the brow of Laurel Hill, on which we have batteries over batteries, and where the only path is so narrow, that everything coming within reach of the cannon must inevitably be torn to pieces. After this we come to Fort Knyphausen, which is on the right hand, and which may justly be deemed impregnable to the Rebels. All the ground round here is exceedingly strong; the road between Laurel Hill and the heights on the Fort Knyphausen side is so narrow, that it is shut up with a gate when a guard is kept. The ground continues strong all the way to McGowan's pass, where a few troops might stop an army. Just without New York, the Rebel redoubts and lines that stretched from the East to the North river still remain, but they are greatly decayed. Bunker's Hill, a fort so called by the Rebels, from the hill on which the battle near Boston was fought in 1775, is nearly in the centre between the two rivers, and about three quarters of a mile from the town. On the South West point of the city stands the fort, which is a square with four bastions; within it is the Governor's house. Below the walls on the water sedge, is a line of fortification, which commands the entrance into the East river, and the mouth of the Hudson. The batteries are of stone, and the merlons of cedar joints, filled with earth. Here 92 cannons are mounted. In 1776, the Rebels in their several batteries here, and towards the North river, had at least 200 pieces, with which they made a tremenduous fire against Sir Hyde Parker and Sir James Wallace, when these gallant officers pushed up the North river in the Phœnix and Rose frigates.

Governor's Island, formerly called Nottens Island, contains about 120 acres, on it the Rebels had also batteries.

The Narrows are about a mile and a half in width.

On the east side of the East river, on the main land opposite to Laurel Hill, we have a work called Number Four, in which a Captains guard is usually kept, and which is the only post we have on that side. In case of a serious attack, it is probable we would abandon this post.

The High Lands of Neversink in clear weather are seen at sea *thirty leagues* distant.

Our station at New York is very extensive, and requires a numerous garrison. It never was left with less than eight thousand men in it, and generally has double, and sometimes triple that number. As long as it is well garrisoned, and our fleet superior at sea, the people are as safe there as in the city of London.

Paulus Hook is on the Jersey shore, and joins the main land by a narrow causeway; it is a very defensible post; the usual garrison is one regiment.

In and near New York, Sir Henry Clinton has no less than four houses; he is quite a monopolizer. At times, when he is visible, he is seen riding full tilt to and from his different seats; in this, he is the Ape of Royalty.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

1807–1808.

BY JOHN LAMBERT.

Monday, November 23, 1807.—About ten o'clock at night we arrived at New York; it was very dark, and as we sailed by the town, lighted lamps and windows sparkled everywhere, amidst the houses, in the streets, and along the water-side. The wharfs were crowded with shipping, whose tall masts mingled with the buildings, and together with the spires and cupolas of the churches, gave the city an appearance of magnificence, which the gloomy obscurity of the night served to increase.

When the vessel was made fast to one of the wharfs, I went ashore with the rest of our party to find a boarding-house. Mrs. Loring's house in the Broadway, where we intended to have lodged, was full; so that, after rambling about the streets for an hour, we were obliged to return on board again for the night. The next morning we left the sloop, and took up our abode with a Quaker lady in Maiden lane, to whom we were introduced by Mr. Lyman. Her boarders consisted mostly of young merchants of her own family, which was very respectable, and nearly related to some of the principal people in New York.

The day after our arrival, being the 25th of November, was the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British troops at the peace of 1783. The militia, or rather the volunteer corps, assembled from different parts of the city on the grand battery by the water-side, so called from a fort having been formerly built on the spot, though at present it is nothing more than a lawn for the recreation of the inhabitants, and for the purpose of military parade. The troops did not amount to 600, and were gaudily dressed in a variety of uniforms, every ward in the city having a different one: some of them with helmets appeared better suited to the theatre than the field. The general of the militia and his staff were dressed in the national uniform of blue, with buff facings. They also wore large gold epaulets and feathers, which altogether had a very showy appearance. Some gun-boats were stationed off the battery, and fired several salutes in honour of the day, and the troops paraded through the streets leading to the water-side; but the crowd being very great, I did not think the ceremony worth the trouble of following them, and therefore returned home. I was afterwards told that they went through the forms practised on taking possession of the city, manœuvring and firing feux de joie, &c., as occurred on the evacuation of New York. One of the corps consisted wholly of *Irishmen*, dressed in light green jackets, white pantaloons, and helmets.

The city of New York is situated on the island of Manhattan, at the confluence of the Hudson and East rivers. The island is separated from the continental part of the State of New York by the Hærlem river. Its length is about sixteen miles, and its breadth varies from a quarter to a mile and a half. The bay is about nine miles long, and three broad, without reckoning the branches of the rivers on each side of the town. From the ocean at Sandy Hook to the city is not more than twenty-eight miles. The water is deep enough to float the largest vessels. Ships of ninety guns have anchored opposite the city. There they lie land-locked, and well secured from winds and storms; and fleets of the greatest number have ample space for mooring. During the revolutionary war New York was the great rendezvous for the British fleet. From the time of its surrender in 1776 to the peace of 1783 ships of war passed all seasons of the year here in security.

It has been observed that the cold of winter has less effect upon the water of New York harbour than in several places further to the south. When Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria are choked up by ice in severe winters, as in that of 1804, New York suffers scarcely any inconvenience from it. This is owing partly to the saltness of the sound and the bay; while the Delaware, Patapsco, and Potomack, at the respective cities above mentioned are fresh, and consequently more easily frozen. The water at New York differs but little in saltness from the neighbouring Atlantic. The openness of the port is also to be ascribed in part to the greater fitness of New York for winter navigation is the rapidity of the currents. The strength of these in ordinary tides, and more especially when they are agitated by storms, is capable of rending even the solid ice, and reducing it to fragments. And although the whole harbour was covered by a bridge of very compact ice in 1780, to the serious alarm of the British garrison, the like has never occurred since. The islands in the vicinity of New York are Long Island, Staten Island, Governor's, Bedlow's, and Ellis's Islands. The first is of very considerable extent, being 120 miles in length, and about eight miles in breadth. It is a fertile and well cultivated piece of land, inhabited chiefly by the descendants of the old Dutch settlers.

New York is the first city in the United States for wealth, commerce, and population; as it is also the finest and most agreeable for its situation and buildings. It has neither the narrow and confined irregularity of Boston, nor the monotonous regularity of Philadelphia, but a happy medium between both. When the intended improvements are completed, it will be a very elegant and commodious town, and worthy of becoming the capital of the United States, for it seems that Washington is by no means calculated for a metropolitan city. New York has rapidly improved within the last twenty years; and land which then sold in that city for fifty dollars is now worth $1,500.

The Broadway and Bowery Road are the two finest avenues in the city, and nearly of the same width as Oxford-street in London. The first commences from the Grand Battery, situate at the extreme point of the town, and divides it into two unequal parts. It is upwards of two miles in length, though the pavement does not extend above a mile and a quarter: the remainder of the road consists of straggling houses, which are the commencement of new streets already planned out. The Bowery Road commences from Chatham-street, which branches off from the Broadway to the right, by the side of the Park. After proceeding about a mile and a half it joins the Broadway, and terminates the plan which is intended to be carried into effect for the enlargement of the city. Much of the intermediate spaces between these large streets, and from thence to the Hudson and East rivers, is yet unbuilt upon, or consists only of unfinished streets and detached buildings.

The houses in the Broadway are lofty and well built. They are constructed in the English style, and differ but little from those of London at the west end of the town; except that they are universally built of *red* brick. In the vicinity of the Battery, and for some distance up the Broadway, they are nearly all private houses, and occupied by the principal merchants and gentry of New York; after which the Broadway is lined with large commodious shops of every description, well stocked with European and India goods, and exhibiting as splendid and varied a show in their windows as can be met with in London. There are several extensive book stores, print-shops, music-shops, jewellers, and silversmiths; hatters, linen-drapers, milliners, pastry-cooks, coachmakers, hotels, and coffee-houses. The street is well paved, and the foot-paths are chiefly bricked. In Robinson-street the pavement before one of the houses, and the steps of the door, are composed entirely of *marble.*

The City Hotel is the most extensive building of that description in New York; and nearly resembles, in size and style of architecture, the *London Tavern* in Bishopgate street. The ground floor of the hotel at New York is, however, converted into shops, which have a very handsome appearance in the Broadway. Mechanic Hall is another large hotel at the corner of Robinson-street in the Broadway. It was erected

by the society of mechanics and tradesmen, who associated themselves for charitable purposes, under an act of the legislature in 1792. There are three churches in Broadway: one of them called Grace church, is a plain brick building, recently erected: the other two are St. Paul's and Trinity; both handsome structures, built with an intermixture of white and brown stone. The adjoining churchyards, which occupy a large space of ground, railed in from the street, and crowded with tombstones, are far from being agreeable spectacles in such a populous city. At the commencement of the Broadway, near the battery, stands the old Government-house, now converted into offices for the customs. Before it is a small lawn railed in, and in the centre is a stone pedestal, upon which formerly stood a leaden statue of George the Third. In the revolutionary war it was pulled down by the populace, and made into bullets.

The City Hall, where the courts of justice are held, is situated in Wall-street, leading from the coffee-house slip by the water side into the Broadway. It is an old heavy building, and very inadequate to the present population and wealth of New York. A Court-house on a larger scale, and more worthy of the improved state of the city, is now building at the end of the Park, between the Broadway and Chatham-street, in a style of magnificence unequalled in many of the larger cities of Europe. The exterior consists wholly of fine marble, ornamented in a very neat and elegant style of architecture; and the whole is to be surmounted by a beautiful dome, which, when finished, will form a noble ornament to that part of the town, in which are also situated the Theatre, Mechanic Hall, and some of the best private houses in New York. The Park, though not remarkable for its size, is, however, of service, by displaying the surrounding buildings to greater advantage; and is also a relief to the confined appearance of the streets in general. It consists of about four acres planted with elms, planes, willows, and catalpas; and the surrounding foot-walk is encompassed by rows of poplars; the whole is enclosed by a wooden paling. Neither the Park nor the Battery is very much resorted to by the fashionable citizens of New York, as they have become too common. The genteel lounge is in the Broadway, from eleven to three o'clock, during which time it is as much crowded as the Bond-street of London: and the carriages, though not so numerous, are driven to and fro with as much velocity. The foot paths are planted with poplars, and afford an agreeable shade from the sun in summer. About two years ago the inhabitants were alarmed by a large species of caterpillar, which bred in great numbers on the poplars, and were supposed to be venomous. Various experiments were tried, and cats and dogs were made to swallow them: but it proved to be a false alarm, though the city for some time was thrown into as great a consternation as we have been with mad dogs.

The Theatre is on the south-east side of the Park, and is a large commodious building. The outside is in an unfinished state; but the interior is hansomely decorated, and fitted up in as good style as the London theatres, upon a scale suitable to the population of the city. It contains a large coffee-room, and good sized lobbies, and is reckoned to hold about 1,200 persons. The scenes are well painted and numerous; and the machinery, dresses, and decorations, are elegant, and appropriate to the performances, which consist of all the new pieces that come out on the London boards, and several of Shakspeare's best plays. The only fault is, that they are too much curtailed, by which they often lose their effect; and the performances are sometimes over by half past ten, though they do not begin at an earlier hour than in London. The drama had been a favourite in New York before the Revolution. During the time the city was in our possession, theatrical entertainments were very fashionable; and the characters were mostly supported by officers of the army. After the termination of the war, the play-house fell into the hands of Messrs. Hallam and Henry, who for a number of years exerted themselves with much satisfaction to please the public. After the death of Mr. Henry, the surviving manager formed a partnership with a favourite and popular performer, under the firm of Hallam and Hodgkinson. Their efforts were soon after aided

by the addition of Mr. W. Dunlap. After some time Hallam and Hodgkinson withdrew from the concern, and Mr. Dunlap commenced sole manager. In this capacity he continued till 1804. During his management of the theatrical concerns, he brought forward many pieces of his own composition, as well as several translations from the German. He is now publishing his dramatic works in ten volumes. Mr. Cooper succeeded him in the direction of the theatre, and in his hands it at present remains. The Theatre has been built about ten years, and of course embraces every modern improvement.

I have seen several of Mr. Cooper's performances in very arduous characters. In many, he acquitted himself admirably, and he is justly entitled to the high estimation in which he is held throughout the United States. In some of his characters he almost equalled Kemble, whom he appears to imitate: but he could not come up to the arch-villiany of Richard the Third so admirably depicted by Cooke, who, like his great predecessor Macklin, seems fashioned by nature for that and other characters of a similar cast.

New York has its Vauxhall and Ranelagh; but they are poor imitations of those near London. They are, however, pleasant places of recreation for the inhabitants. The Vauxhall garden is situated in the Bowery Road about two miles from the City Hall. It is a neat plantation, with gravel walks adorned with shrubs, trees, busts, and statues. In the centre is a large equestrian statue of General Washington. Light musical pieces, interludes, &c. are performed in a small theatre situate in one corner of the gardens: the audience sit in what are called the pit and the boxes, in the open air. The orchestra is built among the trees, and a large apparatus is constructed for the display of fire-works. The theatrical corps of New York is chiefly engaged at Vauxhall during the summer. The Ranelagh is a large hotel and garden, generally known by the name of Mount Pitt, situated by the water side, and commanding some extensive and beautiful views of the city and its environs.

A great portion of the city, between the Broadway and the East river is very irregular, being the oldest part of the town, and of course less capable of those improvements which distinguish the more recent buildings. Nevertheless, it is the chief seat of business, and contains several spacious streets crowded with shops, stores and warehouses of every description. The water side is lined with shipping which lie along the wharfs, or in the small docks called slips, of which there are upwards of twelve towards the East river, besides numerous piers. The wharfs are large and commodious, and the warehouses, which are nearly all new buildings, are lofty and substantial. The merchants, ship brokers, &c. have their offices in front on the ground floor of these warehouses. These ranges of buildings and wharfs extend from the Grand Battery, on both sides the town, up the Hudson and East rivers, and encompass the houses with shipping, whose forest of masts gives a stranger a lively idea of the immense trade which this city carries on with every part of the globe. New York appears to him the Tyre of the new world.

When I arrived at New York in November, the port was filled with shipping, and the wharfs were crowded with commodities of every description. Bales of cotton, wool, and merchandize; barrels of pot-ash, rice, flour, and salt provisions; hogsheads of sugar, chests of tea, puncheons of rum, and pipes of wine; boxes, cases, packs and packages of all sizes and denominations, were strewed upon the wharfs and landing-places, or upon the decks of the shipping. All was noise and bustle. The carters were driving in every direction; and the sailors and labourers upon the wharfs, and on board the vessels, were moving their ponderous burthens from place to place. The merchants and their clerks were busily engaged in their counting-houses, or upon the piers. The Tontine coffee-house was filled with underwriters, brokers, merchants, traders, and politicians; selling, purchasing, trafficking, or insuring; some reading, others eagerly inquiring the news. The steps and balcony of the coffee-house were crowded with people bidding, or listening to the several auctioneers, who had elevated themselves upon a hogshead of sugar a

puncheon of rum, or a bale of cotton; and with stentorian voices were exclaiming, "*Once, twice.*" "*Once, twice.*" "*Another cent.*" "*Thank ye, gentlemen,*" or were knocking down the goods, which took up one side of the street, to the best purchaser. The coffee-house slip, and the corners of Wall and Pearl-streets, were jammed up with carts, drays, and wheelbarrows; horses and men were huddled promiscously together, leaving little or no room for passengers to pass. Such was the appearance of this part of the town when I arrived. Every thing was in motion; all was life, bustle, and activity. The people were scampering in all directions to trade with each other, and to ship off their purchases for the European, Asian, African, and West India markets. Every thought, word, look, and action of the multitude seemed to be absorbed by commerce; the welkin rang with its busy hum, and all were eager in the pursuit of its riches.

But on my return to New York the following April, what a contrast was presented to my view, and how shall I describe the melancholy defection that was painted upon the countenances of the people, who seemed to have taken leave of all their former gaiety and cheerfulness? The coffee-house slip, the wharfs and the quays along South-street, presented no longer the bustle and activity that had prevailed there five months before. The port, indeed, was full of shipping; but they were dismantled and laid up. Their decks were cleared, their hatches fastened down, and scarcely a sailor was to be found on board. Not a box, bale, cask, barrel, or package, was to be seen upon the wharfs. Many of the counting-houses were shut up, or advertised to be let; and the few solitary merchants, clerks, porters, and labourers, that were to be seen, were walking about with their hands in their pockets. Instead of sixty or a hundred carts that used to stand in the street for hire, scarcely a dozen appeared, and they were unemployed; a few coasting sloops and schooners, which were clearing out for some of the ports in the United States, were all that remained of that immense business which was carried on a few months before. The coffee-house was almost empty; or, if there happened to be a few people in it, it was merely to pass away the time which hung heavy on their hands, or to inquire anxiously after news from Europe, and from Washington: or perhaps to purchase a few bills, that were selling at ten or twelve per cent. above par. In fact, every thing presented a melancholy appearance. The streets near the water-side were almost deserted, the *grass had begun to grow* upon the wharfs, and the minds of the people were tortured by the vague and idle rumours that were set afloat upon the arrival of every letter from England or from the seat of government. In short, the scene was so gloomy and forlorn, that had it been the month of September instead of April, I should verily have thought that a malignant fever was raging in the place; so desolating were the effects of the embargo, which in the short space of five months had deprived the first commercial city in the States of all its life, bustle, and activity; caused above one hundred and fifty bankruptcies; and completely annihilated its foreign commerce!

New York contains thirty-three places of worship, viz.: nine episcopal churches, three Dutch churches, one French church, one Calvinist, one German Lutheran, one English Lutheran, three Baptist meetings, three Methodist meetings, one Moravian, six Presbyterian, one Independent, two Quakers', and one Jews' synagogue.

Besides the public buildings which I have mentioned, there are numerous banks, insurance companies, commercial and charitable institutions, literary establishments, etc. The new State prison is an establishment worthy of imitation in England. By the law of New York, treason, murder, and the procuring, aiding, and abetting any kind of murder, are the only crimes punishable by death. The mode of execution is the same as in England. All other offences are punished by imprisonment for a certain period in the State prison. This building is situated at Greenville, about two miles from the City Hall, on the shore of the Hudson river. The space enclosed by the wall is about four acres, and the prison is governed by seven inspectors appointed by the

State Council. They meet once a month, or oftener, together with the justices of the supreme court, the mayor and recorder of the city, the attorney-general, and district attorney. The inspectors make rules for the government of the convicts, and other persons belonging to the prison; and appoint two of their own body to be visiting inspectors monthly. The board of inspectors have charge of the prison, and appoint a keeper, or deputy and as many assistants as they find to be necessary. The salaries of the keepers are paid out of the treasury of the State. The inspectors, or rather the agents of the prison, are empowered to purchase clothing, bedding, provisions, tools, implements, and raw or other materials for the employment of the convicts, and keep accounts of the same: also to open an account with each convict, charging him with his expenses, and crediting him with his labour: and if there should be any balance due to the convict at the time of his discharge, to give him part or the whole of it; but if the whole should not be given to him, to convey the residue to the credit of the State. If a convict on entering the prison is unacquainted with any trade, he has the choice of learning one most agreeable to him. I have been told of a man who became a shoe-maker in that prison, and at the end of his time came out with several hundred dollars in pocket. Hence the country is benefited; and individuals, instead of being made worse in prison, are rendered useful members of society.

The expense of conveying and keeping the convicts is always paid by the State. They are dressed in uniforms of coarse cloth, according to their classes and conduct, and kept at some kind of work. For profane cursing, swearing, indecent behaviour, idleness, negligence, disobedience of regulations, or perverse conduct, the principal keeper may punish the convicts by confinement in the solitary cells, and by a diet of bread and water, during such term as any two of the inspectors advise. For the greater security, there is a detachment of firemen allotted to the prison, also an armed guard consisting of a captain, a sarjeant, two corporals, a drummer, a fifer, and twenty privates.

The laws are administered by the following courts of justice.

I. *The Court for the trial of Impeachments, and the Correction of Errors.* Since the removal of the government to Albany, this court is now held in that place. It is the court of *dernier ressort*, and consists of the president of the senate, for the time being, and the senators, chancellor, and judges of the supreme court, or the major part of them.

II. *The Court of Chancery.* This court, consisting of the chancellor, is held twice a year at least in New York, and twice in the city of Albany, and at such other times as the chancellor may think proper. Appeals lie from the decisions of the chancellors to the court for the correction of errors.

III. The *Supreme Court.* This court consists of a chief justice, and four puisne judges, and there are four stated and regular terms. The court appoints circuit courts to be held in the vacation in the several counties, before one of the judges, for the trial of all causes before a jury. Questions of law which arise in the facts, are argued before the whole court. Writs of error may be brought on the judgments of the supreme court, to the court for the correction of errors.

IV. *The Court of Exchequer.* The junior justice in the supreme court, or in his absence any other of the puisne judges, is *ex-officio* judge of the exchequer. This court is held during the terms of the supreme court, and at the same places. It hears and determines all causes and matters relating to forfeitures for recognizances or otherwise, fines, issues, amercements, and debts due to the people of the State.

V. *The Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery.* These courts are held pursuant to an act of the legislature, without a special commission, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court; together with the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the city, or any three of them, of whom a justice of the supreme court must always be one. They have the power to hear and determine all treasons, felonies,

and other crimes and misdemeanours, and to deliver the gaols of all prisoners confined therein.

VI. *The Court of Common Pleas, commonly called the Mayor's Court.* This is held before the mayor, aldermen, and recorder, or before the mayor and recorder only. This court hears and determines all actions, real, personal, or mixed, arising within the city of New York, or within the jurisdiction of the court. Where the sum demanded is above 250 dollars, the cause may be removed, at any time before the trial, into the supreme court. A writ of error lies from all judgments of this court to the supreme court.

VII. *The Court of General Sessions of the Peace.* This court is also held by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, of whom the mayor or recorder must always be one. Courts of special sessions of the peace may also be held at any time the common council may direct, and may continue as long as the court may think proper for the dispatch of business. These courts have the power to hear and determine all felonies and offences committed in the city of New York. There is also a court of special sessions for the trial of petty offences, which consists of the mayor, recorder, and aldermen.

VIII. *The Court of Probates.* Since the removal of the seat of government to Albany, the judge of this court is required to reside in that city. He has all the powers of jurisdiction relative to testamentary matters, which were formerly exercised by the governor of the colony, as judge of the prerogative court, except as to the appointment of surrogates.

IX. *Court of Surrogates.* Surrogates are appointed for each county, by the council of appointment, one of which resides and holds his court in the city of New York. They have the sole and exclusive power to take proof of the last wills and testaments of persons deceased, who at the time of their death were inhabitants of the city, in whatever place the death may have happened; and to issue probates, and grant letters of administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of persons dying intestate, or with the wills annexed. Appeals from the orders and decrees of the surrogate lie to the court of probates.

X. *District Court of the United States.* This court, consisting of a single judge, has four regular sessions in a year, and special sessions are held as often as the judge thinks necessary. It has exclusive original jurisdiction of civil causes, of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under the laws of import, navigation, or trade of the United States, on the high seas, and in the navigable waters, as well as seizures on land within other waters, and all penalties and forfeitures arising under the laws of the United States. It has also jurisdiction, exclusive of the State courts, of all crimes and offences, cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed within the district, or upon the high seas, where no other punishment than whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine not exceeding 100 dollars, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, is to be inflicted. It also has concurrent jurisdiction with the courts of the State, where an alien sues for a tort (trespass) only, in violation of the laws of nations, or treaties of the United States; and where the United States sue, and the matter in dispute does not exceed 100 dollars. It has a jurisdiction over the State courts, of all suits against consuls and vice-consuls.

XI. *The Circuit Court of the United States*, for the district of New York, in the second circuit, is held in the city on the 1st of April and the 1st of September in each year. It consists of one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, and the judge of the district court. It has original cognizance of all civil suits, where the matter in dispute exceeds 500 dollars, and the United States are plaintiffs, or an alien is the party; or the suit is between citizens of different States. It has exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, except where it is otherwise provided by law; and a concurrent jurisdiction with the district court of the crimes cognizable therein.

Of late years a board of health has been established at New York, under an act of the legislature, and a variety of regulations are enjoined, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of malignant fevers. A station is also assigned on Staten Island, where vessels perform quarantine: the buildings which constitute the hospital are separated from each other, and are capable of accommodating upwards of 300 sick. The situation is extremely pleasent, and well adapted to the purpose.

There are five banks, and nine insurance companies: one of the latter is a branch of the Phœnix company of London. There is a chamber of Commerce in New York, which has for its object the promotion and regulation of mercantile concerns; and is also a charitable institution for the support of the widows and children of its members.

Inspectors are appointed by the State Council to examine lumber, staves, and headings, pot- and pearl-ashes, sole leather, flour and meal, beef and pork, previous to exportation. Persons shipping the above articles without having them inspected are liable to heavy penalties.

The commerce of New York, before the embargo, was in a high state of prosperity and progressive improvement. The merchants traded with almost every part of the world; and though at times they suffered some privations and checks from the beligerent powers of Europe, yet their trade increased, and riches continued to pour in upon them. They grumbled, but nevertheless pursued their prosperous career, and seldom failed in realizing handsome fortunes. What a mortifying stroke, then, was the embargo! a measure which obliged them to commit a sort of *commercial suicide* in order to revenge themselves of a few lawless acts, which might have been easily avoided if the merchants had speculated with more prudence. The amount of tonnage belonging to the port of New York in 1806 was 183,671 tons. And the number of vessels in the harbour on the 25th of December, 1807, when the embargo took place, was 537. The moneys collected in New York for the national treasury, on the imports and tonnage, have for several years amounted to one fourth of the public revenue. In 1806 the sum collected was 6,500,000 dollars, which after deducting the drawbacks left a nett revenue of 4,500,000 dollars; which was paid into the treasury of the United States as the proceeds of one year. In the year 1808, the whole of this immense sum had vanished! In order to show how little the Americans have suffered upon the aggregate from Berlin decrees and orders of council; from French menaces, and British actions; it is only necessary to state, that in 1803 the duties collected at New York scarcely amounted to 4,000,000 dollars; and that at the period of laying on the embargo, at the close of the year 1807, they amounted to nearly 7,000,000 dollars. After this, it is hardly fair to complain of the violation of neutral rights!

Every day, except Sunday, is a market-day in New York. Meat is cut up and sold by the joint or in pieces, by the licensed butchers only, their agents, or servants. Each of these must sell at his own stall, and conclude his sales by one o'clock in the afternoon, between the 1st of May and the 1st of November, and two between the 1st of November and the 1st of May. Butchers are licensed by the mayor, who is clerk of the market. He receives for every quarter of beef sold in the market six cents; for every hog, shoat, or pig above 14 lbs. weight, six cents; and for each calf, sheep, or lamb, four cents; to be paid by the butchers and other persons selling the same. To prevent engrossing, and to favour housekeepers, it is declared unlawful for persons to purchase articles to sell again in any market or other part of the city before noon of each day, except flour and meal, which must not be bought to be sold again until four in the afternoon: hucksters in the market are restricted to the sale of vegetables, with the exception of fruits. The sale of unwholesome and stale articles of provision; of blown and stuffed meat, and of measly pork, is expressly forbidden. Butter must be sold by the pound, and not by the roll or tub. Persons who are not licensed butchers, selling butchers' meat on commission, pay triple fees to the clerk of the market.

The price of several commodities before the embargo was as follows, in sterling

money: beef 6½d. per lb.; mutton 5d.; veal 7d.; butter 10d.; bread, the loaf of 2½ lbs. 7d.; cheese 7d.; turkeys 7s. each; chickens 20d. per couple; oysters, 7d. per dozen; flour 27s. per barrel of 196 lbs.; brandy 4s. 6d. per gallon; coffee 1s. 6. per lb.; green tea 5s.; best hyson 10s.; coals 70s. per chaldron; wood 20s. per cord; a coat l. 10s.; waistcoat and pantaloons 4l. 10s.; hat 54s.; pair of boots 54s.; washing 3s. 6d. per dozen pieces. Price of lodging at genteel boarding-houses, from one guinea and a half to three guineas per week. After the embargo took place the price of provisions fell to nearly half the above sums, and European commodities rose in proportion. The manufactures of America are yet in an infant state; but in New York there are several excellent cabinet-makers, coach-makers, &c. who not only supply the country with household furniture and carriages, but also export very largely to the West Indies, and to foreign possessions on the continent of America. Their workmanship would be considered elegant and modern in London; and they have the advantage of procuring mahogany and other wood much cheaper than we.

Game laws are not wholly unknown in America. There is an act in force for the preservation of heath hens and other game, which was passed in the year 1791.

There are *thirty-one* benevolent institutions in New York. The names of them are as follows: Tammany Society, Free School, Provident Society, Mutual Benefit Society, Benevolent Society, Albion Benevolent Society, Ladies' Society for the relief of poor widows with small children, Fire Department, New York Manufacturing Society, Society of Merchants and Tradesmen, the Dispensary, Lying-in Hospital, Sailor's Snug Harbour, Marine Society, Manumission Society, Kinepock Institution, City Hospital, Alms House, House Carpenters' Society, Bellvue Hospital, Marine Hospital at Staten Island, Humane Society, Masonic Society containing thirteen lodges, German Society, Society of Unitas Fratrum, First Protestant Episcopal Charity School, St. George's Society, St. Patrick's Society, St. Andrew's Society, the New England Society, the Cincinnati. Most of these institutions are mere benefit societies, resembling those which are so numerous in England. *The Ladies' Society for the relief of poor widows with small children* merits, however, particular notice, since it is an institution most honourable to the character of the amiable women of that city, and is worthy of imitation in Great Britain.

There are upwards of twenty newspapers published in New York, nearly half of which are daily papers; besides several weekly and monthly magazines or essays. The high price of paper, labour, and taxes in Great Britain has been very favourable to authorship and publication of books in America. Foreign publications are also charged with a duty of 13 per cent.; and foreign rags are exempted from all impost. These advantages have facilitated the manufacture of paper and the printing of books in the United States, both which are now carried on to a very large extent. The new works that appear in America, or rather original productions, are very few; but every English work of celebrity is immediately reprinted in the States, and vended for a fourth of the original price. The booksellers and printers of New York are numerous, and in general men of property. Some of them have published very splendid editions of Bible; and it was not a little gratifying to the American patriot to be told, that the *paper*, *printing*, *engraving*, and *binding*, were all of *American manufacture*. For several years past a literary fair has been held alternately at New York and Philadelphia. This annual meeting of booksellers has tended greatly to facilitate intercourse with each other, to circulate books throughout the United States, and to encourage and support the arts of printing and papermaking.

A public library is established at New York, which consists of about ten thousand volumes, many of them rare and valuable books. The building which contains them is situated in Nassau-street, and the trustees are incorporated by an act of the legislature. There are also three or four public reading-rooms, and circulating libraries, which are supported by some of the principal booksellers, from the annual subscription of the in-

habitants. There is a museum of natural curiosities in New York, but it contains nothing worthy of particular notice.

It does not appear that the malignant or yellow fever made very great ravages among the inhabitants in 1805, the last time of its appearance in New York; for the deaths very little exceeded the preceding and subsequent years.

In 1804	the	deaths	were	2,064
1805	"	"	"	2,352
1806	"	"	"	2,252

Of the above number fifty-one were suicides; and according to the statement of Dr. Mitchill, upwards of one-third of the deaths are occasioned by consumption and debility. To the influence of moisture and the sudden changes of the weather has been attributed the prevalence of nervous disorders and debility among a great number of the inhabitants of the United States. Much may, no doubt, be ascribed to those causes; but I think the mode of living has a more immediate effect upon the human frame than even the climate of a country. The higher and middling classes of Americans, who reside chiefly in the great towns or their neighbourhood, live, generally speaking, in a more luxurious manner than the same description of people in England. Not that their tables are more sumptously furnished on particular occasions than ours; but that their ordinary meals consist of a greater variety of articles, many of which from too frequent use may, perhaps, become pernicious to the constitution. The constant use of segars by the young men, even from an early age, may also tend to impair the constitution, and create a stimulus beyond that which nature requires, or is capable of supporting. Their dread of the yellow fever has induced a more frequent use of tobacco of late years; but it is now grown into a habit that will not be easily abandoned. The other classes of the community, who reside in the interior and back parts of the country, are often obliged to live upon salt provisions the greatest part of the year, and sometimes on very scanty fare; besides which, they generally dwell in miserable log huts, incapable of defending them effectually from the severity of the weather. Those who have the means of living better are great eaters of animal food, which is introduced at every meal; together with a variety of hot cakes, and a profusion of butter: all of which may more or less tend to the introduction of bilious disorders, and perhaps lay the foundation of those diseases which prove fatal in hot climates. The effects of a luxurious or meagre diet are equally injurious to the constitution, and, together with the sudden and violent changes of the climate, may create a series of nervous complaints, consumption, and debility, which in the states bordering on the Atlantic carry off at least one third of the inhabitants in the prime of life.

The malignant or yellow fever generally commences in the confined parts of the town, near the water-side, in the month of August or September. It is commonly supposed to have been introduced by the French refugees from St. Domingo during the French revolution; though some are of opinion that it originated in the States; and many physicians were puzzling their brains about its origin at a time when they ought to have been devising means to stop its ravages. As soon as this dreadful scourge makes its appearance in New York, the inhabitants shut up their shops, and fly from their houses into the country. Those who cannot go far, on account of business, remove to Greenwich, a small village situate on the border of the Hudson river, about two or three miles from town. Here the merchants and others have their offices, and carry on their concerns with little danger from the fever, which does not seem to be contagious beyond a certain distance. The banks and other public offices also remove their business to this place; and markets are regularly established for the supply of the inhabitants. Very few are left in the confined parts of the town except the poorer classes, and the negroes. The latter not being affected by the fever, are of great service at that dreadful crisis; and are the only persons who can be found to discharge the hazardous duties of attending the sick and burying the dead. Upwards of 26,000 people removed from the interior

parts of the city, and from the streets near the water-side, in 1805. Since then the town has happily been free from that dreadful scourge; and from the salutary regulations which have since been adopted, it is to be hoped that it will never make its appearance again. The finest cities in America were no doubt preserved from depopulation during the prevalence of the fever by the timely retreat of the inhabitants into the country. It is to be wished that the same practice was permitted in Spain and other parts of the continent, which are sometimes visited by pestilential fevers, instead of surrounding the towns by a cordon of troops, and cutting off all communication between the unfortunate inhabitants and the country.

The following census of the population of New York was taken in 1807, and laid before the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city in 1808.

Census for 1807.

CENSUS OF THE ELECTORS AND TOTAL POPULATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

WARDS.	Free Persons.	Slaves.	Total Inhabitants.	Electors possessed of Freeholds of the value of 100l. and upwards.	Ditto possessed of Freeholds of 30l. and under 100l.	Ditto not possessed of Freeholds, but who rent tenements of the yearly value of 40s.	Ditto, who were Freemen on the 14th October, 1775.	Total Electors.
First	7,584	370	7,954	374	..	707	5	1,086
Second	7,424	127	7,551	355	..	687	..	1,042
Third	7,303	406	7,709	337	1	779	1	1,118
Fourth	9,089	147	9,236	351	..	976	4	1,331
Fifth	12,603	136	12,739	462	4	1,429	6	1,901
Sixth	9,749	112	9,861	258	..	1,163	6	1,427
Seventh	19,363	124	19,487	413	5	2,718	4	3,140
Eighth	5,959	103	6,067	302	6	715	..	1,023
Ninth	2,680	246	2,926	158	4	174	3	339
Total	81,754	1,776	83,530	3,010	20	9,348	29	12,407

Of the preceding number of inhabitants 42,881 are females, and 40,649 are males: making a total of 83,530. In 1805 the population of New York was 75,770; thus in the course of one year and ten months there has been an increase of inhabitants to the amount of 7,760; and within the same period the number of slaves has decreased 272. The following table exhibits the population of this city at different periods from its earliest settlement.

In the year 1697 there were ..... 4,302 inhabitants
1756 " " 15,000
1771 " " 21,863
1786 " " 23,614
1791 " " 33,191
1801 " " 60,489
1805 " " 75,770
1807 " " 83,530

Hence it appears that the population of New York has, in a period of twenty years from 1786 to 1805, more than tripled itself; and should the population continue to increase at the rate of five per cent. per annum, it will in 1855 amount to 705,650, a population greater than that of Paris. At this day it is equal to the whole number of inhabitants in the *State* of New York fifty years ago.

If any estimate can be formed of the salubrity of the climate, and the healthiness of the inhabitants of a town, by the number of deaths, London must be reckoned to have the advantage of New York in these respects. The amount of deaths in the former city is about a *fiftieth* part of its population, while in New York it is at least one *thirtieth;* the number of deaths ranging between 2,500 and 3,000 per annum. I am, however, more inclined to attribute this great mortality to improper diet and mode of living than to the insalubrity of the climate. The church-yards and vaults are also situate in the heart of the town, and crowded with the dead. If they are not prejudicial to the health of the people, they are at least very unsightly exhibitions. One would think there was a scarcity of land in America, by seeing such large pieces of ground in one of the finest streets of New York occupied by the dead. But even if no noxious effluvia were to arise, (and I rather suspect there must in the months of July, August, and September,) still the continual view of such a crowd of white and brown tomb-stones and monuments which is exhibited in the Broadway, must at the sickly season of the year tend very much to depress the spirits, when they should rather be cheered and enlivened, for at that period much is effected by the force of imagination. There is a large burying-ground a short distance out of town; but the cemeteries in the city are still used at certain periods of the year.

They bury their dead within twenty-four hours; a custom probably induced by the heat of the climate during the summer months; but I see no reason why it should be extended to the winter months, which are cold enough to allow of the dead being kept for three or four days, if nothing else prevents it. While I was at New York, a young gentleman, a native of Great Britain, who had settled in that city, died suddenly one evening at the house of an American to whose daughter he was paying his addresses. It was a most distressing scene for the young lady, for he dropped down at the very moment he was kneeling before her in a playful mood. The young man was taken home to the house where he lodged, and before four o'clock the next afternoon he was interred. My motive for mentioning this circumstance is, because I understood that when they went to screw the coffin down he bled at the nose; and that the pillow on which his head reclined was warm: notwithstanding which he was buried, without any means tried to restore him! I cannot but think this was a very culpable omission on the part of his friends, considering the sudden manner in which he had *apparently* been deprived of life.

Funerals at New York, as well as in almost every other part of the United States, are attended by a numerous assemblage of the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, who are invited by advertisements in the newspapers to attend their departed friend to the grave. On such occasions I have seen upwards of five hundred people, and the larger the number the more the deceased is supposed to be respected and valued. I cannot help thinking, however, that these numerous meetings savour somewhat of ostentation, though certainly there is no parade of hearses, nodding plumes, and mourning coaches. The people attend for the most part in their ordinary dress, except those who are nearly related, or particularly intimate with the deceased. The clergyman, physician, and chief mourners, wear white scarfs, which it is also the custom to wear on the following Sunday. The deceased is interred with or without prayers, according to the faith he professed.

The Society of New York consists of three distinct classes. The *first* is composed of the constituted authorities and government officers; divines, lawyers, and physicians of eminence; the principal merchants and people of independent property. The *second* comprises the small merchants, retail dealers, clerks, subordinate officers of the govern-

ment, and members of the three professions. The *third* consists of the inferior orders of the people. The first of these associate together in a style of elegance and splendour little inferiour to Europeans. Their houses are furnished with every thing that is useful, agreeable, or ornamental; and many of them are fitted up in the tasteful magnificence of modern style. The dress of the gentlemen is plain, elegant, and fashionable, and corresponds in every respect with the English costume. The ladies in general seem more partial to the light, various, and dashing drapery of the Parisian belles, than to the elegant and becoming attire of our London beauties, who improve upon the French fashions. But there are many who prefer the English costume, or at least a medium between that and the French.

In walking the Broadway, some mornings, I have been frequently tempted to believe, while admiring the beautiful forms that passed in review before me, that there existed a sort of rivalry among the New York beauties, as there did about a century ago among the ladies of England; and that instead of a patch on the right or left cheek, to denote a Whig or Tory, methought I could discern a pretty *Democrat* à la mode Françoise, and a sweet little *Federalist* à la mode Angloise. I know not whether my surmises were just; but it is certain that Mrs. Toole and Madame Bouchard, the two rival leaders of fashion in caps, bonnets, feathers, flowers, muslin, and lace, have each their partisans and admirers; one because she is an Englishwoman, and the other because she is French; and if the ladies are not really divided in opinion as to politics, they are most unequivocally at issue with respect to dress.

The young ladies of New York are in general handsome, and almost universally fine genteel figures. Though I am not inclined, like their sly castigator, Anthony Evergreen, to attribute their forms to *pickles* and the *vinegar-cruet;* yet they certainly are too fond of *tight lacing*, and compressing their waists between *steel*, *stay tape*, and *whalebone*. Fair complexions, regular features, and fine forms, seem to be the prevailing characteristics of the American fair sex. They do not, however, enjoy their beautie for so long a period as Englishwomen, neither do they possess the blooming countenance and rosy tinge of health so predominant among our fair countrywomen, whose charms never stand in need of cosmetics. The beauty of the American women partakes more of the *lily* than the *rose;* though the soft glow of the latter is sometimes to be met with. Their climate, however, is not so favourable to beauty as that of England, in consequence of the excessive heat and violent changes of the weather peculiar to America. I must not omit to mention, in justice to the American fair, that I saw but very few who had recourse to *rouge* for the purpose of heightening their charms.

Most travellers who have visited America have charged the ladies of the United States universally with having bad teeth. This accusation is certainly very erroneous when applied to the whole of the fair sex, and to them alone. That the inhabitants of the States are often subject to a premature loss of teeth is allowed by themselves; and the cause has even been discussed in the papers read before the American Philosophical Society; but it does not particularly attach to the females, who, as far as I have been able to judge, are much more exempt from that misfortune than the men. Indeed most of the young ladies I met with during my tour through the country had in general excellent teeth: some in particular were extremely even and regular, and as white as ivory. One instance of this, I met with in Miss M——, a handsome young quakeress, the daughter of the lady at whose house I boarded. If Mr. Moore had had the good fortune to have seen her *ivory teeth*, her *ruby lips*, and *blooming countenance*, he would not have so cooly said—

> "Some cavillers——
> Object to sleep with fellow travellers;
> But Saints protect the *pretty quaker*,
> Heaven forbid that I should *wake her!*"

It must be evident that the accusation has originated in misrepresentation, or cal-

umny; and because some have been found who had indifferent teeth, the whole of the American fair sex have been branded with a charge that at the utmost can only apply individually. From constant repetition by travellers, who have not taken the trouble to judge for themselves, or to investigate the truth of former accounts, bad teeth have now become, in the opinion of Europeans, a national characteristic of the American ladies; when the fact is, that it is as far removed from the truth as those estimates which we form of the character of a whole nation from the conduct of a few individuals belonging to it. The Englishman is all gloominess and brutality—The Frenchman all amiability and politeness—the German all clownishness and drunkenness—the Spaniard all gravity and haughtiness.—Yet few persons will allow that these are correct characters of those people: on the contrary, whatever they might have been ages past, they are now considered only all vulgar errors. I have been anxious to rescue the American fair from so foul an aspersion, because as far as I had an opportunity of judging during my stay in the country, I do not think they ever merited it; and I am fully persuaded, that if they do not injure the personal charms which nature has so lavishly bestowed upon them, by the ridiculous vagaries of fashion, improper living, or careless exposure to the vicissitudes of the climate, their appearance will completely refute the illiberal and unhandsome assertions of foreigners.

Much less has been said of the deficiency of the polite and liberal accomplishments among both sexes in the United States. Whatever truth there may have formerly been in this statement, I do not think there is any foundation for it at present, at least in New York, where there appears to be a great thirst after knowledge. The riches that have flowed into that city for the last twenty years, have brought with them a taste for the refinements of polished society; and though the inhabitants cannot yet boast of having reached the standard of European perfection, they are not wanting in the solid and rational parts of education; nor in many of those accomplishments which ornament and embellish private life. It has become the fashion in New York to attend lectures on moral philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, botany, mechanics, &c.; and the ladies in particular have made considerable progress in those studies. Many young men, who were so enveloped in business as to neglect or disdain the pursuit of such liberal and polite acquirements, have been often laughed from the counting-house to the lecture-room by their more accomplished female companions. The desire for instruction and information, indeed, is not confined to the youthful part of the community; many married ladies and their families may be seen at philosophical and chemical lectures, and the spirit of inquiry is becoming more general among the gentlemen. The majority of the merchants, however, still continue more partial to the rule of three, than a dissertation upon oxygen or metaphysics. Most of them have acquired large fortunes by their regular and plodding habits of business, and are loth to part with any portion of it, at their time of life, in the purchase of knowledge, or the encouragement of the arts and sciences. Some, it must be allowed, are exceptions; and others, if they will not partake of instruction themselves, are not sparing of their money, in imparting it to their children. The immense property which has been introduced into the country by commerce, has hardly had time to circulate and diffuse itself through the community. It is at present too much in the hands of a few individuals, to enable men to devote the whole of their lives to the study of the arts and sciences. Farmers, merchants, physicians, lawyers, and divines, are all that America can produce for many years to come; and if authors, artists, or philosophers make their appearance at any time, they must, as they have hitherto done, spring from one of the above professions.

Colleges and schools are multiplying very rapidly all over the United States; but education is in many places still defective, in consequence of the want of proper encouragement, and better teachers. A grammar-school has recently been instituted at New York, for the instruction of youth, upon a similar plan to the great public schools in England.

A taste for reading has of late diffused itself throughout the country, particularly in the great towns; and several young ladies have displayed their abilities in writing. Some of their novels and fugitive pieces of poetry and prose are written with taste and judgement. Two or three at New York have particularly distinguished themselves. It seems, indeed, that the fair sex of America have, within these few years, been desirous of imitating the example of the English and French ladies, who have contributed so much to extend the pleasures of rational conversation and intellectual enjoyment. They have cast away the frivolous and gossiping little tattle, which before occupied so much of their attention, and assumed the more dignified and instructive discourse upon arts, sciences, literature, and moral philosophy.

Many of the young men, too, whose minds have not been wholly absorbed by pounds, shillings, and pence, have shown that they possess literary qualifications and talents, that would, if their time and fortune permitted, rank them among some of the distinguished authors of Europe. The most prominent of their late productions is the *Salmagundi*, published in monthly essays at New York. This little work has been deservedly a great favourite with the public, and bids fair to be handed down with honor to posterity. It possesses more of the broad humour of Rabelais and Swift, than the elegant morality of Addison and Steele, and is therefore less likely to become a classical work; but as a correct picture of the people of New York, and other parts of the country, though somewhat heightened by caricature, and as a humorous representation of their manners, habits, and customs, it will always be read with interest by a native of the United States.

A publication called the *Echo* is a smart production of detached poetry, commenced for the purpose of satirizing the vices and follies of the political factions of the day, who broached their revolutionary dogmas through the medium of the public prints. Several other publications of merit have originated in America, and are well known in England. Mr. Barlow's *Columbiad* has lately made its appearance in a very splendid form. It is an enlargement of his vision of Columbus.

Dancing is an amusement that the New York ladies are passionately fond of, and they are said to excel those of every other city in the Union. I visited the *City Assembly*, which is held at the City Hotel in the Broadway, and considered as the best in New York. It was the first night of the season, and there were not more than one hundred and fifty persons present. I did not perceive any thing different from an English assembly, except the cotillions, which were danced in an admirable manner, alternately with the country dances. Several French gentlemen were present, and figured away in the cotillions with considerable taste and agility. The subscription is two dollars and a half for each night, and includes tea, coffee, and cold collation. None but the first class of society can become subscribers to this assembly. Another has, however, been recently established, in which the genteel part of the second class are admitted, who were shut out from the *City Assembly*. A spirit of jealousy and pride has caused the subscribers of the *new assembly* to make their subscription three dollars, and to have their balls also at the City Hotel. It was so well conducted, that many of the subscribers of the City Assembly seceded, and joined the opposition one, or subscribed to both.

Many of the young ladies are well accomplished in music and drawing, and practise them with considerable success; but they do not excel in those acquirements, as they do in dancing. Among the young men these accomplishments are but little cultivated. Billiards and smoking seem to be their favourite amusements. A segar is in their mouth from morning to night, when in the house, and not unfrequently when walking the street. A box full is constantly carried in the coat pocket, and handed occasionly to a friend, as familiarly as our dashing youths take out their *gold box* and offer *a pinch of snuff*.

Billiards are played with *two* red balls. This is called the *American game*, and differs in no other respect from the mode of playing in England. New York contains several exoellent tables.

The style of living in New York is fashionable and splendid; many of the principal merchants and people of property have elegant equipages, and those who have none of their own may be accommodated with handsome carriages and horses at the livery stables; for there are no coach stands. The winter is passed in a round of entertainments and amusements; at the theatre, public assemblies, philosophical and experimental lectures, concerts, balls, tea and card-parties, cariole excursions out of town, &c. The American cariole, or sleigh, is much larger than that of Canada, and will hold several people. It is fixed upon high runners, and drawn by two horses in the curricle style. Parties to dinner and dances are frequently made in the winter season when the snow is on the ground. They proceed in carioles a few miles out of town to some hotel or tavern, where the entertainment is kept up to a late hour, and the parties return home by torch-light.

Marriages are conducted in the most splendid style, and form an important part of the winter's entertainments. For some years it was the fashion to keep them only among a select circle of friends; but of late the opulent parents of the new-married lady have thrown open their doors and invited the town to partake of their felicity. The young couple, attended by their nearest connexions and friends, are married at home in a magnificent style; and if the parties are episcopalians, the bishop of New York is always procured, if possible; as his presence gives a greater zest to the nuptials. For three days after the marriage ceremony, the new-married couple see company in great state, and every genteel person who can procure an introduction may pay his respects to the bride and bridegroom. It is a sort of levee; and the visitors, after their introduction, partake of a cup of coffee or other refreshment, and walk away. Sometimes the night concludes with a concert and ball, or cards, among those friends and acquaintance who are invited to remain.

Several young ladies in New York have fortunes of a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and often bestow their hand upon a favourite youth who has every thing to reccomend him but money. Two or three instances of the kind occurred while I was in the States. I understand that unhappy marriages are by no means frequent; and that parents are not apt to force the inclinations of their children from avaricious motives. Summer affords the inhabitants the diversions of hunting, shooting, fishing, and horse-racing; excursions upon the water, to the island, in the bay, and to Sandy Hook, and a variety of beautiful tours within twenty miles of the city. Among the most distinguished are those of New Utrecht, Rockaway, Islip, the Passaick Falls, and Kingsbridge. A place called Ballston, within two hundred miles of New York, in the interior of the State, contains some mineral springs, and of late years has become a fashionable place of resort for invalids. Like most places of that kind in England, it is visited by the gentry, who go there more for amusement and fashion than to drink the waters. Ballston possesses but few natural attractions, except its mineral springs.

The inhabitants of New York are not remarkable for early rising, and little business seems to be done before nine or ten o'clock. Most of the merchants and people in business dine about two o'clock; others who are less engaged, about three: but four o'clock is usually the fashionable hour for dining. The gentlemen are partial to the bottle, but not to excess; and at private dinner-parties they seldom sit more than two hours drinking wine. They leave the table one after the other; and walk away to some tea party, without bidding their host good afternoon. The servants are mostly negroes or mulattoes, some free, and others slaves: but there are many *white* servants of both sexes, and they who expect to see *a pure republican equality* existing in America will find themselves greatly deceived.

The embargo had a considerable effect upon the amusements of the people, and rendered the town gloomy and melancholy. The sailors, however, belonging to the shipping in port had a holiday, and, while their money lasted, amused themselves with fiddling, dancing, and carousing with their girls. Many of them essayed their eques-

trian powers upon the backs of some gingered rozinantes, which frequently compelled them to make a *somerset* over their horse's heads. I was told of one who carried with him a small grappling-iron; and while the horse was at full speed down one of the streets, he threw out the anchor, which catching hold of the stones, suddenly brought him up, broke his horse's neck, and hurled him a distance of several yards upon the pavement. He was drunk; and as "a drunken man is never in danger," he escaped with little injury.

New York abounds with religious sects of various denominations; but the episcopalians and presbyterians seem to be the most numerous, at least they have more places of worship than any of the others. The quakers form but a small community in this city, and even that is decreasing; for the young do not appear much inclined to follow up the strict ceremonials of their parents in point of dress and manners. They do not attach much weight to a broad-brim'd hat, nor to the old-fashioned cut of plain coloured clothes. These little aberrations, however, do not bring upon them the public censure of the Friends, unless they are accompanied by visiting plays, dances, and other public amusements; playing at cards, music, &c. for which they are read out of the society. Notwithstanding this excommunication many still continue to attend the meetings, and, if they afterwards deport themselves in an orderly manner, may be received into the community again.

I attended a meeting of the Friends in Liberty-street one Sunday, in company with the family at our house. I observed that most of the young men did not conform very strictly to the plain dress; but the young ladies appeared, at least outwardly, in the perfect costume of the Quaker; though I had good reason to suspect that many had fashionable muslin dresses underneath their *plain cloaks*, that would have made their elders sigh for the degeneracy of the times, had they been exposed to view in their silent conclave. I sat nearly two hours in anxious expectation that the spirit would move one of the Friends to relieve the monotonous silence of this solemn meeting. Only a few words of admonition would have removed the tedium I felt: but not a syllable escaped the lips of any one during the whole of the sitting; and I was so posted in the rear of the brethern that I had seldom an opportunity of catching a glimpse of the countenances of the lovely young sisters who sat with the rest of their sex on one side of the house. A few of the elders of both sexes were planted opposite to us, for the purpose, I suppose, of being a check upon the looks and motions of the younger branches. After this long and silent cogitation, one of the old Friends got up; I now expected to hear the much-wished-for discourse; but, to my disappointment, he shook the next to him by the hand; which being the signal for a general rising, the meeting broke up. Their thoughts had, no doubt, been employed upon celestial objects; but for my part, I am sorry to say that mine were continually wandering towards objects of a terrestrial nature.

It is certainly a delicate matter to introduce innovations in the old-established laws of any community, even though they have for their object its ultimate improvement. Yet I do conceive, if the Quakers were to allow their young people certain innocent amusements, and a slight relaxation in dress, which are at present forbidden, and were to adopt a form of prayer or service, with hymns, &c., agreeable to their tenets, to be read or sung in those intervals when the Friends were unmoved by the spirit, that their society would not diminish as it does at present; for their manners and conduct are so gentle and exemplary, their regulations and form of government so beneficial to the community, that if they gained no converts, they would lose none of their society. Their doctrine of non-resistance is perhaps carried too far, and is little calculated for this world. But it is necessary that a certain degree of patience and forbearance should be exercised under injuries, without which, human life would become a perpetual state of hostility, from the continual repetition of offences and retaliations, that would succeed each other in endless train.

There are several rich and respectable families of Jews in New York; and as they have equal rights with every other citizen in the United States, they suffer under no individous distinctions. A story is related of a respectable Jew at New York, who, through the malice of a powerful neighbour, was chosen constable, an office which the former endeavoured to be excused from serving. The first Sunday of his entering upon his office, he seated himself on a stool before his door, and every servant that went by to fetch water, he took the pails from. He also interrupted, as far as in his power, every kind of work on the *Sabbath day*, and so annoyed his enemy and the rest of the neighbourhood with the severity of his regulations, that they were very glad to substitute another person in his place.

There are about 4,000 negroes and people of colour in New York, 1,700 of whom are slaves. These people are mostly of the Methodist persuasion, and have a chapel or two of their own with preachers of their colour; though some attend other places of worship according to their inclination. All religious sects in the United States are upon an equal footing, no one has any established prerogative above another; but in any place, on particular occasions, where precedence is given to one another, the episcopal church, or that sect which is most numerous, generally takes the lead.

In company with a gentleman one evening, I visited a singing-school in Warren street. Here we found upwards of 150 youths of all ages and sexes present, sitting on forms round the room, with a narrow desk before them to hold their hymn book. They were mostly children of the middling and lower class of people, who were Methodist and dissenters of different denominations. A man walked about in the middle of the room and gave out the notes or cadence, with *fa*, *la*, *sol*, &c.; afterwards they sung the words from the hymn books. I could perceive that many of the young men and women were more fond of ogling each other, than perusing their books, and several amorous youths appeared to be waiting in the passage, and in the singing-room, to escort their sweethearts home. The teacher has two dollars a year from every scholar. This mode of teaching a style of music that can be adapted nearly to all the hymns that are sung at the meetings and chapels of the different dissenting sects, is common in the United States; but more particularly in the northern and middle parts of the Union. There is consequently a sameness, which does not accord so well with the ear as the sublime music of the episcopal church, and the pleasing variety of many of the dissenting places of worship in England.

Christmas-day and other festivals are observed much in the same manner as in England; but in consequence of there being no established form of worship, as with us, the religious observance of those days is only *recommended* to the people, by a number of the clergy of different denominations, who assemble together and communicate their wishes to the common council, who make known to public. The following is one of their resolutions for Christmas-day 1807.

"In Common Council.

"*December* 21, 1807.

"The following communication having been received from the reverend clergy of this city:

'A number of the clergy, of different denominations of this city, at a meeting held on Wednesday the 16th inst. having taken into consideration the merciful dispensations of Divine Providence towards this city, during the last season, and also the present aspect of public affairs:

'Resolved, That it is proper to take public and solemn notice of the Divine goodness, and as a people, to implore the continued protection, and those temporal and spiritual blessings, which are so essential to our welfare.

'Resolved, That it be recommended to the several congregations under our pastoral

care, to set apart Friday the 25th instant, as a day of solemn *thanksgiving and prayer;* and that, abstaining from all kinds of servile labour and recreations on that day, they come together to acknowledge the mercy of God, in again exempting us from the scourge of pestilence, to praise him for the multiplied favours of his gracious providence, to beseech him to preserve us in peace, and to continue and extend our national prosperity; and above all, to pray for the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit on our churches, and that we may be favoured with all spiritual and heavenly blessings in Christ Jesus.

'Signed by order of the Meeting,

'John Rodgers, Chairman.'

"Resolved, that the Board unite in the recommendation of the reverend clergy of this city, upon the above occasion, and accordingly *recommend*, that Friday the 25th day of December be observed and set apart as a day of public and special thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, for his benevolent dispensations of mercy to this city: and we accordingly *recommend* to our fellow citizens, that they carefully abstain from all recreations and secular employments on that day.

"By the Common Council,

"John Pintard, Clerk."

New York, Dec. 22, 1807.

The shops were accordingly shut, the people attended public worship, and the day was religiously and strictly observed. I did not, however, understand that roast beef and plum-pudding, turkey and chine, mince pies, &c., smoked on the American tables as they do in England on that festival; though, perhaps, those Americans who yet retain a spice of the English character about them may continue the good old practice of their ancestors.

New Year's Day is the most important of the whole year. All the complimentary visits, fun, and merriment of the season seem to be reserved for this day, though much is now worn away by the innovations of fashion. Many of the shops are shut up; and the presbyterians, and a few other religious dissenters, attend public worship. The mayor of the city, and others of the constituted authorities, advertise, two or three days before, that they will reciprocate the compliments of the season with the inhabitants at their house on New Year's Day. In consequence of this invitation, I accompanied a gentleman to the mayor's house in Water-street; we found the old gentleman surrounded by his friends and acquaintance. The room was crowded, and the gentlemen were coming in, going out, and taking refreshments at a large table spread out with cakes, wine, and punch. Having paid our respects to his worship, wished him the compliments of the season, a happy new year, and drank a glass of excellent punch, we took our leave.

The bakers, on this day, distribute to their customers small cakes made in a variety of shapes and figures; and the newspaper editors greet their readers with a poetical retrospect of the events of the old year: it accords with their political principles, and is generally a severe party philippic. New York, like the other large cities of the union, is a prey to the violent spirit of the two parties, who are known under the titles of federalists and democrats. The newspapers are almost equally divided between the two, to whose views they are of course subservient, and have the effect of keeping up a continued warfare, in which they belabour each other, their rulers, and the English and French nations, without mercy. "Every day," as Mustapha Rubadub observes in Salmagundi, "have these slang-whangers made furious attacks on each other, and upon their respective adherents, discharging their heavy artillery, consisting of large sheets, loaded with scoundrel! villian! liar! rascal! numscull! nincompoop! dunderhead! wise-acre! blockhead! jackass! and I do swear by my beard, though I know thou wilt scarcely credit

me, that in some of these skirmishes the grand bashaw himself has been woefully pelted! yea, most ignominiously pelted! and yet have these *talking* desperadoes escaped without the bastinado!"

The drinking of toasts at public dinners is a very common method of venting party spleen in America, and of *drinking* destruction to their enemies. The newspapers publish long lists of these toasts the next day, as so many proofs of patriotism and virtue; and take a pride in showing how brilliantly their partisans can blackguard public characters in their cups. It was the violent spirit of party that occasioned the duel between General Hamilton and Colonel Burr. Hamilton fell regretted by all parties, and was particularly deplored by the citizens of New York, among whom he resided. Burr escaped, only to become odious in the sight of the whole nation.

Duels are very frequent and fatal throughout the States, and all attempts to prevent them have hitherto failed. At New York, a law was passed to prohibit the sending of challenges, and the fighting of duels, under severe penalties; but it answered no other end than to produce a smart piece of satire on the subject of duels.

We were very desirous of seeing the construction of the steam-boat, which travels at the rate *of five miles an hour against wind and tide.* It was built about four years ago, under the direction of Mr. Fulton, an American gentleman of great mechanical abilities. The length of the boat is 160 feet, and her width in proportion, so as not too much to impede her sailing. The machine which moves her wheels is called a twenty-horse machine, or equal to the power of so many horses, and is kept in motion by steam from a copper boiler eight or ten feet in length. The wheels on each side are similar to those of water-mills, and under cover, they are moved backward or forward, seperately or together, at pleasure. Her principal advantage is in calms or against head winds. When the wind is fair, light square sails, &c. are employed to increase her speed. Her accommodations include fifty-two berths besides sofas, and are said to be equal, if not superior, to any vessel that sails on the river. They are necessarily extensive, as all the space unoccupied by the machinery is fitted up in a convenient and elegant manner. Her route between Albany and New York is a distance of 160 miles, which she performs regularly twice a week, sometimes in the short period of thirty-two hours, exclusive of detention by taking in and landing passengers. She carries from 100 to 120 people. The fare from New York to Albany is seven dollars.

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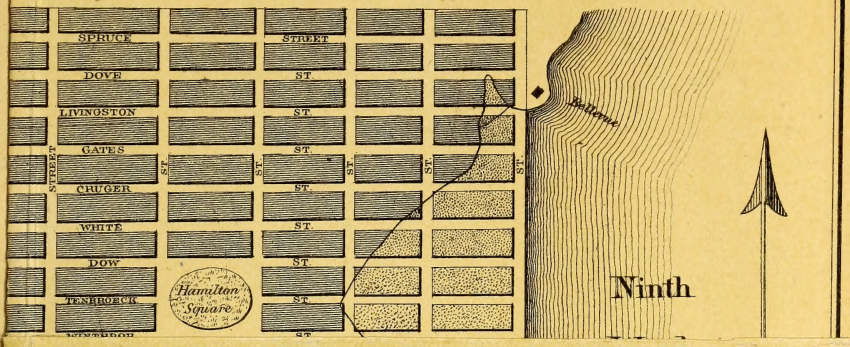
Wednesday, April 13th, 1808. Every thing wore a dismal aspect at New York. The embargo had now continued upwards of three months, and the salutary check which Congress imagined it would have upon the conduct of the belligerent powers was extremely doubtful, while the ruination of the commerce of the United States appeared certain, if such destructive measures was persisted in. Already had 120 failures taken place among the merchants and traders, to the amount of more than 5,000,000 dollars; and there were above 500 vessels in the harbour, which were lying up useless, and rotting for want of employment. Thousands of sailors were either destitute of bread, wandering about the country, or had entered into the British service. The merchants had shut up their counting-houses, and discharged their clerks, and the farmers refrained from cultivating their land; for if they brought their produce to market, they either could not sell at all, or were obliged to dispose of it for only a fourth of its value. In short, go where I would, the people were full of complaints; those only excepted who, by an unaccountable fatality, acquiesced in the measures of government, to the destruction of their own property, because it injured their political opponents, and gratified their malice against the English nation.

I had engaged a place in Courtland street, in the mail stage for Boston, and on Wednesday the 20th of April I took my departure about eight in the morning. We proceeded

NEW YORK,

vements. Drawn from

, City Surveyor; A.D. 1807.



me, that in some of these skirmishes the grand bashaw himself has been woefully pelted! yea, most ignominiously pelted! and yet have these *talking* desperadoes escaped without the bastinado!"

The drinking of toasts at public dinners is a very common method of venting party spleen in America, and of *drinking* destruction to their enemies. The newspapers publish long lists of these toasts the next day, as so many proofs of patriotism and virtue; and take a pride in showing how brilliantly their partisans can blackguard public characters in their cups. It was the violent spirit of party that occasioned the duel between General Hamilton and Colonel Burr. Hamilton fell regretted by all parties, and was particularly deplored by the citizens of New York, among whom he resided. Burr escaped, only to become odious in the sight of the whole nation.

Duels are very frequent and fatal throughout the States, and all attempts to prevent them have hitherto failed. At New York, a law was passed to prohibit the sending of challenges, and the fighting of duels, under severe penalties; but it answered no other end than to produce a smart piece of satire on the subject of duels.

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PLAN of the CITY of NEW YORK,

with the recent and intended Improvements. Drawn from actual survey by William Bridges, City Surveyor; A.D. 1807.

REFERENCES

1 Government House, at the Battery
2 Trinity Church, Broad Way
3 Grace d° d° d°
4 St Pauls d° d° d°
5 St George's Chapel Beekman Street
6 St Marks Church Stuyvesant St.
7 Christ d° Ann St.
8 St John's d° Hudson Square
9 Old Dutch d° Garden Street
10 New Dutch d° Liberty St.
11 North d° William St.
12 Calvinist Reformed, Nassau St.
13 German Lutheran, Frankfort St.
14 English d° Mott St.
15 Baptist Church Gold St.
16 d° d° Anthony St.
17 d° d° Fayette St.
18 Moravian d° Flat St.
19 Scotch Presbt° d° Cedar St.
20 d° d° d° Magazine St.
21 Associate d° Nassau St.
22 Presbiterian d° Wall St.
23 d° d° Beekman Street
24 d° d° Rutger's St.
25 Methodist d° John St.
26 d° d° Second St.
27 d° d° Duane St.
28 French Church, Pine St.
29 St Peters d° Barclay St.
30 Independent d° Broad Way.
31 Friends Old Meetg house, Liberty St.
32 d° New d° Pearl Street,
33 Jews Synagogue, Mill St.
34 City Hall Wall St.
35 Goal } opposite the Park
36 Bridewell }
37 Alms house Chamber St.
38 State Prison, Greenwich.
39 College Robinson St.
40 Hospital, Broad Way
41 Library, Nassau St.
42 Arsenal, Chatham St.
43 Theatre, d°
44 Exchange } Markets
45 Fly }
46 Oswego }
47 Bear }
48 Catherine Slip }
49 New
50 New Court house Park
51 City Hotel Broad Way
52 St. Stephen's Church, Broom St.

Eighth Ward

Ninth Ward

Fifth Ward

Third Ward

Seventh Ward

Fourth Ward

First Ward

Second Ward

HUDSON OR NORTH RIVER

EAST RIVER

Hamilton Square

Stuyvesant Square

Crescent

Crescent

Hudson Square

Park

Published by ISAAC RILEY New York 1807

Engraved by Peter Maverick.

through Chatham street, and along the Bowery road. This avenue is remarkable for its width, and the handsome appearance of its buildings. About two miles from the city all the houses are built in an elegant and tasteful manner of wood, painted white, and ornamented with green venetian shades, neat railings, and small gardens. They stand apart from each other, and serve as summer retreats for the gentry and merchants of the city, particularly during the sickly season. They are built on a rising ground along the road, and command an extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country.

Passed through Haerlem village, and across the river of the same name, which separates the island of Manhattan or New York from the continent. A good toll-bridge is erected over the river. In the vicinity of this place is the race-ground, where jockies and horse dealers never fail to take in the flats whenever the races are held.

NEW YORK PRIVATEERS,

1704–1815.

1704–1708.

Name.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
New York Galley	20	Regnier Tongrelow.
Castle del Rey	18	Adrian Claver.
		Otto Van Tuyl.
Rubie	..	Edward Thomas.
Cornbury	..	Adrian Claver.
Eliza & Martha	..	William Cullen.
Elizabeth	..	Francis Jones.
Return	..	Capt. Potter.
Sea Flower	..	Capt. Cawley.
Pear tree	..	Capt. Dunscomb.
Setty	..	Albert Defrees.
Dragon	..	Capt. Gincks.
———	..	Nicholas Evertson.
———	..	Thos. Penniston.
———	..	Capt. De Wint.
———	..	Capt. Vanlaer.
———	..	Capt. Willoughby.
———	..	Capt. Zacharias.
———	..	Nathaniel Burches.
———	..	Capt. Wager.

July, 1743, to August, 1748.

Name.	*No. of Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Pollux	..	John Burges.
		Viner Leacraft.
Castor	..	John Easom.
		Henry Arnold.

Name.	*No. of Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Hester	16	Francis Rosewell. Thomas Greenel. Samuel Bayard. Robert Troup.
Polly	12	Richard Jeffrey. Samuel Bayard. Capt. Morgan.
Polly (2d)	..	Arthur Helme.
Clinton	10	Thomas Seymour. Thomas Bevan.
Mary Ann	12	Thos. Tucker. Capt. Leonard.
Elizabeth	10	Thos. Barnes.
Don Carlos	12	Abraham Kip.
David	16	Wm. Axon.
Batchelors	12	Thos. Greenel. Peter Keleltas.
Delight	..	Richard Langdon.
William	..	Nathaniel Richards. Henry Arnold.
Greyhound	..	Richard Jeffrey.
Clarendon	..	John Jauncey.
Triton	14	Francis Rosewell. Abraham Man.
Prince Charles	24	Jacobus Kierstede. Samuel Tingley.
Lincoln	14	John Jauncey.
Dolphin	16	Richard Langdon. Michael Beesley. James Johnston.
Dragon	..	Thomas Seymour. Wm. Waynman.
Revenge	..	Arthur Helme. Alex. Troup.
Antilope	..	John Amory.
Edy & Catherine	..	John Burges.
Brave Hawk	20	Edward Menzie.
Royal Catherine	16	John Burges. John Bill.
Phenix	..	Capt. Bicker.
Seeker Galley	..	
Fox	10	Thos. Randall.
Rainbow	..	John Lawrence.
Speedwell	..	Thos. Bevan.
Ranger	..	Michael Beasley.

JULY, 1756, TO JANUARY, 1763.

Name.	*No. of Guns.*	*Commanders.*
King William III. General Wolfe, 1758. James, 1760.	24	John Amory. Thomas Seymour. Francis Koffler.

Name.	*No. of Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Hercules	22	Samuel Bayard. Paul Miller.
Sturdy Beggar	24	Robert Troup.
Peggy	20	Richard Haddon. Robert Boyd.
King of Prussia	18	Thomas Seymour. James Donaldson.
Blakeney (ship)	22	James White.
Oliver Cromwell	17	John Nicoll.
Thornton	16	John Philipson.
Earl of Loudon	14	William Waynman. Mark Valentine. John Wallace. John Strange. M. Bickers.
Dreadnought	14	Willet Taylor. James McHugh. Henry Richardson.
Mary Anne	14	John Shoals.
Neptune	14	Andrew Caldwell. John Ball. Robert Harris. Capt. Thompson.
Cicero	14	Richard R. Smith. Ephraim Cook.
Hornet	14	James Spelling.
George	12	Peter Healey.
Goldfinch	12	William Dobbs. Thomas Randle.
Charming Sally	12	Richard Harris. Joseph Dwight. Le Chevalier Deane. Thomas Gelston.
Fox	12	John Crew.
Blakeney (sloop)	10	Nicholas Horton.
Prince Edward	10	John Hickey.
Decoy	6	Isaac Sears. William Knight.
Tyger	8	Alex. McDougall.
Bradstreet	8	M. Bickers.
Harlequin [The famous Sandy Hook Pilot Boat]	8	David Fenton. Thomas Doran. Henry Lane. James Wright. Peter Healey. Nathaniel Sloo. James Oman.
Defiance	20	Francis Koffler.
Royal Hunter	20	John Jauncey. John Harrison.
Duke of Marlborough	12	David Fenton. Wm. Richardson.

Name.	*No. of Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Colonel Prevost	26	Andrew Caldwell.
Duke of Cumberland	18	John Lush. James Lilly. Thomas Cregier.
Hawke	12	John Alexander. Mark Valentine. Morley Harrison.
Royal Hester	16	Solomon Davis. Jacob Roome. Robert Dale.
Revenge	14	Francis Koffler. James Griffith. John Pell. Richard Moon.
King George	12	William Waynman. Henry Arnold. Viner Leaycraft.
Prince George	12	Linus King. William Murray. John Philipson.
Pliny	12	Benjamin Stoddard.
De Lancey	14	Thomas Randle. Stephen Skinner.
General Johnson	16	John Grigg. Richard Wright. Nicholas Horton. Samuel Little.
Prince of Orange	12	Thomas Dixon. Richard Thomas.
Mary	12	John Pell. John Stevenson.
Hope	12	James McDaniel. Thomas Davis. John Johnson.
Albany	8	Arent King.
Hardy	12	David Fry. Capt. Grantham.
Squirrel	12	John Jones. Henry Law.
Weasel	12	David Fenton.
Bell Isle	14	Isaac Sears.
Charming Polly	6	George Codwise.
Wheel of Fortune	10	William Collins.
Grace	8	Alexander Kerr.
Little David	8	Joseph Smith. Thomas Crowell.
Mars	18	Dennis McGillicuddy. Capt. Wright.
Flying Harlequin	14	James Wright.
Monckton	16	Christopher Sinnot.
Polly & Sally	10	Lovit Thurston.
New Harlequin	8	Captain Brereton.

Name.	*No. of Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Dolphin	10	Henry Hardley.
Royal Charlotte	16	James Oman.
Bonetta	10	James Spelling.
Little Bob	10	Robert Harris.
Juno	12	Richard Jeffrey.
Caty	6	John Crew. Nicholas Fletcher.
Resolution	12	John Lightenstone. Robert Brown.
Phila	8	Andrew Elliott.
John	14	Anthony Byvanck.
Dublin	12	William Tate.
Two Friends	10	James Spelling. Anthony Kendall.
Jane	10	Thomas Moore.
Union	8	Charles Chevalier.
York	10	Peter Berton.
Charming Molly	8	James McEuen.
Sampson	12	Telamon Phenix.
Elizabeth	10	Nicholas Horton.
Patriot Upton	..	Robert Wilson.
Charming Peggy	10	Richard Haddon.
Price Galley	16	Capt. White.
True Briton	14	Christopher Miller. David Masterson.
Albany	8	Aaron King.
Margaret	12	Capt. Miller.
St. George	16	James Devereux.
Columbine	12	Henry Lane.
Grayhound	16	Benjamin Stoddard.
New York	12	Thomas Donan.
Prince Ferdinand	16	William Murray. William Bedlow.
General Abercrombie	16	Mark Valentine.
Boscawen	..	Anthony Rutgers. Arent King. Mark Valentine.
Tartar	16	Thomas Lawrence.
General Amherst	20	Francis Koffler.
Pitt	..	John Ball.
Catherine	10	Nathaniel Lawrence. Dennis Kennedy. Isaac Sears.
Sally	10	John Jauncey, Jr. Stephen Newbold.
Anne	10	Joseph Smith. Thomas Harriott.
Scott	10	William Stewart.
Pompey	6	Richard Goodwin.
Elizabeth & Mary	6	Viner Leaycraft.
Relief	6	Nathaniel Bethel.
Nicholas	10	William Closs.

Name.	*No. of Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Quebec	10	John Stevenson.
		John Lindsay.
Charming Fanny	14	Michael Finch.
Hopewell	8	Samuel Mathews.
Happy Return	10	Jas. McLaughlin.
Duke of York	10	Wm. Dougall.
Alexander	10	Edward Richard.
Irish Gimblet	6	Alexander Moore.
Nedham	12	Thos. Mercer.
Keppel	8	James Chambers.
Royal American	8	James Fairley.
Orleans	8	Isaac Sheldon.
Susanna & Ann	6	Wm. Dobbs.
Lovely Martha	8	George Porter.
Spadil	8	Erasmus Williams.
Betsey	6	Francis Linnet.
		Richard Hale.
Keziah	6	James Parker.
William & Mary	10	Wm. Heyer.
Curaçao	10	Peter Rowland.
Phaeton	20	Samuel Allen.
Mary & Ann	8	James Hayt, Jr.
Lord Howe	10	John Hendy.
Lark	14	Benjamin Parker.
		Jonathan Lawrence.
Eagle	12	John Walker.
		Wm. Wallace.
Argo	8	John Parker.
William & Thomas	16	Samuel Long.
Bettie	18	George Watt.
Terrible	10	Walter Power.
Polly & Fanny	10	Samuel Tuder.
Ann	12	Elijah Steele.
		Wm. Long.
Nebuchadnezzer	8	Peter Corne.
Fame	10	B. Winthrop.
Resolution	14	Wm. Mackey.
Montresor	10	Alex. Claxton.

Extract of a Letter from New York to a Merchant in London, dated January 5, 1757.

There are now 30 Privateers out of this Place, and ten more on the Stocks, and launched. They have had hitherto good Success, having brought in fourteen Prizes, Value 100,000*l.*

The following is a list of Privateers fitted out at New York since the beginning of the war.

No. of Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*
2	24	200
4	18	150
2	16	140
8	14	120
9	12	110
8	12	100
1	10	80
1	8	60
3	8	50
1	6	40
39	128	1,050

London Magazine, Sept. 1757.

A List of Prizes brought into New York, from the Commencement of the present War, 'till this 9th Day of January, 1758.

1. Ship Centaur, from Martinico.
2. Sloop Phoenix, from Hispaniola.
3. Ship La Fidelle, from Martinico.
4. Snow Lambert, from Martinico.
5. Ship Cheval Marine, from Martinico.
6. Ship Fils Unique, from Martinico.
7. Schooner L'Amerique, from Martinico.
8. Snow Duc d'Orleans, from Martinico.
9. Schooner Le Messenger, from Martinico.
10. Barque a Longa Le Fin, from Hispaniola.
11. Ship Le Comte Clermont, from Hispaniola.
12. Snow L'Aurora, from Martinico.
13. Ship Marianne, from Rochelle.
14. Snow Susanna, from the Cape, retaken.
15. Goods from a Spanish Sloop, from Santa-Croix.
16. Privateer Sloop L'Aigle, from Hispaniola.
17. Brigantine La Felicite, from Mississippi.
18. Ship La Fidelle, from Bourdeaux.
19. Snow Princess Jeane, from Bourdeaux.
20. Ship L'Aigle, from Martinico.
21. Ship Guardaloup, from Martinico.
22. Snow La Vivacite, from Marseilles.
23. Ship L'Aurora, from Martinico.
24. Ship Le Celebre, from Martinico.
25. Snow Enterprize, from Limerick, retaken.
26. Ship La Perfect Union, from Hispaniola.
27. Snow St. Jean, from Hispaniola.
28. Ship Maria-Elizabeth, from Hispaniola.
29. Ship Le Magnifique, from Hispaniola.
30. Brigantine Le Dauphin, from Hispaniola.
31. Snow St. Barnard, from St. Domingo.

32. Brigantine Selem, retaken.
33. Sloop Le Bien Faisant, from Hispaniola.
34. Privateer Sloop Le Fassade, from Hispaniola.
35. Ship Les Quartre Amis, from Hispaniola.
36. Schooner Bon Aventure, from Hispaniola.
37. Snow Bon Rencountre, from Hispaniola.
38. Ship Fanny, retaken.
39. Ship Le Triumphant, from Martinico.
40. Ship Le Debonnaire, from Hispaniola.
41. Snow Le Leger, from Hispaniola.
42. Brigantine Mentor, from Breton.
43. Ship Le Brilliant, from Quebec.
44. Ship Le St. Esprit, from Quebec.
45. Polacco La Francoise, from Marseilles.
46. Ship Le Duc de Richlieu, from Cape Francoise.
47. Ship Phaeton, from Quebec.
48. Goods out of Sloop St. C. Joseph, from P. Dauphin.
49. Ship Conception, (a Genoese) not yet determined.
50. Ship Spanish Gally, (Dutch) not yet determined.
51. Ship ———, (Dutch) not yet determined.
52. Ship Charmount, from Cape Francoise.
53. Ship Benjamin, from Old-France.
54. Ship La Fidelle, from Cape Breton.
55. Ship Felicite, from Quebec.
56. Sloop from
57. Snow Prince De Camele, from Quebeck.
58. A Privateer Sloop from Martinico.
59. A Ship ashore at Barnegat from Cape Breton.

Besides the foregoing Fifty-nine Prizes, sent into this Port, the following Twenty-six have been, by our Privateers, sent into the undernamed Ports, viz.

A Privateer, by Bayard, into Barbados.
A Privateer, by Davis, into Barbados.
A Sloop, by Dixon, into Rhode-Island.
A Sloop and a Schooner, by Fenton and Jones, into South Carolina.
A Schooner, retaken, by P. Miller, into Marblehead.
A Dutch Ship, and two Privateer Sloops, by Troup, into Antigua.
Two Sloops, by Hely, into Providence.
A Ship, by Mc. Daniel, into Providence.
A Ship, by Hickey, into Jamaica.
A Ship and a sloop, by Grig, into Antigua.
A Privateer, by Randle, into Providence.
A Ship, by Arnold, into Jamaica.
A Snow, by Cook, into St. Kitts.
A Privateer, by Alexander, into Jamaica.
A Privateer, by Bayard, into St. Kitts.
Three Privateers, taken at St. Bartholomew's.
A Schooner drove on Shore, and burnt, by Randle.
A Privateer, by Haddon, sunk.

New York Mercury, January 9, 1758.

1777–1783.

Names.	*Number of Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Nancy	22	Thomas Place.
Lark	16	John Johnson. Capt. Inman.
Lord Howe	16	Thomas Pannes.
Prince William	18	John Healy.
Westmorland, changed to Tartar	26	Daniel Squires. James Downie. John Dugan.
Hunter	16	Richard Blake.
Dolphin	20	James Tweed.
Tory's Revenge	9	Henry Leader.
Greyhound	10	Jacob Wright. Capt. Doud.
Lively	18	John McInly.
Impertinent	22	David Gregory.
Admiral Gambier	16	Charles Patton. James Carew. Wm. Pinkerton. Capt. Browne.
Granby	18	Thomas Kennedy. Andrew Law. John Henderson.
Sir Henry Clinton	20	Alexander Porterfield.
Revenge	20	Archibald Fisher, Anthony Stewart. Thos. Milroy. Capt. Bland. Capt. Finley.
General Mathew	20	John Forsyth.
Musqueto	17	Graham Barnes.
Eagle	20	William Raddon. John Healy. Capt. Beesley.
Surprize	20	John Watson. Capt. Hall. Stewart Ross.
King George	14	Stanton Hazard.
Sir William Erskine	22	John McAlester. Capt. Hamilton.
Jason	20	Alexander Porterfield.
Wake	18	Samuel Farlem. Philip Ford. Capt. Dexter.
Loyal Subject	24	Wm. Carmichael. Andrew Syme.
Mars	18	Robert Cunningham. Capt. Rogers.
Active	16	Laughlin McGauir. Capt. Henly. Capt. Davies. Chas. B. Goff. Capt. Powell.

Names.	*Number of Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Columba	10	Richard Brady.
Black Prince	10	Stephen Williams.
Friendship	8	Wm. Johnson.
Clinton	12	John Goodrich.
Spitfire	20	John Brown. Cornelius White.
Prince of Hesse	14	John Strickland.
Prince of Wales	12	Fitch Rogers. Andrew Law.
Rover	10	Thomas Muir. Capt. Hay.
Hawk	16	Thomas Slater.
Swift	18	Andrew Skeen.
Empress of Russia	36	John Kidd.
Rosehampton	26	Robert Hunter.
George & John	22	Wm. Curling.
General Leslie	14	Thos. Dowe.
Vengeance	20	Geo. Dean.
Thistle	10	Thos. P. Williams.
Chance	18	Thos. Quill.
Speedwell	14	Robt. Casson. Capt. Askew.
Mars	16	Samuel Rogers.
Thomas	14	James Ramsey.
Molly	14	John Lusk.
Queen Charlotte	14	John Hall.
Union	26	John Sibrell.
Experiment	10	Alex. McPherson.
Glaneur	18	Hamilton Foster.
Rose	20	Wm. Lewis. James Duncan.
Nonsuch	20	Robt. Bland.
Lord North	14	Chas. McDonald.
The Tryon	10	Francis I'annes.
Thames Ditton	14	George Smith.
Mulberry	8	Anthony Langsfield.
Gen. Campbell	18	John Martin.
Castor	14	Thos. Webster.
Neptune	14	Jas. Neil. Stewart Ross.
British Tar	12	Thos. Wyer.
Sheelah	12	Henry McKibbon.
Minerva	24	John Sampson.
Castor	26	Daniel Brocklebank.
St. Andrew	18	Simon Donall.
Henry	14	Wm. McElcloe.
Golden Pippin	10	Philip Ford.
Witch	10	Capt. Reynolds. Daniel Williams.
Galatea	12	Stephen Hunt.
Norfolk Revenge	12	George Maise.
Germain	14	Robt. Campbell.

Names.	*Number of Guns.*	*Commanders.*
St. George	18	James Carew.
Ariel	12	Samuel Duffy.
Rambler	16	Nathan Atkins.
Weazel	14	John Myer.
Bishop	12	Misper Lee.
Lively	14	Jacob Stout.
King George	20	David Fenton.
Hornet	6	Geo. Douglas.
Light Bob	10	Annanias M'Douglass.
Rose Bud	16	Jas. Duncan. John Dilworth.
Royal Charlotte	18	John McLean.
Mohawk	12	John Freeman.
Sally	10	John Spelling.
Blakeney	20	John Pinder.
Auctioneer	16	Joseph Nash.
Refugee Revenge	18	John Cockran.
Maid of Honour	16	Richard Blake.
Irish Hero	14	Michael Neil. Capt. Carre.
Roebuck	20	James Ross.
Pomona	20	Wm. Neilson.
Game Cock	12	Chas. Le Tellier.
Gen. Tryon	28	Thos. Harriot.
Pollux	18	Stewart Ross.
Vixen	8	Chas. B. Goff. —— Dunn.
Jenny	20	Noble Caldwell.
Hibernia	16	John Dempsey.
Jackall	14	Daniel Dorragh.
Britannia	20	Francis I'ans. Jacob Stout. Samuel Ball.
Arbuthnot	16	James Downey. Alex. McPherson. Capt. Getshews. —— Philips.
Delight	8	Ebenezer Parker. Jacob Stout.
Admiral Rodney	16	Daniel Moore.
Hammond	16	Wm. Carmichael. John Buchanan. John Nicoll. Bridger Goodrich. Capt. Picket.
Tryal	16	Robert Wirling.
Carleton	12	Peter Maddock.
Harlequin	16	John Stout. Capt. Burns.
Porcupine	16	Henry Rogers.
Tryon	22	Daniel Tingley. George Sibbles.

Names.	*Number of Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Dunmore	14	Wm. Goodrich. John Buchanan.
Westmoreland (2)	24	John Hylton.
St. Patrick	8	William Gibb.
Swift	10	James Hayt, Jun. Capt. Cook.
Friends	10	James Coun.
Liberty	26	William Lewis.
Gen. Howe	18	James Carey.
Bellona	20	John Buchanan.
George & Elizabeth	18	Wm. Van Assendelft. Capt. Redley. Capt. Neal. Capt. Terby.
Enterprize	30	Thomas Jolly. Daniel Squires.
Resolution	14	John Lawton. John Pindar.
Triumph	16	Jacob Stout. John Pindar.
Tom	12	John Lee.
General Pattison	20	Charles Patton.
Restoration	6	Hawes Burton. Capt. Thompson. Capt. Leonard.
Virginia	20	Capt. Hazard.
Ranger	7	Capt. Jones.
Ariadne	11	
Recovery	8	
Levant	28	Capt. Martin.
Mercury	4	Capt. Campbell.
Marlborough	16	Geo. Dawson.
Hope	16	
Sir George Collier	..	Andrew McNeal. Alex. McPherson. Capt. Bennet.
Dublin Cutter changed to Intrepid	..	Capt. Harding. Capt. Fegan.
Fame	..	William Neilson.
Gen. Vaughan	..	Capt. Hill.
Appolo	..	Capt. Freeman.
Adventure	..	Jas. Ramsey.
Alexander	..	John Deane.
Ardent	..	Capt. Jepson.
Buck	..	
Byron	..	John Russell.
Bayard	..	
Charming Polly	..	Capt. Milbey.
Cat	..	John Dempsey.
Coopers Revenge	..	Geo. Bennison.
Columbus	..	

Names.	*Number of Guns.*	*Commanders.*
De Lancey	..	
Diligence	..	
Digby	..	John Lawton.
Europa	..	Capt. Nash.
Favorite Betsey	..	Daniel Squires.
Fox	..	Hawes Burton.
Fincastle	..	
Flying Fish	..	Capt. Blair.
Fair American	..	Wm. Neilson.
Goodrich	..	John Buchanan.
Gen. Arnold	..	Wm. Neilson.
Glasgow	..	
Hookhim Snivey	..	Stewart Ross.
Henry	..	Capt. McIndow.
Harriott	..	Wm. Austin.
Jager	..	John Buchanan.
Jolly Tar	..	Capt. Hannah. Capt. Finley.
Jack o' th' Lanthorn	..	Capt. Marsh.
Kitty & Polly	..	
London	..	Capt. Richardson.
Lady Erskine	..	Edward Drew.
Lady Dunmore	..	Jas. Carew.
Malton	..	John Hall.
McKenzie	..	Capt. Craig.
Olive Branch	..	Thos. Crowell, Jr.
Prince William Henry	..	Jas. Tweed. Capt. Fraser. Capt. Greig.
Perseverance	..	Stewart Ross.
Reprisal	..	John Hall.
Renown	..	Alex. McPherson.
Retaliation	..	Capt. Cameron. Henry Leader.
Sutherland	..	
Sukey	..	
Sharke	..	
Trimmer	..	Capt. Phillips.
Tyger	..	Worley.
Unicorn	..	
Venus	..	Capt. Hannah.
Victory	..	Capt. Wallen.
Who'd have Thought it	6	

PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency

WILLIAM TRYON, Esq

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province | of New York, and the Territories depending | thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admi | ral of the same, and Major General in his Maj | esty's Army.

Convinced by Experience, of the beneficial Tendency of the Assurances lately given by the Admiral of his Majesty's Fleet, against impressing of certain Persons employed in the privateering Service, with the Encouragements I offered in my Proclamation of the 24th of December last; and being moved with Compassion, to the Multitudes suffering under the Tyranny of the Faction, who are persisting in a Rebellion which can no longer be supported under the Disguise of a Contest for Safety either to Liberty or Property; and which, according to satisfactory Proof, is disagreeable to a vast Majority of their fellow Citizens, whom having first deluded and disarmed, they now inhumanly persecute: and are daily sacrificing their Blood and Treasure, to gratify their own Ambition and Avarice, and bring their Countrymen into subjection, to a Popish and arbitrary Power, the inveterate Enemy of Great-Britain, as the Bulwark of the Protestant Interest, and now insiduously affecting Professions of a Zeal for the Liberties of Mankind, to ensnare his Majesty's revolted Subjects into a Confidence in her Friendship: I have therefore thought proper by this Proclamation, to inform all those who are inclined to escape from the barbarous Dominations of the Usurpers, and are desirous to contribute their Aid to its speedy Subversion, and the Re-establishment of the Harmony, Tranquility and Prosperity of the Empire, that ample Provision is made by the laudable Ardor of his Majesty's loyal Subjects, for the Employment of all Seamen, Ship-Carpenters and other Landsmen, resorting to this Port, in short and successful Cruizes against his Majesty's Enemies—that generous Bounties are given to all the Adventurers, and especially to such as are able to serve the Crew in the Capacity of Surgeons—that I have already issued one hundred and twenty-one Commissions, to as many private Vessels of War—that in the short Space of Time elapsed since the eighteenth of September last, the Prize Vessels arrived here, amount to one hundred and sixty-five, and their total Value, according to authentic Information, to above six hundred thousand Pounds, Lawful Money of New-York, at the ancient Currency of eight Shillings a milled Dollar—and that by these Captures, and the signal Success of the Ships of his Majesty's Navy, and other private Letters of Marque, the City of New-York is become an immense Magazine of all Kinds of Supplies, for a very extensive Commerce.

And, in addition to the Admiral's Promise, which extends without Exception, to every Seaman or other Person, coming to any Officer at the British Out-Posts, to engage in this advantageous Service; I renew my own, of all the Countenance, Aid and Protection they can reasonably expect. Assuring them also, that *many more* private Vessels of War are preparing to be equipped, and that the Reports of a Want of Employment, and the Means of Subsistance here, propagated by the *Rebellious French Faction*, to operate upon their Fears, detain them within the Sphere of their Tyranny, an' induce them to support it, are utterly groundless: And, for the Comfort of such of his Majesty's Subjects, as are held in Bonds and Dungeons by their Oppressors, I do assure them of *His* most gracious and firm Resolution, with the Blessing of *Almighty God*, upon his Councils and Arms, to persevere in all those just and necessary Measures, requisite for the Redemption of his faithful American Subjects from the Miseries of the

Usurpation, and the crafty and malignant Designs of all his Enemies both at home and abroad.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Arms, at Kingsbridge Out-Post, the 8th Day of March, 1779.

WILLIAM TRYON.

By his Excellency's Command,
B. J. JOHNSON, *Pro. Sec.*

PROCLAMATION

By Sir GEORGE COLLIER,

Commodore and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in America, from the North Cape on the Island Cape Breton to the Bahama Islands, and Florida inclusive.

WHEREAS many Seamen have been lately inveigled from his Majesty's Service into Privateers, Letters of Marque, and Merchantmen, owing often to Drunkenness, and want of Consideration of the heavy Penalty attending such a Crime, which is Death by the Sentence of a Court-Martial.

And whereas I have had it represented to me that several of such Deserters, repenting of their Offence, are only restrained from returning to their Ships through Fear of Punishment.

I hereby think proper to give Notice, that such Seamen or Marines who will return either to their own Ship, or if she is not present, to any other Ship or Vessel of his Majesty's, acknowledging their Crime, and claiming the Benefit of this Proclamation, shall be pardoned their Desertion, provided they give themselves up within a Kalender Month from the Date hereof.

And as the King's Service has suffered materially by Privateers, Letters of Marque and Merchant Vessels, enticing Seamen to desert, they are to take Notice, that whatever Ship or Vessel shall be found to harbour a Deserter, or in which a Deserter shall be found, will have every Man, (except the Commander) without Exception, impressed for his Majesty's Service, and it is signified to them, that the Excuse of not knowing him to be a Deserter, will not avail or be received, unless the Proof is perfectly clear that neither the Owners, Master or Mate, knew of his being such.

But if, notwithstanding the Mercy held out to Offenders who have left their Ships, there should yet be any so incorrigible as to persist in their Crime, and not return to the Service, they may depend upon their being proceeded against if taken, with the utmost Severity, and punished with Death, if the Court-Martial shall sentence them to it.

Given on board his Majesty's Ship the Raisonable, off New-York, the 28th of May, 1779.

GEORGE COLLIER.

By Command of the Commodore.
JOHN MARR, Sec'ry.

PROCLAMATION.

By Sir GEORGE COLLIER,

Commodore and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in America, from the North Cape on the Island Cape Breton to the Bahama Islands, and Florida inclusive.

IT having been represented to me that it is become a Practice lateley for Privateers to anchor without the Hook, at their return from cruizing, and frequently to land their Prisoners upon Long-Island, to the great Danger and Annoyance of his Majesty's faithful Subjects, and in Defiance of repeated Admonitions to the contrary.

I think proper therefore to declare that if Commanders of Privateers shall presume to be guilty of such Practices, or shall permit any Prisoners to be landed from their Ships without leave being obtained from the Commissary General of Prisoners, and signified under his Hand in Writing, such Commander of a Privateer shall be impressed into his Majesty's Service, and a Reward and Protection be granted to such of the Crew as shall make a discovery thereof so as to convict him upon it.

And the Owners of Privateers are to direct their Vessels when they return from their Cruizes, to bring to near the Guard ship, in Order to their being properly examined, and not shew so much Disrespect to the King's Colours, as to make Sail away, when they see the Guard Boat approaching them.

And I think proper to signify to the Pilots in the Pay of Government, that if they shall be found guilty of going on board Merchant Vessels when Men of War are not supplied with them, who may want to come in over the Bar, they will not only be mulcted in pay, but likewise dismissed as Pilots, and obliged to serve on board the King's Ships in inferior Stations: and as some of the Pilots have assisted with their Boats and Persons, to Land Rebel Prisoners on Long-Island from Privateers, the utmost Severity will be used to all such who shall be found acting so contrary to their Duty, and they may depend, that no Consideration shall prevent their receiving the Punishment due to their Fault upon Conviction.

Given on board his Majesty's Ship the Raisonable, off New York, the 29th of June, 1779.

GEORGE COLLIER.

By Command of the Commodore.

JOHN MARR, Sec'ry.

PROCLAMATION

By MARIOT ARBUTHNOT, Esq;

Vice Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in North America, &c. &c.

HAVING assumed command of his Majesty's ships on this station, with the warmest inclination to give every proper engagement to the outfit of private ships and vessels of war, so long as their owners and commanders should keep themselves to the terms upon which it has been granted; the employing therein, such seamen, or sea-faring men, not having previously belonged to the navy, as might be released from captivity, and such of the colonist as might return to their allegiance, and be inclined to serve with them, I observe with concern, that notwithstanding the repeated publications of Sir George Collier, setting forth the great damage his Majesty's service has suffered from the various methods pursued, to entice seamen to desert from it: Low people are hired, public houses set up, and every attempt continued to be made to seduce them from their duty, insomuch that no boat can come on shore, but every art likely to prevail with them is practised, and too often with success.

As therefore all entreaties to forbear from these wicked and unlawful practices have proved vain; I do hereby declare, that in future for every seamen, or sea-faring man, that may desert from the King's ships or transports here, I will press man for man, out of the privateers and merchant vessels, and my determination is delivered thus publicly, that not only the merchants and adventurers interested in them, but also their crews may be warned against the harbouring deserters from the navy, in any circumstances or under any pretence whatsoever, by avoiding which, they will prevent any disagreeable consequences from ensuing to themselves.

Given on board his Majesty's ship the Russel, off New-York, September 14, 1779.

(*Signed*) M. ARBUTHNOT.

By Command of the Admiral,

WILL. GREEN.

H. Farrer 1870.

Old House on the Hopper Farm

1812–1815.

Name.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Anaconda	18	180	Nathaniel Shaler.
Arrow	16	200	——— Conklin.
Benjamin Franklin	9	120	Josiah Ingersol.
Berlin & Milan Decrees	..	..	
Black Joke	3	60	——— Brown.
Blockade	7	..	
Camelon	..	..	William Cochran.
Chinese	18	..	
Divided we Fall	3	50	Jasper Cropsey.
Eagle	1	45	——— Beaufon.
General Armstrong	19	159	Timothy Barnard. Guy R. Champlin. Samuel C. Reid.
Governor Tompkins	16	143	Nathaniel Shaler. Joseph Skinner. ——— Smith.
Hazard	..	..	Capt. Le Chantier.
Herald	..	..	George Miller.
Holkar	18	150	Jonathan Rowland.
Isaac Hull	17	..	
Invincible	..	..	
Jacks Favorite	5	82	Captain Johnson. George Miller.
Lark	..	..	Capt. Banker.
Marengo	7	50	Capt. Ridois.
Mars	..	70	Josiah Ingersol.
Morgianna	14	90	Capt. Fellows.
Orders in Council	16	120	Capt. Howard.
Patriot	3	50	William Merrihew.
Paul Jones	17	120	William B. Dobson. John Hazard. James Taylor.
Prince de Neufchatel	18	130	——— Ordronaux. ——— Millin.
Retaliation	9	100	Samuel Newson.
Right of Search	1	50	
Rosamond	13	132	Joseph Bartholomew. Capt. Campen.
Rover	2	35	J. Ferris.
Saratoga	18	140	Guy R. Champlin. Andrew Riker. Thomas Adderton. Charles W. Wooster.
Swallow	6	..	
Scourge	15	..	Wm. H. Nicols. Robt. L. Perry.
Shark	..	..	
Spitfire	3	54	George Miller.
Teazer	3	50	Wm. B. Dobson. Capt. Johnson.

Name.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Tickler	..	..	Capt. Johnson.
Turn Over	1	16	Capt. Southmayd.
Tartar	7	80	John King.
United we Stand	3	50	Wm. W. Story.
Union	1	24	Sanford Hicks.
Viper	..	..	D. Dithurbide.
Volunteer	22	..	
Warrior	22	140	Guy R. Champlin.
Yorktown	18	160	Wm. W. Story. Andrew Riker.
Young Eagle	1	42	
Young Teazer	..	..	Wm. B. Dobson.

Testimony of Major John Montressor before the House of Commons, May 11, 1779.

Mr. *Montressor* called in, and examined by Sir William and Lord Howe.

Question. How many years have you served in the corps of engineers?

Answer. Twenty-nine years.

Q. Did you act as chief engineer in North America in the campaign of 1777?

A. Yes.

Q. Did not you act as Sir William Howe's aid-de-camp part of the year 1776?

A. Yes.

Q. Was you sufficiently near to the enemy's lines at Brooklyn, on the 27th of August, to judge of the strength of their lines?

A. I was.

Q. Was Sir William Howe, to your knowledge, so near as to be able to form a judgment of their strength?

A. He was, as I did not quit him the whole day.

Q. As an engineer of experience, do you think it would have been a prudent measure to have assaulted those lines on that day?

A. By no manner of means.

Q. Can you give a particular account of the state of those lines?

A. Yes—the lines were constructed from Wallabout Bay, on one side, to a swamp that intersects the land between the main land and Read Hook, which terminates the lines. The lines were about a mile and an half in extent, including the angles, cannon proof, with a chain of five redoubts, or rather fortresses, with ditches, as had also the lines that formed the intervals, raised on the parapet and the counterscarp, and the whole surrounded with the most formidable abbaties.

Q. Were those lines finished on every part, from the swamp formed by the Wallabout on the left, to the swamp on the right?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the particulars of the left part of the line towards the Wallabout? Have you any reason for knowing that?

A. The line runs straight from the rising ground where Fort Putnam was constructed, in a straight line to the swamp that terminates itself at the bottom of Wallabout Bay.

Q. Was there a possibility of a single man's passing round the left part of the line?

A. There was not. After entering the lines, Sir William Howe, on the enemy's evacuating, followed the road to the point, to examine and see if he could get out at

that part, which he could not do, and we were obliged to return and go out of a sally port of the lines.

Q. In the course of your experience, have you ever known that ground has been broken at any distance and a regular approach made by trenches, to attack such lines as those at Brooklyn?

A. I do not; but in the year 1758, in going over the ground at Ticonderoga, I was humbly of opinion, that the failure of our attack there was from the want of approaches.

Q. Were not the British army much retarded in the possession of the fort on Mud Island by the tides and rains overflowing the dikes and causeways, and even the platforms of our batteries?

A. They were.

Q. When we quitted New York did you expect to have found so many difficulties in the reduction of the fort at Mud Island?

A. I did not.

Q. Whether you don't suppose, if the lines at Brooklyn had been attacked, we should have lost a considerable number of men?

A. I do, for this reason: in the morning that the enemy evacuated those lines, I was out reconnoitering before day-break, and observing the enemy had evacuated the lines, I went with all possible dispatch to Sir William Howe, who immediately dispatched me to order the piquets to move on to take possession of them, and at the same time, lest it should have been a deception of the enemy, he directed me to take a corporal and six men, and advance in the front, in order to be certain whether they were really evacuated. I was the first person in the works, and had the greatest difficulty, with the corporal and six men, to get through the abbatties where no one was to oppose me.

[Examined by other members of the committee.]

Q. What was the number of effective men that the King's army consisted of on the attack of the 27th of August?

A. I humbly conceive it is a proper question to ask of the adjutant-general than the engineer.

Q. Question repeated. As to your knowledge and judgment?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. What did you conceive to be the number of your enemy?

A. About 8,000 men to 10,000.

Q. Did you conceive that those eight or ten thousand men were many of them veterans that had been in service or not; I mean the major part of them?

A. This is a question out of my professional line.

Q. Do you know that Sir William Johnson defeated Baron Deiskaw in the last war?

A. I was, at that period, at the Action with General Braddock, and therefore can't speak particularly to it.

Q. Have you ever heard of that defeat where Baron Deiskaw attacked Sir William Johnson?

A. Yes, and have been over the ground several times.

Q. Describe the ground.

A. Baron Deiskaw advancing to attack Sir William Johnson's army with a body of regulars from Canada, Colonel Eyre the chief engineer immediately formed the waggons of the army, leaving intervals for the cannon, and forming an abattis in the front, contributed to the means of their success.

Q. Where was General Washington and his supposed to be on the 23d of July, 1777, when Sir William Howe sailed with his army to the southward?

A. I don't know.

Q. Supposing him to have been at Pick's Hill, or at Morris Town, what was the course General Washington must have marched in order to get into Pennsylvania?

A. Declines answering that question as out of his professional line. I did not act as aid-de-camp at that time, but was with the expedition as chief engineer.

Q. Whether that circumstance of being chief engineer did not lead you to know what was Sir William Howe's object in the expedition to the southward?

A. It did not.

Q. Can you say of your own knowledge, that the right redoubt of the lines at Brooklyn had an abbatis before it?

A. I have already said that the whole had an abbatis before it.

[He produces an actual survey of the lines.]

Q. Whether the gorges of the redoubts on the inside were fortified and planted with cannon, so as to make them defensible as separate forts, in case the lines was forced in any point?

A. By their being inclosed in the gorges, it constitutes them redoubts, they would not be so otherwise. When a line is constructed, and has two flanks to it, they are only redans, but when they are inclosed in the gorges with similar faces, then they are redoubts.

Q. If any one of these redoubts were taken, did not they flank the line in such a manner to the right and left, that the enemy could not remain in the lines?

A. I have already said, they could not be taken by assault, but by approaches, as they were rather fortresses than redoubts.

Q. Was you the first person that gave the alarm of the lines being evacuated?

A. Yes.

Q. At what hour in the morning?

A. At day break; about four o'clock.

Q. At what o'clock did the first brigade march to take possession of the lines?

A. The piquets marched within twenty-five minutes after I had made my report.

Q. How long do you understand it might have taken the rebels to cross in boats to New-York, considering their number?

A. It depended on how many embarkations they had, and how many boats.

Q. Did you come to Staten Island with Sir William Howe's army?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you hear at that time the number of men that Mr. Washington's army consisted of?

A. I might; but it has escaped my memory.

Q. How many days would it have taken to have carried on the approaches, from the place where they broke ground, six hundred yards from the redoubt, on the left of the rebel lines?

A. Much would depend on the counter approaches, and the construction of the batteries of the enemy within.

Q. Supposing the rebels had taken all the advantage of ground they might have done, and that we had also advanced as expeditiously as things would permit, under those circumstances, how many days do you think it would have required?

A. All the artillery and apparatus must have been brought from New Utrecht, or from Yellow-Hook, to the north east of the Red-Hook; allowing every thing prepared, I suppose about three days.

Q. Are you of opinion, that the rebel army, during the day, would have ventured to go off from their lines in Brooklyn Heights, and crossed the ferry?

A. I should imagine not; it is merely matter of opinion.

Q. Who was general officer of the night of the 29th of August, the night the rebels went off?

A. It was Brigadier-general Agnew; it is out of my profession.

Q. Do you know what orders the general officer of the night received from head quarters, in regard to watching the motions of the rebels, and what precautions they were to take, to prevent their going off, without the King's troops having notice of it?

A. I do not know what orders were given; I always understood, that orders were given to be very alert, and for that reason I was reconnoitering before day-break.

Q. Do you know whether, during the night of the 29th, a number of such small parties as you described at the time you heard the rebels were gone off, you took along with you to feel the pulse of the lines, were employed, at small intervals of time, to feel the pulse of the lines in many different parts?

A. All piquets that are near an enemy's lines, have always advanced parties beyond them, in order to discover and watch the motions of the enemy.

Q. If such parties as these had been constantly pushed towards the enemy's lines during the night, when they might have done it, without being much exposed, whether such parties would not have probably prevented the rebels from going off?

A. When an enemy in lines is determined to evacuate his works, they have generally nothing but their arms, no cannon or baggage, and small parties could not discover them.

Q. If the enemy had abandoned the lines, is it not probable, that some of those parties, by finding there was no fire against them, would have perceived it?

A. Nothing but the forlorn hope, or desperate parties, would ever attempt to have looked into a work, to have got to the crest of a work, and they could not discover that the enemy had evacuated it till they were there.

Q. Don't you think it practicable by such means, to have got a very immediate account of what part might be first abandoned?

A. Not more so, than by the picquets and advanced parties.

Q. Did you say precisely, how soon, after notice was given of the evacuation, the King's troops marched?

A. Within twenty-five minutes after.

Q. Was the plan you have delivered in taken at the time, and is it the original?

A. It was taken between the 27th of August and the 30th of September, as is stated in the title, and it is the original.

Q. Are you acquainted with the navigation and defences of the North River?

A. I am not particularly with the navigation, but thoroughly with the defences the rebels made on it.

Q. Do you know the King's Ferry?

A. Merely by going up and down.

Q. What is the breadth of the North River there?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. Can ships of war of any size pass there?

A. Forty-gun ships, I have understood, have gone to the highlands.

Q. How far is the highlands above King's Ferry?

A. I imagine, about two or three miles.

Q. Would it be possible to pass at King's Ferry, if any ships of war had been stationed to prevent, we being in possession of the left of the river?

A. I am not master enough of that subject to answer that question.

Q. Supposing General Howe, instead of going to the Chesapeak, had gone up the North River, and supposing General Washington had passed over the King's Ferry, considering the force which you know was left at New-York, and the defences of that place, whether you are of opinion, that General Washington's army would have been in an eligible situation?

A. I should be ready to answer the honourable gentleman, but it is mere matter of opinion, which I have declined; and in the subordinate situation I was then in, I am not adequate to answer it.

Q. Was you not chief engineer at any time during the campaign?

A. Yes, in 1777.

Q. In what situation was you, when General Howe sailed for the Chesapeak?

A. Chief engineer.

Q. Supposing General Howe had gained possession of the highlands, and General Washington had crossed the North River, whether we, having possession of the navigation of the river, could not have cut off General Washington from all support from the southward?

A. I apprehend this is rather excentric from my line.

Q. Whether you ever acted as chief engineer before the campaign of 1777?

A. I did; by a special commission from the King.

Q. When?

A. Till the arrival of the troops at Staten Island (on the 13th of August), when I was superseded by Major Dixon; from an accident, he was afterwards recalled, during which interval, I was aid-de-camp to General Howe, without pay.

Q. Was you higher than a captain in the corps of engineers in the course of the year 1777?

A. I was not, which was the reason I resigned.

Q. Whether Sir William Howe, in your opinion, could have made himself master of the posts in the islands, without much loss both of time and of men?

A. I should be very happy to answer, if I could; but I do not know the general circumstances, and am not adequate to give an answer.

Q. Was you acting as aid-de-camp to Sir William Howe, and was you near his person, at the time of the action at Long Island?

A. I did; and was never from his person.

Q. Was you present when Sir William Howe recalled the batallion of grenadiers, and the 33d regiment of foot, who, in pursuit of the rebels, wished to attack the principal redoubt of the enemy?

A. I was.

Q. Do you apprehend it would have been wise or justifiable by the rules of war to have suffered those two corps to storm that redoubt?

A. I think it would have been very improper, as the artillery was not up, and there were no fascines to fill the ditches to get over them, and no axes for cutting the abbatties, no scaling ladders, or proper apparatus for an assault of so respectable a work.

Q. What is your opinion in general of the works you have seen constructed by the rebels?

A. I think in general that they are judiciously planned, but ill executed.

Q. What was the effective strength of Sir William Howe's army, when they embarked for the Chesapeak?

A. I beg leave to give the same answer I gave before. It is a proper question for the adjutant general.

Q. Do you know the number of brigades?

A. Not unless I had reference to my papers.

Q. What was the strength of General Washington's army at that time?

A. It was fluctuating, and I cannot speak to the particulars.

Q. What was the strength of the garrisons at Long-Island, New-York Island, and Staten-Island at that time?

A. I must give the same answer to that.

Q. What were the obstructions to going up the Delaware at that time?

A. Sir A. Hammond has spoke to that particular.

Q. How far would the shipping go up the Delaware before they met with any obstruction?

A. I was not in the Delaware at that time.

Q. What is the distance from Newcastle to Philadelphia?

A. I understand it is about seventy miles.

Q. What works had the rebels to protect the *chevaux de frize* on each side of the river Delaware?

A. The works at Billingsport to defend the lower, and on Mud-island to defend the upper.

Q. What is the width of the river opposite to Mud-island?

A. Three thousand five hundred yards comprehending Mud-island.

Q. What distance is Red-Bank from Mud-island in a direct line?

A. About 2700 hundred yards.

Q. Is the east bank of the Delaware opposite to Mud-island higher than that on the West side?

A. It is.

Q. What distance was our battery on Province Island from Mud-island Fort?

A. At a great distance.

Q. Would batteries on the east shore, have been as effectual?

A. It could not from the distance already mentioned of 2700 yards.

Q. Had our army been in possession of the east side of the river above Billingsport, could they have destroyed the rebels' shipping above that post?

A. Undoubtedly.

Q. What is the distance from Amboy to Red Bank?

A. Forty-four miles.

Q. Was the road fit for carriages?

A. They are bye-roads, and of course bad in an infant country.

Q. What was the actual interval of the time between the complete evacuation of the lines at Brooklyn and the discovery of that evacuation?

A. We were not upon the rear of the enemy, some were killed and some taken prisoners in the village of Brooklyn.

Q. Was the embarkation of the enemy compleat at the time of the discovery?

A. I apprehend not.

Q. What time would it have taken to have brought up the cannon and other apparatus for the attack of the redoubt at Brooklyn?

A. I suppose about twenty-four hours.

Q. Whether when you got to Brooklyn you commanded a view of the place of embarkation?

A. Thoroughly.

Q. Were any of the rebels' boats then not put off from the shore of Long-Island?

A. Some were not.

Q. What number of boats did you discover afloat?

A. I thought I saw three or four.

Q. Did you see no more?

A. Not more close to the shore.

Q. How many afloat?

A. I can't recollect.

Q. Can you form any judgment?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. Do you recollect whether you saw boats afloat sufficient to carry any number of men you will name, from 100 to 5000?

A. I was more intent on the enemy's batteries: they were then firing grape-shot from thirty-two-pounders from the city of New-York and the ship-yards, which is only 850 yards off.

Q. Was it a considerable part of the enemy you saw in the boats, or only a few?

A. Only just the *debris* of the rear guard.

Q. Was you at Brunswick when the movement was made on the 14th of June, with a view to draw the enemy from the mountain above Quibble Town?

A. I was.

Q. What was the number of effective men that composed that movement?

A. I can't say.

Q. Do you know that General Washington's camp was reconnoitered before you made the movement, and how near could you get to make your observation?

A. That was in 1777, when I was chief engineer; those manœuvres did not come under my line.

Q. Did not the making observations on the situation of the enemy chiefly relate to your situation in the army as chief engineer?

A. As far as related to their defences.

Q. What were the defences you saw of the enemy at Quibble Town?

A. Nothing more than their situation in the mountains; they seemed to be very formidably situated there, and very difficult of access.

Q. At what distance did you make those observations?

A. About two miles distance.

Q. What do you understand was the effective number of General Washington's forces in that camp?

A. I was not acquainted with their numbers.

Q. Did you know, of your own knowledge, how long General Washington's army could subsist in that camp, in point of provisions?

A. The particulars of his stores never arrived to my knowledge.

Q. Was it not possible so to have surrounded General Washington's encampment at Quibble Town, as to have cut off all resources of provision, or oblige him to surrender or come down to fight?

A. It is entirely a military manœuvre.

Q. Whether, in your capacity of chief engineer, you was not consulted as to that point?

A. I was principally consulted in my professional line.

Q. Was you not chief engineer at that time?

A. I was.

Q. Was you consulted, as chief engineer, respecting any measure for surrounding General Washington's camp?

A. I was not.

Q. How near did our army approach to General Washington's camp at Quibble Town?

A. I don't immediately recollect the distance.

Q. Was you with the army?

A. I was.

Q. Can't you tell how near you was to Quibble Town camp?

A. Though I was with the army, I availed myself of a strong patrole that was going out, to have a nearer view with my telescope.

Q. When you went with the patrole, where did you leave the army?

A. In their camp.

Q. What was the name of that place?

A. I don't recollect the name of the place.

Q. Don't you know the distance of the army from Quibble Town, when you went with the patrole?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. Do you know by what means it was that General Howe knew the strength of the rebels at Quibble Town camp?

A. I mentioned before, that the strength of the rebels never came to my knowledge.

Q. Do you think it was practicable to have beat in the enemy's out-post, and thereby try to bring them to action?

A. With submission to the honourable gentleman, that is a proper question to ask of a general officer than a captain of engineers.

Q. Did you think it was practicable, or not?

A. It is not in my line.

Q. Do you know, as chief engineer, whether the post at Trenton was reconnoitered, and a plan of defence, and the *fort* and the *foible* of that post, in case of an attack, was considered of, and recommended to the officers commanding that post?

A. I was not chief engineer, but aid-de-camp at that time.

Q. Did you, as aid-de-camp, know that any engineer had considered the nature of that post, and recommended a plan of defence, in case of an attack?

A. I do not know.

Q. Did you not act as engineer at Philadelphia?

A. Yes.

Q. Whether you, as chief engineer, had gained information of the nature and state of the rebel fort at Red Bank; and whether such information was put in possession of the officer who went with the party to the attack?

A. I was at that time constructing the defences of Philadelphia.

Q. Do you know whether any other engineer had acquired that information?

A. I don't know they had.

Q. Where did the party land, that landed on the east shore of the Delaware, that went to the attack of Red Bank?

A. I believe at Gloucester Point.

Q. What is the distance from Gloucester Point to the fort at Red Bank?

A. I am unacquainted with it; but they were obliged to make so great a *detour* that it must have been a long way.

Q. About what was the distance?

A. I never was by the route.

[*Withdrew.*

TITLES OF DRAWINGS, PRODUCED BY MR. MONTRESOR IN THE COURSE OF HIS EXAMINATION, AND LEFT WITH THE COMMITTEE.

1. A draught of New-York and its environs; shewing the principal part of the operations of his Majesty's troops, from the 27th August 1776 (being the day of the action) to the 18th September; the descent on the island and surrender, of the city of New York; at the same time representing the several works the rebels had thrown up for their defence.

2. Section through the five rebel redoubts, that formed the line of defence for covering the enemy's retreat across Brooklyn Ferry to New-York, after their defeat on the 27th August 1776.

3. Section through the rebels at Brooklyn, as they were the 27th August 1776.

A DEFENCE OF NEW YORK AGAINST THE SLANDERS OF NEW ENGLAND.

[*Supplement to the New York Mercury*, *No.* 185, *Feb.* 23, 1756.]

Pastores hederâ crescentem ornate poetam
Arcades, invidia *rumpantur ut ilia Codro.*
Aut si ultra placidum laudavit, baccare frontem
Cingite, ne vati noceat mala lingua *futuro.*
VIRGIL.

THE just Contempt hitherto shewn by the People of *New York*, in taking no Notice of the repeated mean and scandalous Reflections, which the *Boston* News-Papers have for some Time past been filled with, against their Province, is not, it seems, sufficient to stop the dirty Mouth of *New-England* Defamation; and it is now judged high Time to give a Reply. If they will take the Trouble to look over their own late News-Papers, and ours, they need not wonder to be told the Story of the *Billingsgate* Wench, who, after scolding her Neighbour till she was almost breathless, could not provoke her to make any Answer; at last, crying out in Agony, "Speak you B-t-ch, or I shall Burst," she fell down in a Fit. The Story, I imagine, requires little Application: The Passions of these high courag'd Heroes, seem to be very much rais'd, and by the *Foam* and *Froth* they spit out weekly upon their public Papers, the whole Province appears to be in Danger of falling into Fits; but the *abus'd Neighbours* of these *New England Scolds*, incline to be a little more charitable, than the Inhabitant of *Billingsgate*, and rather than suffer the poor spiteful Mortals, Wretches as they are, to drop into Convulsions, chuse to give them Relief, by speaking somewhat on the Occasion. Wipe the *Froth* from your Mouths than, and listen with Attention, ye Termagants of *New England;* if you shou'd meet with any Thing *rough* in what is to follow, reflect upon the Provocation you have given, and at the same Time, remember that a little *Flagellation*, often proves the most effectual Remedy for that Sort of *Madness*, which breaks out into *foul* Language, and *saucy* Insolence, as *Yours* has done.

When some abusive Reflections on this Government, first appeare'd in the *Boston* Papers, it was judg'd to proceed from the Influence of *idle Scribblers*, over *injudicious Printers*, and that the Gentlemen of Weight and Prudence in *Boston*, wou'd soon interpose to prevent a Thing of so pernicious a Tendency, for the future: It was indeed said, that some Letters from *Boston* intimated something of the Kind; but the Continuance of it for so long a Time gives us a Right to conclude, it is the Sense of, and perfectly agreeable to the Publick in those Parts. It was at least hoped, an immediate Stop would be put to it, as soon as the *General*, their Governor, got home, as he could not help seeing the mischievous Tendency, as well as glaring Injustice, of many of the Aspersions; but instead of this, we find the very same Paper that brings us a pompous Account of the Congratulations and Parade on his Arrival, abounds the most bitter Invectives against this Province, and General Johnson, as the Friend of it. The *poor-spirited Malice* shown by this Gentleman's Enemies (who envy his rising Merit) on the one Hand, and the over-strained Complements paid him perhaps by some of his imprudent Friends on the other, brought to Mind the above cited Passage from *Virgil*. Yet, if he really be possessed of that modest Steadiness of Temper, which his Behaviour on every Occasion bespeaks, he will be supported by the Consciousness of his own Merit, against the impotent Attempts of malicious Calumny; nor will he be puffed up with the extravagant Ecomiums of partial Adulation: For true Greatness of Soul consists in viewing with equal Contempt, the false Accusations of invidious Enemies, and the fulsom Panygerick of prejudiced Friends. *Codrus's* Sides may be ready to burst with

Envy, at seeing a Brother Candidate in Fame, prais'd as he deserves; and tho' he may prudently avoid being personally concerned in Detraction; yet if he slyly connives at it, when he has it in his Power to prevent it, or smiles with Complacency on its Authors; these are evident Proofs of his Concurrence, and he will in vain flatter himself with being able to escape the Imputation of an invidious Detractor; but if *Codrus's* Rival was possessed of a truly noble Soul, he would look down with Contempt on his Enemy, even tho' Fortune had placed him in a superior Station, well-knowing that Envy is the Vice of *little Minds*, and never fails to sully the Lustre of every Virtue that happens to be joined with it. I am far from intending any Application of this to the real Characters in Question. General Shirley has hitherto supported the Reputation of a Man of generous Principles amongst those who knew him, and therefore it would be both rash and indecent to condemn any Person, more especially one of his present Rank, whom his Majesty has thought fit to dignify with so high a Trust, on doubtful Surmises. Yet, it may not be amiss, perhaps, to put even *great Men* in mind that the free born Subjects of *Great Britain* (a Title which I hope the Inhabitants of the *British* Colonies will ever assert their right to) have always claim'd the Privilege of examining publickly into their Actions, and of doing themselves, or their Friends Justice, be the Authors of the Injustice who they will.

But, if from any Thing that has yet appear'd, the General himself is intitled to Quarter on this Occasion; the *unmerciful Slanderers* of *New-England* deserve none; I call them unmerciful Slanderers, and if I cou'd have found an Expression still stronger, I wou'd have made Use of it. For they have taken great Pains, against all Truth and Justice, to render us odious and detestable to all our Fellow Subjects on the Continent, as well as to the Government, and People of *Great-Britain:* They constantly speak of us in their public News Papers, as a Province whose whole Politicks consists in forming Schemes to enrich ourselves, at the Expence of every thing, that ought to be held sacred amongst Men, united together in civil Society; one need go no further back, than the last *Boston* Gazette, of *February* 2*d.* for Proof of this vile Aspersion, "shou'd another Expedition be form'd (says a Writer in that Paper) and manag'd just as the last was, it would bring Money into *their Coffers* (meaning the People of *New-York* Government) which is the *only Thing*, so far as we can judge, that *they* desire." It will be natural to enquire what Evidence is produc'd for so heavy an Accusation? Why truly "*Crown-Point* was not taken by General *Johnson*, which was the *very Thing* the *New-England* Governments *commission'd him* to do; but instead of this, Forts were built on the Frontiers of *New-York* Government, at the very Places they had openly and earnestly pleaded for," this is the Sum and Substance of all I cou'd ever find they had to say on the Subject. For all the Stuff about *Waggon-hire* and *raising the Price of Pease*, *&c.* is too childish to deserve any further Notice. These Things have been indeed often *dully* repeated, to give their wretched *Scribblers* an Opportunity of venting their *Scurrility* in writing, to the Disgrace of the Papers they appear'd in, and the *People* among whom they were encourag'd. The *Grand Point* then (to Use their own Expressions) was to take *Crown-Point*, the *very thing* General *Johnson was commission'd* to do: Now how came this same General to have the Assurance to return, without performing what he had a *Commission* to do? In Answer to this sage Question, I must first take the Liberty to observe, that if Forts were to be taken by having *New-England Commissions* to take them; the Power of issuing them, wou'd stand the *New-England* People in more stead, than any *Old* or *New Tenor* they ever struck in their Lives. But with Respect to the Merits of the Cause, we think it sufficient at present, to reply, that if there be a single Person of *common Sense*, either in *New-England*, or elsewhere, who had an Opportunity of knowing the Circumstances General *Johnson* was under, and will take upon him to assert there ever was a Time, from the Beginning of the Campaign, to the End of it, when there was the most distant human Probability, I might even venture to say, *a bare Possibility*, of an Attempt against *Crown-Point* succeeding, let him stand

Forth, produce his Reasons, and he shall have a candid Reply; until this is done, which has never yet been attempted, we shall look upon all such pitiful and scandalous Reflections, as have hitherto appear'd, to be the genuine Productions of *ignorant Heads*, join'd with *malicious Hearts*, blinded by the most inveterate *selfish Prejudice*, and spur'd on by the most *ridiculous Vanity*. In the mean Time, to pass by many other Impediments in the Way, I shall only mention one, which with Respect to General *Johnson's* proceeding to attack *Crown-Point*, was altogether unsurmountable. It is a notorious Truth, that after the Action at *Lake-George*, the General never had a sufficient Quantity of Provisions, for his Army to proceed with safety against *Crown-Point;* how this came about, is not my present Business to inquire: No Doubt, the numerous and unexpected Reinforcements, that join'd him immediatly after the Action, who in their Hurry, came away without any Provisions at all, greatly diminish'd the Stock that had been laid in for the Army; however, No body can say it was the General's Fault. Perhaps, it is not so easy a Matter, as some sanguine Gentleman may imagine, even when the utmost Care and Industry are us'd, to convey a sufficient Supply of Provisions for 3 or 4000 Men, through an uncultivated Country, hitherto untrodden by Armies, where all the Conveniencies for such Conveyances were yet unprepar'd. Yet be this as it will, if there was any Body to blame, which I do not pretend to say there was, it is to be hop'd, even *New-England* Partiality itself, will do Justice to Sir Charles Hardy, the Governor of our Province, on this Occasion, who but a very Days after he arriv'd in his Government, went up in Person to *Albany*, accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor, and some Members of the Council (Men of considerable Interest in those Parts) where they remain'd near two Months, until the advanc'd Season put an End to all Expectations of proceeding farther: Their single Errand thither, was to forward the Business of that Expedition, and to be at Hand, in Case of any Accident, either to the Army under General *Johnson*, or to that at *Oswego*, under General *Shirley*. Now, on this short State of the Affair relating to the Provisions, I think I may safely venture to affirm, that none in their *sober Senses*, who pay any Regard to the Truth, or Reason of Things (amongst whom I do not include the News Paper Writers of *Boston*) will contend that General *Johnson* cou'd have proceeded under such a Situation. Had the Army under him, met with any Disaster, and it had *a narrow Escape*, *Albany* must soon have fallen into the Enemies Hands; what then wou'd have become of *Oswego?* what wou'd have been the Condition of the Northern, as well as the Southern Colonies this Winter? It is easy to Answer, they must have been one Field of Desolation and Blood. Instead of leading on the Men therefore to almost inevitable Destruction, either by Famine, or the Sword, how much happier is it for all of us at this Day, that the General wisely and prudently employ'd them in accommodating all the Country, from *Albany* to *Lake-George*, with proper Conveniencies for conveying all sorts of Supplies, and in securing the Whole, more especially his advanc'd Posts, with good Forts? It is true, these Forts, as the *Boston* Gazette Writer smartly observes, are built upon the *very Places*, so earnestly pleaded for by the *New-York* Government; but then these *very Places*, are all in the direct Road to *Crown-Point*, and as it happens, they are the *very properest Places*, that cou'd have been chose, both to secure these Provinces against the Incursions of our Enemy, and to Favour an Expedition against *Crown-Point*. Tho' these Forts are in *New-York* Government, yet they are as much the Frontiers of *New-England*, as ours, and equally protect them from the Invasions of the common Enemy in these Parts: The Design therefore of erecting these Forts, is not so *narrow* as the same *quick sighted* Politician wou'd alledge; neither had he any Reason to accuse his *Scurrilous Brother Scribbler*, on the same Side of the Question, with *Dulness of Apprehension*, for not perceiving this to be the Point, wherein General *Johnson*, had particularly recommended himself to the *Yorkers;* for tho' the *very Places* happen to be upon our Frontiers, we do not look upon ourselves to be at all oblig'd to the General, for the Choice he made of them,

being fully convinc'd he wou'd have prefer'd any other Places, within the Boundaries of *New-England*, had it suited his Purpose of carrying on a Design against *Crown-Point* better. But one need not be supriz'd, to see Men of such low selfish Principles, as this *Boston* Politician, reasoning after this Manner, for, after admitting (with seeming Reluctance however) that the Success at *Lake-George*, had been the Means of saving the Troops under General *Shirley*, from being cut off, and the General from being captivated or kill'd, he goes on in the following Manner, "and so far as the *Governor* of this *Province*, and such Troops under him as were rais'd *here*, have been protected and sav'd, General *Johnson* has done that which may be call'd, *a Service* to us; but then it ought to be considered (I wish it was made a Matter of more serious Consideration than it commonly is) the *Niagara Expedition* was undertaken, not so much with a View to the Benefit of *New-England*, as the Southern Colonies, nor wou'd it have been engag'd in, had it not been thought the most effectual Expedient to favour the Design of the *Crown*, in the *Ohio* Enterprise; *New-England* therefore is concern'd only by *Accident*, in this Service of General *Johnson's* (*he might have said the same Thing too, with rather more Justice of General* Shirley's *Service, even if he had taken* Niagara) wherein it has been of Service to these Intentions, which were form'd with a direct View to the Welfare of the Southern Colonies, and relate to us by *distant Consequence* only." Here is a noble Specimen of *generous spirited New-England* Politicks, for the Good of the *Common Cause;* I think it wou'd be difficult to contrive how to crowd more Selfishness, Ignorance and Partiality, into fewer Lines; and so far he is very concise.

The Welfare of the Southern Colonies, and the Designs of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, against the *French* on this Continent, are it seems, consider'd in themselves, Matters of no manner of Importance, to the good People of *New-England*, but when *their* Governor with a few Recruits rais'd in *New-England* (for these were all the *Troops* from *New-England* under him at *Oswego*) happens to be protected and sav'd in the Prosecution of such Designs, then indeed they are some *small Matter* concern'd, which relates to them *by distant Consequence* only. I wonder what the People of *Boston*, imagine those at a Distance, must think of them, on seeing such Things encourag'd in their public Papers: I confess, it appears strange to me, that at this critical Juncture of Affairs, any Government should suffer it, as it is evidently a Scheme, for every Province to set up for itself, which can have no other Tendency, than to foment Divisions amongst his Majesty's Subjects on the Continent, and prevent that Unamity so much to be desir'd, by which alone, we can ever Hope to Triumph over, and defeat the barbarous Designs of our Subtile, Ambitious, and Blood-thirsty common Enemy. In a former *Boston* Gazette, it was strongly, tho' falsly and scandalously *insinuated*, that the People of *New-York* Government, were no other than a set of Traitors, in League with the *French;* we despise the unjust and barbarous Charge, and scorn to return it in kind. Indeed they seem *too selfish*, to be in League with any but themselves, for they talk of all the Rest of their Fellow Subjects on this Continent, as a Set of Pick-pockets and Cowards, in Combination to beggar the *Brave* and *Honest* People of *New-England*. by laying Plans which their Heroes must execute, and their Purses too bear the chief Charge of; this is the constant *Burthen* of their Song—Alas! poor People, their *brave* and *generous* Behaviour has quite *impoverish'd* them.—They want perhaps to know (Having Never Yet Experienced It) how a little *Sterling Cash*, will do in the Room of their *Old Tenor*, of which to shew their Generosity, they were always ready to give *eleven shillings*, for *one* in Sterling money.—According to *their Representation* of Things, all the People in *North-America*, besides themselves, are a parcel of *Poltroons*, and the Regulars from *Great-Britain* little better, at least, of no Manner of Service here; so their whole cry is, Give Them Money Enough, let *them* appoint *their own* Commanders, and they will raise a sufficient Number of Men, who by the *irresistable Prowess* of *New-England* shall speedily and effectually perform whatever is desir'd on this Continent, even if it shou'd be requir'd to take *Canada* itself, and drive the *French*

out of *North-America.*—If their ridiculous Vanity, by being suffer'd to go on in this Manner hitherto without a Check, has flatter'd them with a Notion, that Materials are wanting to shew the *Folly*, the groundless *Pride* and Emptiness of all this *Puffing*, a little Time perhaps may convince them of their Mistake; so tho' most People look'd upon every thing of this Kind, in their public Papers, to be too *glaringly senseless and absur'd*, to go down with any Person of common Understanding in this Part of the World; yet it is now judg'd, to be a Matter of serious Concern, as the People of *England*, at a Distance, appear to be in great Danger of being grossly impos'd upon, by a superficial View of some *mere Accidents*, in the Transactions of last Year, which the *Boston* Politicians well aware of, have on every Occasion, taken Care to make an *ungenerous* and selfish Use of, in their Public Papers. The Consequences of which, if not prevented, will in all Probability, end in their own Ruin, involv'd in that of the *British* Interests in *North-America.* In the mean Time however, until proper Steps be taken relating to that Affair, we think it a Piece of Justice due to ourselves, in Contradiction to the *base Aspersions*, thrown upon us in the *Boston* News-Papers, to declare to the World, we have been most *injuriously defam'd*, without having ever given the smallest Grounds for it, and that the People, and Government of *New-York*, always have been, and still are ready, to join Heart and Hand, in the common Cause, against the common Enemy of our King and Country.

But besides the speculative Writers of *Boston*, the very Printers themselves cannot help exercising their witty Talents upon us; the Province of *New York*, and G. Johnson, seem to have been the standing Topicks of their scurrilous and insipid Raillery for some Months past. The Printer of the *Boston Gazette* concludes his Account of General Sherley's Reception in the following *insolent Manner:* "The whole concluded with "the greatest Demonstrations of Joy, which plainly appeared in every Face; but not-"withstanding the Parade of the Day at least equalled the Parade of *New York* upon a "like Occasion, there was yet that *decent Gravity* upon the *Countenance* of the Specta-"tors, becoming the Characters of *New-England-Men*, and which a Retrospect upon "most of the Transactions of the last Year, and the Prospect before us (*not the Pros-"pect of the General before them to be sure, for it is to be hoped he did not look so "dismal as the Transactions of last Year*) could not but occasion." Whatever Demonstrations of *Joy* appeared plainly in every *Face*, with a *New-England Gravity* in their Countenances, I shall not pretend to say; only I'm afraid it required a little more Skill to *paint* the Double and opposite Passions, than this *Dauber* was master of: He may do well enough to plaister over Major General Sir WILLIAM PEPPERRELL,* with Fustian Titles; or he may even venture his Genius, perhaps successfully enough, into the *Bathos*, with a *Marlborough* or a *Pepperrell*, as he did in a late Rant. But I would advise him for the Future, to avoid such *nice Touches* as the double Passions require, with his coarse and dirty *Brushes;* for instead of setting off his Pictures to the best Advantage, he will only bedaube and besmear them in such a Manner, as to render them the Subjects of Ridicule. The Reception General Johnson met with on his Return from the Campaign, has stuck long in the *Maws* of these *Reptiles;* they cannot digest it. There has scarcely been a News-Paper from *Boston* since it happened, but what has had a *Flirt* or two on the Subject; and yet it was really no more than a Complement paid him by his private *Friends*, which the Government had no Manner of Concern in at all. I never yet could perceive any other Cause, but that of pure Envy *to rising Merit;* for all the Malice which has appeared against poor JOHNSON, who is certainly one of the most humane, benevolent Men in the World. Pray, Gentlemen, speak out, and tell us *honestly* at once, you cannot bear the Thoughts, that any Man's Merit

* *There was no Intention here of casting any Reflection on this worthy Gentleman, or any other mentioned in the like manner, but only to expose the silly Fondness and Vanity of the Boston News-writers, in loading their great Men with all the grand Titles they can contrive.*

should be taken Notice of at home, and promoted to honours, unless he has the good Fortune to live in *New-England*. This is certainly your Meaning, whether you speak it, or not; for I believe no unprejudiced Person doubts, that had Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON (don't be angry now, for its really true) been one of your own Folks, you would have been as profuse in his Praises, as you have been to *some others*, who, to speak within Bounds, set out on as *small* Pretensions, either from Family, Fortune, or real Merit, as he has done; and must he be denied *fair Play* because he has the Misfortune to reside in *New-York* Government? That would be hard indeed! But, come, we will compromise the Matter with you; we will agree that you shall compare Major General Sir WILLIAM PEPPERRELL, Baronet, to MARLBOROUGH; and, if you please, his Excellency Major General Governor WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Esq; to EUGENE (for both these Major Generals, you know, may be very *fine* Men, without derogating from our *Friend*) and all that we ask in Return, is, that you would be so kind as to do *honest* JOHNSON the Justice to acknowledge he behaved like a judicious and brave Commander, in the Management of the Army under his Direction, and particularly at the Battle of *Lake-George*.

I am very sensible General JOHNSON has imprudent Friends, too high-flown perhaps in their Commendations, as well as malicious Enemies that run into the opposite Extreme; and he may be in more Danger of being hurt by the former, than the later; for Flattery, when artfully applied, is very apt to make even Men of many valuable Virtues sometimes forget themselves; whereas wise and prudent Men frequently profit by the malicious Censures of their Enemies. On this Account, I have ever admir'd the *Sentiment* contained in the four Latin Lines at the Head of this Paper; which, tho' not the literal Sense, always appeared to me to have this Meaning, poetically expressed, viz. *That a Man may be crowned with Honours in the midst of Envy; but he will stand in Need of a* Charm *to defend him from the bewitching Poyson of Flattery;* for so I understand what *Virgil* calls *mala Lingua*, in the Text. Yet while I am making these Observations, I must at the same Time declare it, as my Opinion, that General *Johnson* seems in as little Danger, of being spoil'd this Way, as human Frailty will admit of; for I really think him a Man, of as much unfeign'd Modesty and Diffidence, as ever I saw in my Life; and I have frequently hear'd it remark'd in Conversation, that in talking of the Affairs at *Lake-George*, he always appear'd to Attribute less to himself, than some others of far inferior Pretensions. Give this *modest* Man than Quarter, O! ye Wits and Heroes of *New-England!* and be advis'd to set his Example before you, never to be too forward in undertaking what you are unequal to, either in *Fighting* or *Writing*, nor to court Applause too earnestly, even for what you have *deserv'd*, far less to Praise your selves, at the Expense of others, for what you have *not deserv'd*, which amongst ourselves, *a certain set of People*, of our Acquaintance, are immoderately adicted to.

To conclude, the *New-York* Papers, have been so far from treating the Friends of *New-England*, in the Manner theirs have done ours, that there were some very genteel Complements paid General *Shirley*, in two late judicious and well writ Performances, published in the *New-York Mercury*, by a Native and Resident of this City, as the Author on a particular Occasion, took an Opportunity to get certified to the Public. I sincerely wish, and speak it without the least Affectation, that the same *ingenious* Pen had undertaken the Course which my poor *Goose Quill* has *weakly* perhaps, but honestly endeavoured to support: However, until a better Advocate offers, the Friends of the Province of *New-York*, shall always be welcome, as Opportunity permits, to my best Assistance, so long (which I am well satisfied is the Case at present) as I am convinc'd Truth and Justice is on their Side; but on no Consideration whatever, a single Moment longer.—*Amicus Plato, Amicus Socrates, sed major amica Veritas.*

ADDRESS OF THE CORPORATION TO MAJOR GENERAL AMHERST, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1760.

To his Excellency JEFFERY AMHERST, *Esq.; Major General, and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c.*

The Cordial ADDRESS of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the ancient City of New-York, in Common Council convened.

May it please your Excellency,

TO the united suffrages of the british world in favour of your Excellency's distinguished merit, the mayor, alderman and commonalty of the city of New-York, beg leave to add their most grateful tribute of thanks, for the invaluable services wrought by your superior wisdom and valour, in annexing the extensive country of Canada, to his majesty's dominions in America; an acquisition so inestimable in itself, so pregnant with the most important consequences, cannot fail to shine with a supreme lustre, amidst the most luminous events, and give to its author a rank exalted in the train of British worthies. Minutely to describe the innumerable advantages resulting from so signal a conquest, would be a vain attempt. Let millions yet unborn, mark the distinguished blessings as they rise; and while they reap the happy fruits of your martial virtues, they will not cease to bless the name of AMHERST.

Yet, that we ourselves may not seem insensible of our happiness, permit us, Sir, to turn our eyes to the wide-extended frontiers of our many fair colonies over which his sacred Majesty has so long swayed his gracious sceptre. . . . . How strangely altered is the amazing scene! . . . There the savage native, and more savage Canadian, was lately wont to seize the defenceless and inoffending peasant, doomed, with his tender wife and helpless children, to the most excruciating deaths, or a more dreadful captivity. Hence, an universal horror seized the borderers. To this succeeded a general dereliction, and the numerous settlements abandoned, to the relentless fury of an insatiable foe, were soon reduced to dismal and undistinguished ruin. Husbandry felt the fatal effects of such a waste of country, and this city, famous for its commerce, beheld and wept the diminution of its staple.———Thus, besides the keenest sympathy for our suffering fellow-subjects, we have acted our own sad parts in the affecting tragedy.

But Canada is no more.———The peasant may return in security to his fields; husbandry will soon revive; the face of nature smile with the blessings of peace; & this flourishing city in the plenty of its markets. This suprizing change we attribute, with the most humble gratitude, to the paternal care of our most gracious sovereign, in appointing your Excellency to conduct his victorious armies in America.

Our restless enemies possessed of the two great rivers of St. Lawrence and Mississippi, long since formed the horrid scheme of circumventing us with a chain of fortresses. This with unwearied industry they at length atchieved; and by this they gained the dominion of the lakes, and their connecting streams. The passes thus secured, as well into Canada, as our own country, necessarily procured them the assistance of numerous tribes of Indians, and not to say worse, shook the fidelity of the few who had so long valued themselves on our protection. Nothing then seemed wanting, but a little patience, till they had introduced a sufficient number of regulars from France. But in this failed. Their sanguine expectations broke down the restraints of policy, and they began to execute the deep laid purpose before they had strength sufficient to ensure success. And yet, thus advantageously situated, they compelled us, in a defensive war, to toil thro'

several campaigns, most of which ended in the Loss of some sort or tract of country. So true it is, that the inferiority of their numbers was in a great measure compensated for, by the possession of those important posts; which, had they not been wrested from them by your unexampled conduct, seconded by the matchless heroism of the much lamented WOLF, and the vigorous efforts of his brave successors in command, would, in the hands of so vigilant, designing and indefatigable an enemy, most probably have ended in the reduction of the whole British North America. This, Sir, is a hasty portraiture of the mighty evils, from which, by your triumps, we have been delivered; evils to which we shall never again be exposed, unless our late restless neighbours should, by a restitution, be enabled to renew the execrable attempt.

Yet, what will more effectually perpetuate your name, Sir, with universal applause, to the latest posterity, are those innumerable benefits arising from an exclusive possession of this vast continent. These benefits, the purchase of your labours, will unfold themselves in every revolving year, till Great Britain shall become the imperial mistress of nations. Indeed, to view her in her present glorious state, must swell the breast of her every worthy son. Her royal fleets seem already to give law to her neighbours. As often as they spread their canvas, even the insulting Gaul beholds with trembling expectation; while, to her victorious armies, it is the same thing to march, and to conquer. But the vast variety of soils and climates in America, capable of producing every necessary and conveniency of life joined to the fishery on its coast, must infallibly prove to our mother country, an inexhaustible source of wealth; thus enabling her, as well by the power of her arms, as by with holding or bestowing the blessings both of art and nature, to humble the united arrogance of the most presumptous opposers; and support the tottering fortunes of dependent states. Such, Sir, will be the wonderful effect of the conquest gained by those armies which you have commanded with so much honour to yourself, and the nation; a conquest too immensely valuable ever to be ceded to an enemy whose principal characteristic is, A perfidious abuse of favours.

But, Sir, while so remarkable an event will never fail to furnish the most ample testimonials of your military accomplishments, the ingenious mind must at the same time receive peculiar satisfaction, from the contemplation of another part of your uncommon character. We mean your humane and generous use of victory. The picture of a conqueror, drawn from the greatest examples, recorded in the faithful pages of history, tho it strikes the soul with a mixture of admiration and terror, is seldom expressive of the benevolent affections of the heart, even when the conquered are rather objects of commisseration than revenge; hence it is that your compassionate treatment of the vanquished Canadians must appear most singularly amiable, to require of a disarmed, yet implacable foe, whose inhumanities have deserved the severest strokes of vindictive justice, nothing more than a quiet submission to the gentle dictates of British rule, is indeed a disinterested virtue; and must convince the attentive world that Britons never conquer to enslave.

To conclude; Sir, that the God of armies may continue to furnish your head with wisdom, your breast with fortitude, and your arm with strength; that he may cover you with a shield, and make you terrible to your enemies in the day of battle; that you may long live to enjoy the gracious smiles of your royal master, the grateful acclamations of the British nation, and the peaceful eulogiums of an approving conscience; that your name may be remembred with thankfulness by the latest posterity; and that your unwearied labours for the publick welfare, may meet with their due rewards here; and an unfading crown of glory hereafter, are the earnest wishes and desires of,

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient humble Servants,

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY
OF THE CITY NEW YORK.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the antient City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my most sincere thanks for the address you have been pleased to make to me.

It gives me very particular pleasure that the success of his Majesty's arms in the reduction of Canada, has contributed so much to the happiness of the people on this continent, and it is my most hearty wish, that this City may reap all the advantages it can desire from this conquest, and that it may prosper and flourish to the latest time.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant,
JEFFERY AMHERST.

The Corporation at the same time presented the General with the Freedom of the City in a Gold Box.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW YORK, 1737.

[*From the New York Gazette, No.* 627.]

This letter is directed "For the Kingdom of Ereland, in the North of Ereland, near to Aughnacloy, in the County of Tyrone, To Baptist Boyd, the Reverend Minister of the Gospel, in the Parish of Aughelow. Let aw Persons that see this, tak Care to send it to the Reverend Baptist Boyd, Minister of Gospel, in the Parish of Aughelow, in the County of Tyrone, living near Aughnacloy. With Care."

New York City, November 7, 1737.

Reverend Baptist Boyd.

READ this Letter, and look, and tell aw the poor Folk of your Place, that God has open'd a Door for their Deliverance; for here is ne Scant of Breed here, and if your Sons *Samuel* and *James Boyd* wad but come here, they wad het more Money in ane Year for teechin a Letin Skulle, nor ye yer sell wat get for Thrre Years Preechin whar ye are, Reverend *Baptist Boyd*, there ged ane wee me in the Ship, that now gets ane Hundred Punds for ane year for teechin a Letin Sculle, and God kens, little he is skill'd in Learning, and yet they think him a high learned Man. Ye ken I had but sma Learning when I left ye, and now wad ye think it, I hea 20 Pund a Year for being a Clark to *York Meeting-House*, and I keep a Skulle for wee Weans: Ad dear Sir, there is braw Living in this same *York* for hig learned Men: The young Foke in Ereland are aw but a Pack of Couards, for I will tell ye in short, this is a bonny Country, and aw Things grows here that ever I did see grow in *Ereland;* and wee hea Cows, and Sheep and Horses plenty here, and Goats, and Deers, and Racoons, and Moles, and Bevers, and Fish, and Fouls of aw Sorts: Trades are aw gud here, a Wabster gets 12 Pence a Yeard, a Labourer gets 4 Shillings and 6 Pence a Day, a Lass gets 4 Shillings and 6 Pence a Week for spinning on the wee Wheel, a Carpenter gets 6 Shillings a Day, and a Tailor gets 20 Shillings for making a Suit of Cleaths, a Wheel-wright gets 16 Shil-

lings for making Lint Wheels a Piece, Indian Corn, a Man wull get a Bushell of it for his Day's Work here; Rye grows here, and Oats and Wheet, and Winter Barley, and Summer Barley; Buck Wheet grows here, na every Thing grows here.....Now I beg of ye aw to come our here, and bring our wee ye aw the Cleaths ye can of every Sort, beth o' Linnen and Woollen, and Guns, and Pooder, and Shot, and aw Sorts of Weers that is made of Iron and Steel, and Tradesmen that comes here, let them bring their Tools wee them, and Farmers their Plough Erons; a Mason gets 6 Shillings a Day: fetch Whapsaws here, and Hatchets, and Augers, and Axes, and Spades, and Shovels, and Bibles, and Hammers, and Fsalm Bukes, and Pots, and Seafaring Books, and setch aw Sorts of Garden Seeds, Parsneps, Onions, and Carrots; and Potatoes grows here very big, red and white beth, fetch aw the Bukes here you can get, fetch a Spade wee a Hoe, made like a stubbing Ax, for ye may clear as muckle Grund for to plant Indian Corn, in ane Month, as will maintain Ten Folk for a Year. Dear Reverend *Baptist Boyd*, I hea been 120 Miles in the Wolderness, and there I saw a Plain of Grund 120 Miles lang, and 15 Bred, and there never grew nor Tree upon it, and I hea see as gud Meedow grow upon it, as ever I see in *Ereland*. There is a great wheen of the Native Folks of this Country turned *Christians*, and will sing the Psalms bonely, and appear to be Religiouss that gee Ministers plenty of S'kins for his Steepend, and he gets Siller plenty for the S'kins again; Deer Skins and Bear Skins: Ye may get Lan here for 10 Pund a Hundred Acres for ever, and Ten Years Time tell ye get the Money, before they wull ask ye for it; and it is within 40 Miles of this *York* upon a River Side, that this Lan lies, so that ye may carry aw the Guds in Boat to this *York* to sell, if ony of you comes here it is a very strong Lan, rich Ground plenty of aw Sorts of Fruits growing in it, and Swin plenty enough: There ary Cay, and Stirks, and Horses that are aw wild in the Wolderness, that are aw yer can when ye can grip them; desire my Fether and my Mether too, and my Three Sisters to come here, and ye may acquaint them, there are Lads enough here, and bid my Brether come, and I will pay their Passage; Desire *James Gibson* to sell aw he has and come, and I weel help him too; for here aw that a Man works for his ane, there are ne revenus Hunds to rive it free us here, ne sick word as Herbingers is kend here, but every yen enjoys his ane, there is ne yen to tak awa yer Corn, yer Potatoes, yer Lint or Eggs; na, na, blessed be his Name, ne yen gees Bans for his ane here.

I bless the Lord for my safe Journey here, I was Cook till the Ships aw the Voyage, we war Ten Weeks and Four Days on the Sea before we laned; this *York* is as big as twa of *Armagh;* I desired to be remembered to aw my Friends acqvaintance, my Love to your sel Reverend *Baptist Boyd*, and aw yer Family; I do desire you to lent this letter to *James Broon*, of *Drumern*, and he kens my Brether *James Gibson*, and he weel gee him this Letter: It shall be my earnest Request yence mere, to beg of ye aw to come here, I did value the See ne mere than dry Lan; Ler aw that comes here put in gud Store of Oten Meel, and Butter, and Brandy, and Cheese, and Viniger, but above aw have a Writing under the Han of the Capden of the Ship ye come in; If I war now in Ereland, I wad ne stay there, yet I think to gang there as Factor for a Gentleman of this City of *York*, he my Relation by my Father, he is Returney of the Law here. There is Servants comes here out of *Ereland*, and have serv'd their Time here, wha are now Justices of the Piece; I wull come to *Ereland* gin the Lord spare me about Twa years after this, and I wull bring Rum, and Staves for Barals, and Firkins, and Tanners Bark for to sell, and Money other Things for this Gentleman, and my sel, for I wull gang Super Cargo of the Ship, so that if nene of ye come I wull bring ye aw wee my sel, by the Help of the Lord.

Now I have geen you a true Description of this *York*, luke the 8th Chapter of *Deuteronomy*, and what it saith of the Lan there, this is far better: Now this is the last of 6 Sheets I hea writt to you on this Heed, I hope that you Fether wull be stoot and come, and aw that I have named, fear ne the See, trust in God, and he wull bring ye safe to

shore, gin to plees him, now the Lord make ye se to do. Ne mere fre me, but my Duty till my Father and Mether, and my Sisters and Brether, and yence mere my kind Love till yer self, Reverend Mr. *Baptist Boyd;* if any yen sends me a Letter, direct till Mr. *John Pemberton*, Minister of the Gospel in *New-York*, send it we ony Body comin till ony of these Parts, and let it be given to the Post-Hoose in *America*, and I will yet it fre *John Pemberton*, and now my Love till ye aw.

JAMES MURRAY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA, 1814.

TO THE

SPIRITED AND PATRIOTIC YOUNG MEN

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Gentlemen,

The Constitution of these United States forbids the raising or keeping under pay large bodies of troops, in time of peace, for very cogent and prudential reasons. The numerous potentates of the old world have indeed an apology for standing armies in their proximity to each other, and their consequent liability to sudden quarrels. Be the plea however what it may, it is certainly a very dangerous investment in the hands of an executive authority; it is too generally the prop and breast-work of tyrants, and the instrument of the most galling oppression. The MILITIA is impliedly our national Ægis. In time of peace, by this system, we are relieved from heavy pecuniary burdens; in war the militia should assume that efficient and formidable shape which would comport with the views and justify the expectations of our government. Our interest and our patriotism are here associated, and go hand in hand. It is a duty incumbent on every citizen of this Republic to qualify himself for its defence. The present threatening crisis more particularly demands a state of preparation. The advantages of Select Associations for military improvement, must be evident to every man of reflection, and a decorous pride ought to stimulate every citizen liable to military duty to enrol himself a member of such an association. The unmilitary conduct but too apparent in the ununiformed bodies, understood and distinguished as *Militia Companies*, damps the ardour of the well-disposed privates, and disgusts those who have the misfortune to command them—The former, on this account, are too apt to fall into the general levity—the latter into an unprofitable indifference. The object of the meeting is defeated; a death-wound is given to the spirit of emulation in both officer and soldier, and the whole rendered a ridiculous farce. Hence few men, having the capacity of commanders, are found prosecuting this arduous, unpleasant, and unprofitable duty.

With these preliminary observations we shall open to you the object of this communication.

We have it in contemplation (and have flattering hopes of effecting our purpose) to raise a Company (a Batallion, or Regiment, should such be our success) of volunteer INFANTRY, differing materially from other independent military bodies, in the economy

of dress, &c. A cheap, neat, and becoming uniform is fixed upon, calculated rather to give a soldierly appearance than to attract and please the eye of childhood—It is simply as follows.

A blue broad-cloth roundabout, narrow rolling collar, single breasted, buttoned in front with bell buttons, a row each side extending to the top of the shoulder, with one on each side the collar—will cost about.....$15.00

Beaver of a straight crown, about nine inches high, helmet front, diminishing gradually towards the back, leaving there only half an inch brim; a waving red plume, the staff of which supported by a stripe of broad gold lace, running from the base or rim of the hat, and forming a cockade near the top, with a narrow band of lace—will cost, at the extent, not more than.....$10.00

Cartouch box covered with red morocco, secured round the waist by a belt of the same, to which the bayonet scabbard will be affixed—will cost.. $5.00

Aggregate.....$30.00

Yellow nankeen pantaloons, black handkerchief, boots, together with a musket, completes the dress and equipment.

By this it will be seen, that the only supernumerary articles of equipment, over and above what is required of the militia, is the hat, jacket and cartouch box; making the actual extra expence but about thirty dollars, upon a liberal calculation.

It has been suggested, however, that a jacket of an inferior quality of cloth will answer every purpose; a pattern of such a one will be exhibited in a day or two, the cost of which will be eight dollars, and will be delivered on the deposit of two dollars advance, and security given for the payment of the remaining six at a reasonable period. The whole can be furnished cheaper than the rates above stated, which is a calculation for articles of a superior quality. The Hat may be procured for 5 or 6 dollars; the cartouch-boxes, if a number are engaged and made by one person, will cost but three dollars. At this rate the dress will not exceed $17. The voice of the Company shall be necessary to make any future regulations (if any should be made) in dress, &c. Directions will be immediately given, after the necessary arrangements are made, for such parts of the uniform as may be required, and the most firm reliance may be placed in the prudence, economy, integrity and taste of the projector.

Should the plan meet with your approbation, and you have a desire of becoming members of such an association, we shall be gratified in seeing your names attached to the Roll, which is in the hands of Mr. GEORGE ASBRIDGE, at No. 9 William corner of Beaver-street.

We are Gentlemen, with much respect,
Your friends and humble serv'ts.

ISAAC MERRICK, JOHN M. ELLIOTT,
DAVID LUDLOW, GEO. LOVEJOY,
STEPHEN KEEN, S. B. BREGA.

New York, August, 1814.

A DOCTOR'S BILL, 1788.

Mr. De Vou, *Peck's Slip.*

To William Lawrence, M.D. Dr.

1788		£	s	d
June 13	To a dose of pills ye Wife		2.	6
Sept. 9	To an Anod: and dose of pills ye Wife & dose of Rhei. ye Child		4.	6
" 10	To 2 Visits ye Wife and Anod. girl		3	0
" 11	To 2 Visits and dose of pills ye Wife		4	6
" 12	To 2 Visits Cord. Vol. drops ℥ vj ye Wife		4	3
" 13	To a Visit ye Wife		1	0
" 14	To a pest. Mixture ye Child		2	0
" 15	To a Visit and dose of Rhei. ye Child		2	0
" 16	To a Visit ye Child 1/ To Ungt ye Wifes Chin 2/		3	0
Nov. 3	To 2 Visits a pest. Mixture ℥ ij ye Children and an Anod. Cord. Stom. with Rhei ye Son		6	6
" 4	To 2 Visits Cord. Stom. mixture ye Son		3	3
" 5	To 2 Visits a paregor. ye Daughter and an Anod. with Rhei.		4	3
" 6	To 2 Visits and a dose of Rhei & Salts ye Daughter a paregor. ye Daughter and an Anod. ye Son		5	3
" 7	To a Visit & dose of Rhei. ye Son and dose of Salts ye Daughter		2	6
	To a Visit & dose Elix. Asthm. ye Daughter		2	6
" 8	To a Visit ye Children ⅛ 14th To Ungt Hypes. Childs arm		2	5
" 16	To a Visit and paregor. ye Child		1	9
" 17	To 2 Visits and dose of Elix. Asthmat. ye Child		2	9
" 18	To 2 Visits and dose of Elix. Asthmat. ye Child		2	9
" 19	To a Visit and dose of Rhei ye Child		1	6
" 24	To a dose of Salts ye Boy 9d. 30th To ye Child 9d.		1	6
		£3.	3.	8.

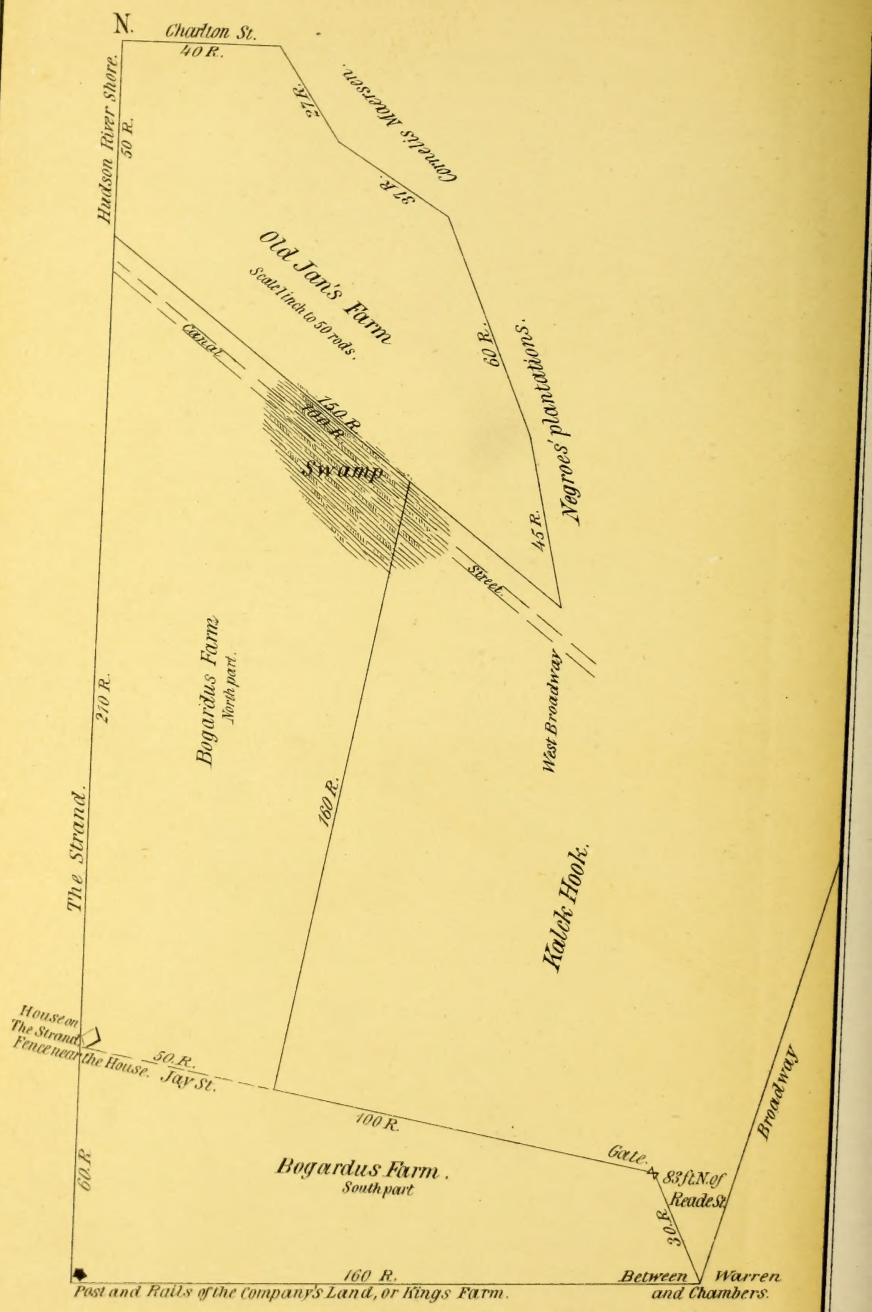
REMINISCENCES OF NEW YORK.

BY GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.

I.

[*Written for the Talisman*, 1828.]

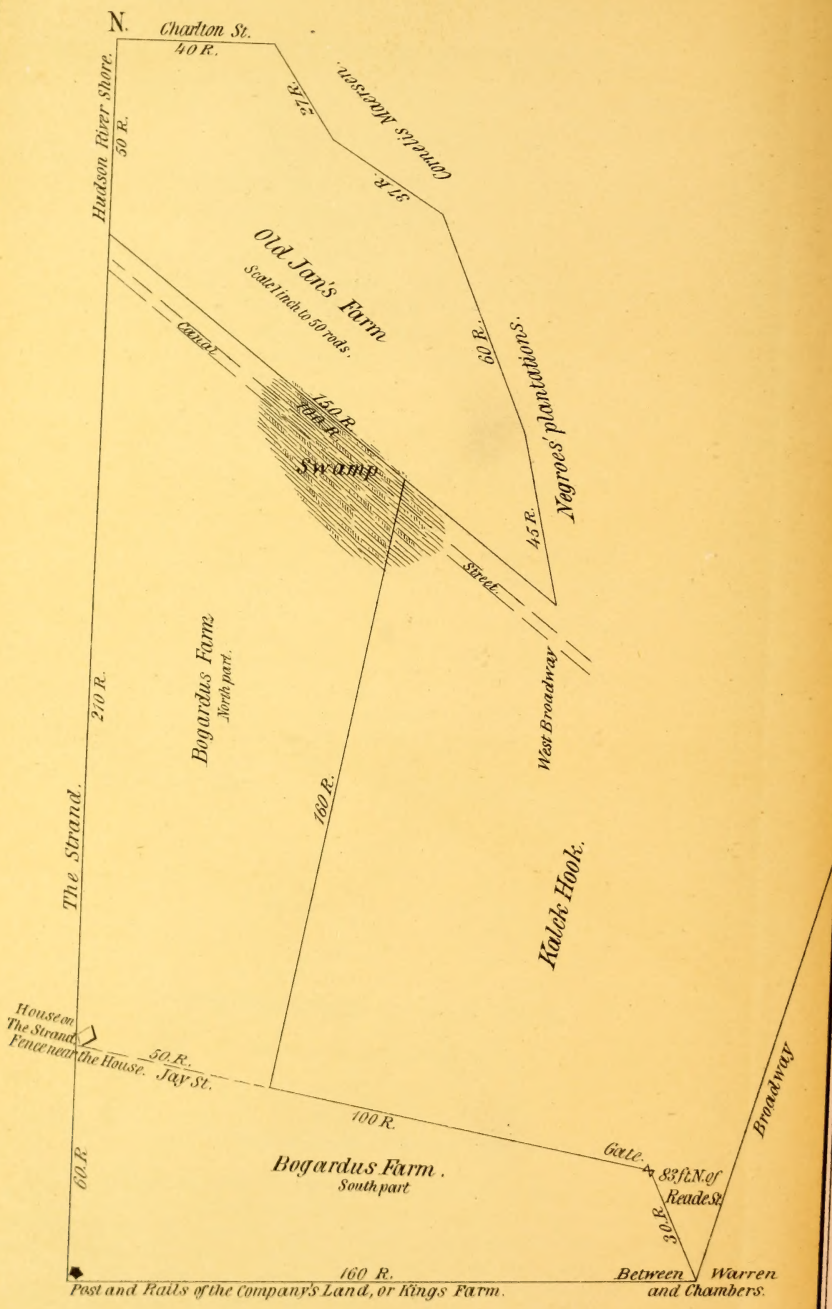
I have been flinging out over the pages of my little volumes scattered notes of different countries which it has been my chance to visit, until at length I begin to fear my readers may think me more of a traveller than a patriot. Yet I hope that even in these miscellaneous sketches, I may be found to have given evidence that I have looked upon certain spots of my native land, hitherto little known, with the eye of no inaccurate or uninterested observer. It is not without a feeling of inward satisfaction that I have heard of pilgrims from Charleston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, exploring the myste-



MAP OF

Old Jan's Land & The Bogardus Farm adjoining.

Scale 50 rods to 1 inch.



MAP OF

Old Jan's Land & The Bogardus Farm adjoining.

Scale 50 rods to 1 inch.

MAP
OF THE CITY
OF
NEW-YORK

Compiled & Engraved
BY
WILLIAM HOOKER,
Expressly for the
SERIES OF VIEWS
illustrating the
CITY OF NEW YORK AND ITS ENVIRONS,
Now publishing
BY
PEABODY & CO.
BROADWAY.

Castle Garden
BATTERY
West Battery
Governors Island
Liberty Island
Robbins Reef Light
Buttermilk Channel
Gowanus Bay
Upper Bay
Red Hook Point
Hudson River
Brooklyn
Jersey City
Hoboken
Weehawken
Fort Gansevoort
Alms House & Penitentiary
Factory
Chemical Works
Hospital
Asylum
Almshouse
Lunatic Asylum
Quarantine Landing
Quarantine Hospital
Steam Ferry to Brooklyn
Steam Ferry to Hoboken
Steam Ferry to Jersey City
Steam Ferry to Weehawken
Steam Ferry to Red Hook Point
Steam Ferry to Governors Island
Steam Ferry to Liberty Island
Steam Ferry to Robbins Reef
Steam Ferry to Buttermilk Channel
Steam Ferry to Gowanus Bay
Steam Ferry to Upper Bay
Steam Ferry to Hudson River
Steam Ferry to Brooklyn
Steam Ferry to Jersey City
Steam Ferry to Hoboken

rious path to the Devil's Pulpit; and I could not conceal my pleasure when I was told of twelve Albanians and sixteen Bostonians, who crossed the Hudson from Newburgh, and inquired on the Dutchess county shore for the romantic little Cascade of Melsingah.

But upon the honour of a gentleman and a traveller, my memory retains more recollections of America than of any other country, and if not more extraordinary they are more cherished. My imagination is full of the generous cavaliers of Virginia, the venerable Catholic nobility and priests of Annapolis, the patrician Huguenots of South Carolina, and the French and English adventurers of Michigan and their wars with each other, and with the tribes of the forest. There is romance in Albany and romance in Schenectady—high, chivalric, and pathetic. There is romance in Philadelphia—strange, solemn, and mysterious, the shadows of which my readers would have seen called up before them, were I not warned that my lucubrations are near a close; what may perhaps seem more surprising, there is romance—wild, eccentric, and peculiar, at Long Branch and Egg Harbour. I do not know whether any romance actually remains in New-York at the present moment, but this I know, that New-York is rich in varied reminiscences of history and character. It is a sort of thoroughfare of the world; a spot where almost every remarkable character is seen once in the course of his life, and almost every extraordinary thing once in the course of its existence. Does any body in that city want to see a friend living in Mexico, at Calcutta, or China;—does he wish to hear the music of the Sistine chapel, to gaze on the Venus de Medicis, or the Venus Victrix? All that he has to do is to reside quietly in New-York, and he will be gratified. The object in search of which he might compass half the globe, will present itself in his daily walk when he least expects it. A learned and untravelled medical friend of mine, who has dwelt in New-York for fifty years, during a considerable part of which I was wandering in various countries, has anticipated me in seeing every thing I went abroad to see, except Mrs. Siddons, Madame Catalani, Mount Etna, and St. Peter's.

I have said that New-York is full of old reminiscences. Some are consecrated by religious feeling, and some by their connection with the political destinies of our country. My father used to show me, when a boy, the spot on the North River, just above the present Barclay-street Ferry, where Jonathan Edwards, when temporary pastor of Wall-street Church, used to walk backwards and forwards on the solitary pebble shore, sounding the depths of his own conscience, and drawing "sweet consolation" from the religion which he taught. Here he ruminated on the mysteries of eternal preordination and free will, while fell upon his ear the murmurs of that ocean which is the symbol of eternity and power, and whose motions are controlled, like the events of our own lives, by the word and will of the Most High. Then likewise he showed me the little church, back of the site of the present Methodist Chapel, in John-street, where Whitfield, as my father expressed it, used to "preach like a lion," with a searching power that made the sinner quail, and shook and broke the infidel's stony heart. It was in Wall-street that the apostolic Tennant lifted up his melodious voice, and sounded the silver trumpet of the gospel.

In New-York the philanthropic Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia, landed on his first visit to America. This benevolent adventurer, during his stay in the city, lodged, I believe, in Stone-street. At the corner of Broadway, in a house looking upon the Battery, were for a while the head-quarters of Wolfe, the conqueror of Canada, and afterwards those of *that* Lord Howe who fell at Ticonderoga in the year 1756, and who, but for his untimely fate, might have been to England another Marlborough.

To come down to later times. On the site of the present Custom House, where the commerce of the world pays its tribute to the great treasury of the nation, stood the old City Hall, commanding a view of the wide and winding avenue of Broad-street. Here in a species of balcony, in the second story of the building, such as the Italians call a *loggia*, mean in its materials of wood and brick, but splendid in the taste and proportions given to it by the architect L'Enfant, the inauguration oath of the chief magis-

tracy of the Union was administered, by Chancellor Livingston, to Washington, the first of our Presidents. In front of the building an innumerable and silent crowd of citizens, intently gazing on the august ceremony, thronged the spacious street in front, and filled Wall-street from William-street to Broadway. Behind the President elect stood a group of the illustrious fathers of the nation, Hamilton and Knox, and the elder Adams, and the venerable and learned and eloquent Johnson, and Ellsworth and Sherman of Connecticut, and Clinton and Chief-Justice Morris and Duane of New-York, and Boudinot of New-Jersey, and Rutledge of South Carolina, and less conspicuous in person, though among the foremost in fame, the Virginia Madison.—There, too, stood the most revered of the clergy of New-York—the venerable Dr. Rogers, of the Presbyterian Church; the wise and mild and suasive Dr. Moore, of the Episcopal; the dignified and eloquent Dr. Livingston, of the Dutch; and the learned Dr. Kunze and the patriotic Dr. Grose, of the German Churches. Back of these stood younger men, since scarcely less illustrious than the elder statesmen I have mentioned—Ames, and Cabot, and Gouverneur Morris, majestic and graceful in spite of his wooden leg. But why should I attempt to describe this great occasion by words? I lately looked over the portfolio of my friend Dunlap, and found, among many other fine things, sketches which present this scene vividly to the eye, with the features of the great men who figured in it, and their costumes and attitudes, such as he himself beheld them. I wish somebody would employ him to paint a noble picture, such as he is capable of producing, on this magnificent subject. The pride of a New-Yorker, the feelings of a patriot, the ambition of an artist, and the recollections of this interesting ceremony, which still live in his memory, would stimulate him to do it ample justice.

Washington afterwards received the visits and congratulations of his countrymen, at an afternoon levee, a ceremony which was then thought by many somewhat too formal and court-like for our simple and republican manners, though now it would be looked upon as a very plain sort of a thing, and quite a matter of course. I forget whether it was held at the fine old house at the head of Pearl-street, occupied by the late Franklin Bank, or the other spacious mansion in Broadway, now Bunker's Hotel, for he lived in both, and in both I visited him.

Cedar-street, since that day, has declined from its ancient consequence. I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Jefferson in an old two-story house in that street, unbending himself in the society of the learned and polite from the labours of the bureau. And there was Talleyrand, whom I used to meet at the houses of General Hamilton and of Noah Webster, with his club-foot and passionless immoveable countenance, sarcastic and malicious even in his intercourse with children. He was disposed to amuse himself with gallantry too; but who does not know, or rather, who did ever know Talleyrand?—About the same time I met with Priestley—grave and placid in his manners, with a slight difficulty of utterance—dry, polite, learned and instructive in his conversation. At a period somewhat later, I saw here the deputy Billaud de Varennes, who had swayed the blood-thirsty mob of the Faubourg St. Antoine, turned the torrent of the multitude into the hall of the Legislative Assembly, and reanimated France to a bolder and more vigorous resistance against her foreign enemies. I visited him in the garret of a poor tavern in the upper part of William-street, where he lived in obscurity. But why particularise further? We have had savans, littérateurs, and politicians by the score, all men of note, some good and some bad—and most of whom certainly thought that they attracted more attention than they did—Volney and Cobbett and Tom Moore, and the two Michaux, and the Abbé Correa, and Jeffrey, and others; the muster roll of whose names I might call over, if I had the memory of Baron Trenck, and my readers the taste of a catalogue-making librarian. Have we not jostled ex-kings and ex-empresses and ex-nobles in Broadway; trod on the toes of exotic naturalists, Waterloo marshals, and great foreign academicians, at the parties of young ladies; and seen more heroes and generals all over town than would fill a new Iliad?

Pensive memory turns to other worthies, no less illustrious in their way. There was Billy the Fiddler and his wife, whom no one, having seen, could ever forget, and no one who had music in his soul, remember, without regretting that such a fiddle should ever have been hanged up. Billy had been a favourite of Mozart, at Vienna, and used to say that he had composed one (I forget which) of his six celebrated sonatas; though I believe he drew rather too long a bow when he made this statement. He was about four feet six inches in height, with a foot as long as a fourth of his stature. His head was not disproportionate, as those of dwarfs usually are; but he had their characteristic petulance; and the irritability of his temper was certainly not improved by the enforced attendance of a retinue of idle boys, who always formed his suite when he walked forth in the streets. His wife was a suitable companion for him as to personal appearance and height; and it seemed, on looking at the couple, to be not at all wonderful how the Germans came by their wild and droll conceptions of goblins and elves. But I never heard of any other magic practised by Billy, except that the sweet and enlivening strains of his violin made the young masters and misses, at whose juvenile parties he officiated, dance off the soles of their shoes and stockings; and that they would have begun upon their tender skins, if they had not been discreetly carried home.

There was also the family of the Hewletts, which, from tradition or observation, I may say I know for four generations,—cotemporaries of the successive Vestrises. Indeed, according to the family record, the first Hewlett was a pupil of the first Vestris, and a favourite disciple of that great master; who only complained that he was not sufficiently *léger* in his ascents, nor quite *de plomb* enough in his descents; but certified, that for grace, agility, and science, he was the prince of his *elèves*. The opinions of those, successively educated under the successive dynasties of these masters of aërial gymnastics, as fashion controlled both teachers and scholars, and as "longer puffs and louder fiddles" brought other professors of the graces of motion forward, varied as to the distinctive characteristics of their several excellencies. Still the Hewletts kept their ground. They out-lived the revolution of Seventy-Six; Trinity Church was pulled down—the Governor's Court fled from the Battery; but they kept the field, like the trumpeters of chivalry. They taught dancing to the belles, who captivated the Members of the first Congress; and tried to teach some of the Members themselves. Then came the *horrible* French Revolution; and in that terrible storm which overthrew the landmarks of the old world, new manners and new teachers were drifted on our shores, and the Hewletts went out of vogue. There must be few who have dwelt in this now all-be-metamorphosed city, even for six years last past, who have not had occasion to observe the dapper legs and silken hose of the last of this line. But they will be seen no more. David Hewlett is dead; and as he trod lightly upon the earth, may the earth lie lightly upon him. He was a gentleman, every inch of him. He was the last of the anti-revolutionary dancing masters; a kind, good humble man. At St. Paul's I always found him, repeating the service with a formality, which was the result of decorous habit, and a fervour which could only have come warm from the heart. Again I say, light be the earth above him! and he must have a stern, hard heart, who can scoff at my honest tribute to the memory of my old dancing-master.

My reminiscences of New-York, or rather the people that have been in it, come before my mind in pretty much the same order that "Jewels and shells, sea-weed and straw," are raked by "old father Time from the ocean of the past," according to Milton or Bacon, or some other ancient writer of eminence. I had an uncle, who was a prudent man in all his transactions; and who, from patriotic considerations, waited for the development of events, before he took any part in the revolutionary war. He had many of what might be called tory recollections of that period. He knew the Duke of Clarence, when he came here as a midshipman; skated with him on the Collect, where now stand the arsenal and the gas manufactory, and helped out of a hole in the ice him who is now official head of the English navy, and who may probably wield ere long the

sceptre of the British Empire. In walking along Broadway, he has often pointed out to me the small corner-room in the second story in the house in Wall-street, opposite Grace Church, then and long after occupied by Dr. Tillary, a Scotchman, (formerly a surgeon and afterwards an eminent physician,) and told me how he used, at the period referred to, to eat oysters there, in the American fashion, with his Royal Highness, who preferred them to the copper-flavoured productions of the British Channel.

Pine-street is now full of blocks of tall massy buildings, which overshadow the narrow passage between, and make it one of the gloomiest streets in New-York. The very bricks there look of a darker hue than in any other part of the city; the rays of the sun seem to come through a yellower and thicker atmosphere, and the shadows thrown there by moonlight seem of a blacker and more solid darkness than elsewhere. The sober occupations of the inhabitants also, who are learned members of the bar nearest Broadway, and calculating wholesale merchants as you approach the East River, inspire you with ideas of sedateness and gravity as you walk through it. It was not thus thirty or forty years ago. Shops were on each side of the way, low cheerful-looking two-story buildings, of light-coloured brick or wood, painted white or yellow, and which scarcely seemed a hindrance to the air and sunshine. Among these stood the shop of Auguste Louis de Singeron, celebrated for the neatness and quality of its confectionary and pastry, and for the singular manner of its keeper, who was at once the politest and most passionate of men. He was a French emigrant, a courtier and a warrior, a man of diminutive size, but of a most chivalrous, courteous, and undaunted spirit. He might be about five feet two inches in height; his broad shoulders overshadowed a pair of legs under the common size, his fiery red hair was tied into a club behind, and combed fiercely up in front; the upper part of his cheek bones, the tip of his nose, and the peak of his chin, were tinged with a bright scarlet; his voice was an exaggeration of the usual sharp tones of his nation, and his walk was that of a man who walks for a wager. He was the younger son of a noble family; and having a commission in the French army, was one of the officers who defended the Tuileries on the melancholy night of the 10th of August, 1792, when the palace streamed with blood, and the devoted adherents of the king were bayoneted in the corridors, or escaped only to be prescribed and hunted down like wolves. Auguste Louis de Singeron made his way to L'Orient, took passage for the United States, and landed at New-York without a penny in his pocket. His whole inventory consisted of a cocked hat, a rusty suit of black, a cane, a small-sword, a white pocket handkerchief and shirts, if I am justified in speaking of them in the plural, the exact number of which cannot now be known, as he never chose to reveal it, but which looked as if they had never been brought acquainted with the nymphs of the fountains. He at first betook himself to the usual expedient of teaching French for a livelihood, but it would not do. He lost all patience at correcting, for the twentieth time, the same blunder in the same pupil, he showed no mercy to an indelicate coupling of different genders, and fell upon a false tense with as much impetuosity as he had once rushed upon the battery of an enemy. But if he got into a passion suddenly, he got out of it as soon. His starts of irritation were succeeded by most vehement fits of politeness; he poured forth apologies with so much volubility, and so many bows, and pressed his explanations with so much earnestness and vigour, and such unintelligible precipitation, that his pupils became giddy with the noise, and at the end of his lesson were more perplexed than ever. In short, to apply the boast of a celebrated modern instructor, his disciples were so well satisfied with their progress, that they declined taking lessons a second quarter, and the poor Frenchman was obliged to think of some other way of getting a living. But what should it be? He had no capital and scarcely any friends. Should he become a barber, a shoeblack, a cook, a fencing master, a dentist, or a dancing master? Either of these occupations was better than to beg, to starve, or to steal, and the French nobility have figured in them all.—The flexibility of the national character adapts itself in ma-

ture age to any situation in life with the same ease that people of other nations accommodate themselves to that in which they were born. French marquises have sweltered in the kitchens of English private gentlemen, in greasy caps and aprons—French counts have given the polish to the nether extremities of the stately Dons of Madrid—and French dukes have taken German ones by the nose. The graceful courtiers, who led down the dance the high-born dames of France, have exhausted themselves in the vain effort to teach Yorkshiremen to shuffle cotillions; the officers of his most Christian Majesty's household have drawn teeth for cockneys; and the chevaliers of the order of St. Louis have given lessons in the use of the broad-sword to men who afterwards figured as Yankee corporals. In the midst of his perplexity a mere accident determined the future career of Monsieur de Singeron. He had politely undertaken to assist in the manufacture of some molasses candy for a little boy, the son of his host; and, after a process attended with some vexations, during which the lad thought two or three times that his French acquaintance would swallow him alive, he produced the article in such delicious and melting perfection, that his fame was quickly spread abroad among the boys of the neighbourhood, as an artist of incomparable merit. He took the hint, got his landlord to assist him with a small credit, turned pastry cook and confectioner, set up in at first a small way, enlarged his business as he got customers, and finally took a handsome shop in the street I have mentioned. The French have as great a talent for comfit as for compliments; and the genius that shines in the invention of an agreeable flattery, displays itself to no less advantage in the manufacture of a sugar plum. Auguste Louis de Singeron was no vulgar imitator of his clumsy English and Dutch brethren in the art. I speak not of the splendour of his crystallizations, of the brilliant frost-work of his plum cakes, nor of the tempting arrangement he knew how to give to his whole stock of wares, though these were admirable. But the gilt gingerbread I used to buy of him, instead of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, was graced with the stately figures of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, the queen standing bolt upright, as became the conqueror of hearts and the mistress of the finest kingdom in the world, and the monarch holding her hand with a delicate inclination of his royal body, as if acknowledging the empire of beauty. He, I believe, first introduced the practice of stamping the New-Year's cakes with figures of Cupids among roses and hearts transfixed by an arrow in honour of *la belle passion*. His marchpane bore an impress of the *façade* of the Tuileries with its pilasters, columns, and curvings; and his blanc-mange was adorned with a bas-relief of warriors in bag wigs and cocked hats, tilting fiercely at each other on its quivering and glancing surface.

I shall never forget the courtly and high-bred civility with which M. de Singeron used to welcome me to his shop, and bow me out of it. I have since seen the nobles of the court of Marie Antoinette, and was no longer at a loss to account for the graceful manners of my old friend the confectioner. It was not, however, quite safe to presume too much upon his forbearance, for he knew no medium between the most violent irritation and the most florid politeness. He had no patience with these people who stood in his door on a keen windy day, and would neither come in nor go out. They always got from him a hearty curse in French, followed, as soon as he could recollect himself, by something civil in English. "Peste soit de la bête"—he used to say—"fermez donc là"—"I beg pardon, sare, but if you vill shut de door, you sall merit my eternal gratitude!" The fellows who went about the streets crying "good oysters," and "fine Rockaway clams," avoided his ill-omened door in the winter months, taught by bitter experience, and sundry ungracious and unexpected raps on the knuckles. He at first tried the plan of making them come in, shut the door, and deliver their errand, and then sending them about their business. This not succeeding, he tried the shining old lignum vitæ cane, with which he used to promenade in the gardens of the Tuilleries, and with much better effect. On one occasion, however, he happened to bestow it rather rudely

upon the nasal organ of a sailor. The fellow's proboscis was originally of most unnatural and portentous dimensions, it swelled terribly from the effect of the blow, and meeting with a pettifogger, who told him it was a good case for damages, he brought an action against the confectioner. Monsieur de Singeron in vain offered an apology and a plaster of bank notes; the sailor was inexorable, and insisted on producing his injured member before the seat of justice. He did so, but unluckily the effect on the jury was rather ludicrous than pathetic, and the impression it made was against the plaintif, who got only ten shillings by his suit. M. de Singeron thought it was not enough, and gave the fellow a five-dollar note besides, which he had the meanness to accept, though I believe he blushed as he did it.

Monsieur de Singeron afterwards sold cakes and confectionery in William-street and then in Broadway, and finally was one of that joyful troop of returning exiles that flocked back to France on the restoration of the Bourbons. He was provided for by being made Colonel of Cuirassiers, and in the decline of his life his gallant and courteous spirit was no longer obliged to struggle with the hardships and scorns of poverty. I have lately heard, though indirectly, so that I cannot vouch for the fact, that he has been promoted to be one of the Marshals of France.

There was another Frenchman of distinction, also of the old school of French manners, but less fortunate than Monsieur de Singeron, and who used daily to take his solitary walk through Broadway. I allude to Admiral Pierre de Landais, a cadet of the family of a younger son of the youngest branch of one of the oldest, proudest, and poorest families in Normandy. He had regularly studied in the *École de la marine*, and was thoroughly instructed in the mathematical theories of sailing and building a ship, although, like the rest of his countrymen, he always found some unexpected difficulty in applying his theory to practice. For a Frenchman, however, he was a good sailor; but in consequence of his grandfather having exhausted his patrimony in a splendid exhibition of fire works for the entertainment of Madame de Pompadour, he had neither interest at court nor money to purchase court-favour. He was therefore kept in the situation of an *aspirant* or midshipman, until he was thirty-two years old, and was kept, I know not how many years more in the humble rank of *sous-lieutenant*. He served his country faithfully, and with great good-will, until in the beginning of the reign of Louis XVI. a page of the mistress of the Count de Vergennes came down to Cherbourg to be his captain. While he was boiling with indignation at this affront, the war between England and America broke out, and he seized that opportunity to enter the service of the United States. There he at once rose to the command of a fine frigate, and the title of admiral. Soon afterwards came the brilliant affair of the Serapis and the Bon Homme Richard, in which Paul Jones, by his impetuous and undisciplined gallantry, earned the reputation of a hero, and poor Landais, by a too scrupulous attention to the theory of naval science, incurred that of a coward. I believe that naval authority is against me; but I venture to assert, *meo periculo*, and on the authority of one of my uncles, who was in that action as a lieutenant to Paul Jones, that Landais erred not through any defect of bravery, but merely from his desire to approach his enemy scientifically, by bearing down upon the hypothenuse of the precise right-angled triangle prescribed in the thirty-seventh "*manœuvre*" of his old text-book.

The naval committee of Congress unfortunately understood neither mathematics nor French; they could not comprehend Landais' explanations, and he was thrown out of service. After his disgrace he constantly resided in the city of New-York, except that he always made a biennial visit to the seat of government, to present a memorial respecting the injustice done him, and to claim restitution to his rank and the arrears of his pay. An unexpected dividend of prize money, earned at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and paid in 1790, gave him an annuity of one hundred and four dollars—or rather, as I think, a hundred and five—for I remember his telling me that he had two dollars a week on which to subsist, and an odd dollar for charity at the end of the year.

Although Congress under the new constitution continued as obdurate and as impenetrable to explanation as they were in the time of the confederation, the Admiral kept up to the last the habits and exterior of a gentleman. His linen, though not very fine nor probably very whole, was always clean; his coat threadbare, but scrupulously brushed; and for occasions of ceremonious visiting, he had a pair of paste knee buckles and faded yellow silk stockings with red clocks. He wore the American cockade to the last, and on the fourth of July, the day of St. Louis, and the anniversary of the day on which the British troops evacuated the city of New-York, he periodically mounted his old continental naval uniform, although its brass buttons had lost their splendour, and the skirts of the coat, which wrapped his shrunken person like a cloak, touched his heels in walking, while the sleeves, by some contradictory process, had receded several inches from the wrists. He subsisted with the utmost independence on his scanty income, refusing all presents, even the most trifling; and when my naval uncle, on one occasion sent him a dozen of Newark cider, as a small mark of his recollection of certain hospitalities at the Admiral's table when in command, while he himself was but a poor lieutenant, Landais peremptorily refused them as a present which he could not receive, because it was out of his power to reciprocate.

He was a man of the most punctilious and chivalric honour, and at the same time full of that instinctive kindness of heart and that nice sense of propriety which shrinks from doing a rude thing to any body on any occasion. Even when he met his bitterest enemy, as he did shortly after he came to New-York—the man whose accusation had destroyed his reputation and blighted his prospects, whose injuries he had for years brooded over, and whom he had determined to insult and punish whenever he fell in with him—he could not bring himself to offer him any insult unbecoming a gentleman, but deliberately spitting on the pavement, desired his adversary to consider that pavement as his own face, and to proceed accordingly.

Thus, in proud, solitary, and honourable poverty, lived Pierre de Landais, for some forty years, until, to use the language of his own epitaph, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, he "disappeared" from this life. As he left no property behind him, and had no relations and scarcely any acquaintances in the country, it has always been a matter of mystery to me who erected his monument, a plain white marble slab, which stands in the church-yard of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New-York, and on which is read the following inscription:—

A LA MEMOIRE
de
Pierre De Landais,
Ancien Contre-Amiral,
au service
Des Etats-Unis.
Qui Disparut
Juin 1818,
Agé 87 ans

Who would suppose that the exploded science of alchemy had ever its professors in the United States, where the easy transmutation of the soil of the wilderness into rich possessions, renders necessary the art of converting dross into gold? Yet such is the fact. Every body who has been a frequent walker of Broadway, in any or all of the forty years preceding the last five, must recollect often meeting a man whom at first he might not have particularly noticed, but whose constant appearance in the same part of

the street at the same hour of the day, and the peculiarities of whose dress and person must at length have compelled attention. He was a plump-looking man, somewhat under the middle size, with well-spread shoulders, a large chest, a fair fresh complexion, a clear but dreamy eye, and a short quick stride, and had altogether the signs of that fulness of habit which arises from regular exercise and a good appetite, while a certain ascetic expression of countenance at once forbade the idea that it owed anything to festivity or good cheer. His age, which never appeared to vary, might, from his looks, be estimated at five years on the one side or other of fifty. His dress was that of an old-fashioned respectable citizen, educated before the age of suspenders, pantaloons, and boots, and who had never been persuaded to countenance those innovations of modern effeminacy. Notwithstanding its obsolete cut, it showed no signs of poverty except perhaps to those, and those only, who occasionally met him sweltering, with a laudable contempt for the weather, in a full suit of thick Prussian blue or Dutch black broadcloth in a hot August day; or striding through a snow storm, in nankeen breeches and white cotton stockings, in December. His name was Jan Max-Lichenstein; he was a Pomeranian by birth, who early in life going to Amsterdam to seek his fortune, became employed as a clerk in the great Dutch banking and commercial house of Hope & Co., where he proved himself a good accountant, and rendered himself useful in their German and Swedish correspondence.

Afterwards, by some accident or other, he found himself an adventurer at St. Petersburgh. What led him to that city I cannot say; I have never heard it accounted for among his acquaintances in this city, at Amsterdam I forgot to inquire, and St. Petersburgh I have never visited. But thither he went, and having the good fortune to become known to Prince Potemkin, received an employment in his household, and finally came to be entrusted with the management of his finances. The prince, as everybody knows, like many others who have millions to dispose of, had constantly occasion for millions more; and as everybody also ought to know, who knows any thing of his private history, when his funds were so reduced that he had nothing left but a few millions of acres and a few thousand serfs, took most furiously to gambling and alchemy. These liberal employments were divided between him and his treasurer; the prince rattled the dice-box in the gilded saloons of Tzarzko Zelo, and the Pomeranian, in spite of his remonstrances and his own better judgment, was set to compounding the alkahest or universal menstruum, in the vaults under the north wing of Potemkin's winter palace. We soon get attached to the studies in which we are obliged to employ ourselves, and Lichenstein gradually found his incredulity yielding, and a strange interest stealing over him, as he read the books and sweltered and watched over the operations of alchemy. The result was, that at length he became a believer in the mysteries of imbibition, solution, ablution, sublimation, cohabation, calcination, ceration, and fixation, and all the martyrizations of metals, with the sublime influences of the Trine Circle of the Seven Spheres.

Lichenstein, however, with all his diligence and increase of faith, could neither coin gold nor get it out of the prince's tenants in such quantities as it was wanted, and he was destined to learn how the favour of the great depends upon the state of their stomachs. One morning Potemkin, after a run of bad luck, plenty of good champagne, a sleepless night, and an indigestable breakfast of raw turnips and quass, called upon him for an extraordinary sum, and not finding it easily furnished, flew into a passion and discharged him on the spot. As the prince never paid any debts but those of honour, Lichenstein knew that it would be in vain to ask for his salary, and walked into the streets without a penny in his pocket. The late Chief Justice Dana, of Massachusetts, then our minister at the court of St. Petersburgh, was about to return to America. Lichenstein had heard the most flattering accounts of the prospects held out in the United States to active and intelligent adventurers from the old world, and readily believed all he heard, which for a believer in alchemy, was no great stretch of

credulity. He had some little acquaintance with the American minister, in consequence of once or twice negotiating for him small bills on the bankers of the United States at Amsterdam. He threw himself upon his generosity, and requested a passage to this country, a favour which was as readily granted. Here he was fortunate enough almost immediately on his arrival to be employed in the first mercantile house in New York, to answer their Dutch, German, and northern correspondence, with a salary, which though not half so large as that allowed by Prince Potemkin, he liked twice as well, because it was regularly paid. He had scarcely become well settled in New York, when his old dream of alchemy returned upon him. He carefully hoarded his earnings until he was enabled to purchase, at a cheap rate, a small tenement in Wall-street, where he erected a furnace with a triple chimney, and renewed his search of the *arcanum magnum*. Every day in the morning he was occupied for two hours in the counting room, then he was seen walking in Broadway, then he shut himself in his laboratory until the dusk of the evening, when he issued forth to resume his solitary walk.

Year after year passed in this manner. Wall-street, in the mean time, was changing its inhabitants: its burghers gave way to banks and brokers; the city extended its limits, and the streets became thronged with increasing multitudes; circumstances of which the alchemist took no note, except that he could not help observing that he was obliged to take a longer walk than formerly to get into the country, and that the rows of lamps on each side of Broadway seemed to have lengthened wonderfully towards the north; but whether this was owing to the advance of old age, which made his walk more fatiguing, or to some other unknown cause, was a problem which I believe he never fully solved to his own satisfaction.

Still the secret of making gold seemed as distant as ever, until it presented itself to him in an unexpected shape. His lot in Wall-street, which measured twenty-eight feet in front and eighty-seven feet in depth, and for which he paid three hundred and fifty pounds New-York currency, had become a desirable site for a newly chartered banking company. One day Lichenstein was called by the president of this company from his furnace, as he was pouring rectified water on the salt of Mercury. He felt somewhat crusty at the interruption, as he hoped by reverberating the ingredients in Athanor, to set the liquor of Mars in circulation; but when this person had opened to him his errand, and offered him twenty-five thousand dollars for the purchase of his lot, his ill humour was converted into surprise. Had he been offered five thousand he would have accepted it immediately; but twenty-five thousand! the amount startled him—he took time to consider of the proposition, and the next morning was offered thirty thousand by a rival company. He must think of this also—and before night he sold to the first company for thirty-three thousand. He was now possessed of a competency; he quitted his old vocation of clerk, abandoned his old walk in Broadway, and, like Admiral Landais, "disappeared"—but not, I believe, like him to another life. I have heard that his furnace has again been seen smoking behind a comfortable German stone house in the comfortable borough of Easton, a residence which he chose, not merely on account of its cheapness of living, nor its picturesque situation, but chiefly, I believe, for its neighbourhood to Bethlehem, where dwelt a Moravian friend of his attached to the same mysterious studies, and for its nearness to the inexhaustible coal mines of Lehigh.

As I write, my recollections of the past, both ludicrous and melancholy, crowd upon me. I might amuse my readers with a history of the "Doctors' Mob," which happened some forty years ago, when the multitude, indignant with the physicians and surgeons for having, as was supposed, violated the repose of the dead, besieged them in their dwellings with an intention to inflict justice upon them according to their own summary notions, obliging them to slip out at windows, creep behind beer barrels, crawl up chimneys, and get beneath feather-beds,—and when the grave gentlemen of the healing art were fed in dark places, like hunted rebels or persecuted prophets, for three days and three nights. I might give my readers a peep into the little dark room in Pine-street,

where Brown used to frame his gloomy and interesting fictions, without any aid from the picturesque, and entangle his heroes in one difficulty after another without knowing how he should extricate them. I might show residing in that part of Pearl-street now enlarged in Hanover-square, but then a dark and narrow passage, the famous General Moreau, who, when told that the street was not fashionable, replied that he "lived in de house and not in de street;"—a conceited grammarian, talking absurdly of that science, and magnifying his supposed discovery of three thousand new adverbs; but otherwise gentlemanly, intelligent, and agreeable, and fortunate in his beautiful and accomplished wife. While I spoke of great men I might touch upon the tragic and untimely end of one of our greatest—Hamilton, brought over from the fatal spot where he fell to expire in the hospitable mansion of Mr. Bayard, on the green shore of the Hudson. I well recollect the day of his death—a fine day in July—and the bright sunshine, the smiling beauty of the spot, the cheerful sound of birds, and the rustling boughs and the twinkling waters of the river, contrasted strangely and unnaturally with the horror-struck countenances and death-like silence of the great multitude that gathered round the dwelling. I will not attempt to describe the scene. I will not in such an article as this say all that I feel on this painful subject. Let it remain with the other and graver reminiscences to which, should I again appear before the public, I may ask, and I hope not unprofitably, an hour of my reader's leisure.

II.

[*Written for the Talisman*, 1829.]

Among the numerous and unexpected testimonies to the success of the previous volumes of this work, which in one way or another have been brought to my knowledge, none have been more grateful to my feelings than the praises bestowed upon my article entitled, Reminiscences of New-York. I am not so vain as to attribute the favour with which it was received to any talent of my own, but rather ascribe it to the interest of the facts themselves. I confess that I value much less any reputation which I might gain as a writer of romance and poetry, and as a painter of manners, than the fame to be derived from the less ambitious but perhaps more useful office of faithfully gathering up and preserving those fragments of tradition and biography, which give to history its living interest, and embody with the objects which we behold around us the memory of the good or wise who once lived among them. Even the traditions of more frivolous personages, as they may perhaps appear to some readers, are not wholly without their value, as being, even more than the boasted stage, the "mirrors and brief chronicles of the time." In this city especially, it is of more importance to preserve the recollection of these things, since here the progress of continual alteration is so rapid, that a few years effect what in Europe is the work of centuries, and sweep away both the memory and the external vestiges of the generation that precedes us.

I was forcibly struck with this last reflection when not long since I took a walk with my friend Mr. De Viellecour, during his last visit to New-York, over what I recollected as the play ground of myself and my companions in the time of my boyhood, and what Mr. De Viellecour remembered as the spot where his contemporaries at an early period used to shoot quails and wood-cocks. We passed over a part of the city which in my time had been hills, hollows, marshes, and rivulets, without having observed any thing to awaken in either of us a recollection of what the place was before the surface had been levelled and the houses erected, until, arriving at the corner of Charlton and Varick streets, we came to an edifice utterly dissimilar to any thing around it. It was a wooden building of massive architecture, with a lofty portico supported by Ionic columns, the front walls decorated with pilasters of the same order, and its whole appear-

ance distinguished by that Palladian character of rich though sober ornament, which indicated that it had been built about the middle of the last century. We both stopped involuntarily and at the same moment before it.

"If I did not see that house on a flat plain," said Mr. De Viellecour, "penned in by this little gravelly court yard, and surrounded by these starveling catalpas and horse-chestnuts, I should say at once that it was a mansion which I very well remember, where in my youth I passed many pleasant hours in the society of its hospitable owner, and where, afterwards, when I had the honour of representing my county in the Assembly, which then sat in New-York, I had the pleasure of dining officially with Vice President Adams. That house resembled this exactly, but then it was upon a noble hill, several hundred feet in height, commanding a view of the river and of the Jersey shore. There was a fine rich lawn around it, shaded by large and venerable oaks and lindens, and skirted on every side by a young but thrifty natural wood of an hundred acres or more."

Perceiving it to be a house of public entertainment, I proposed to Mr. Viellecour that we should enter it. We went into a spacious hall, with a small room on each side opening to more spacious apartments beyond. "Yes," said Mr. Viellecour, "this is certainly the house I spoke of." He immediately, with the air of a man accustomed to the building, opened a side door on the right, and began to ascend a wide stair-case with a heavy mahogany railing. It conducted us to a large room on the second story, with wide Venetian windows in front, and a door opening to a balcony under the portico. "Yes," said my friend, "here was the dining-room. There, in the centre of the table, sat Vice-President Adams, in full dress, with his bag and *solitaire*, his hair frizzled out each side of his face, as you see it in Stuart's older pictures of him. On his right sat Baron Steuben, our royalist republican disciplinarian general. On his left was Mr. Jefferson, who had just returned from France, conspicuous in his red waistcoat and breeches, the fashion of Versailles. Opposite sat Mrs. Adams, with her cheerful intelligent face. She was placed between the courtly Count Du Moustiers, the French ambassador, in his red-heeled shoes and ear-rings, and the grave, polite, and formally bowing Mr. Van Birkel, the learned and able envoy of Holland. There too was Chancellor Livingston, then still in the prime of his life, so deaf as to make conversation with him difficult, yet so overflowing with wit, eloquence, and information, that while listening to him the difficulty was forgotten. The rest were members of Congress and of our legislature, some of them no inconsiderable men.

"Being able to talk French, a rare accomplishment in America at that time, a place was assigned me next the Count. The dinner was served up after the fashion of that day, abundant, and, as was then thought, splendid. Du Moustiers, after taking a little soup, kept an empty plate before him, took now and then a crumb of bread into his mouth, and declined all the luxuries of the table that were pressed upon him, from the roast beef down to the lobsters. We were all in perplexity to know how the Count could dine, when at length his own body cook, in a clean white linen cap, a clean white *tablier* before him, a brilliantly white damask *serviette* flung over his arm, and a warm pie of truffles and game in his hand, came bustling eagerly through the crowd of waiters, and placed it before the Count, who, reserving a moderate share for himself, distributed the rest among his neighbours, of whom being one, I can attest to the truth of the story, and the excellence of the *pâté*. But come, let us go, and look at the fine view from the Balcony."

My friend stepped out at the door, and I followed him. The worthy old gentleman seemed much disappointed at finding the view he spoke of confined to the opposite side of Varick street, built up with two-story brick houses, while half a dozen ragged boys were playing marbles on the side-walks. "Well," said he, "the view is gone, that is clear enough; but I cannot, for my part, understand how the house has got so much lower than formerly."

I explained to my friend the omnipotence of the Corporation, by which every high hill has been brought low, and every valley exalted, and by which I presumed this house had been abased to a level with its humble neighbours, the hill on which it stood having been literally dug away from under it, and the house gently let down, without even disturbing the furniture, by the mechanical genius and dexterity of some of our eastern brethren.

"This is wrong," said the old gentleman; "these New-Yorkers seem to take pleasure in defacing the monuments of the good old times, and of depriving themselves of all venerable and patriotic associations. This house should have been continued in its old situation, on its own original and proper eminence, where its very aspect would have suggested its history. It was built upwards of seventy years ago, by a gallant British officer, who had done good service to his native country and to this. Here Lord Amherst was entertained, and held his head quarters, at the close of those successful American campaigns, which by the way prevented half the State of New-York from being now a part of Canada. Here were afterwards successively the quarters of several of our American generals in the beginning of the revolution, and again after the evacuation of the city. Here John Adams lived as Vice-President, during the time that Congress sat in New-York; and here Aaron Burr, during the whole of his Vice-Presidency, kept up an elegant hospitality, and filled the room in which we stand with a splendid library, equally indicative of his taste and scholarship. The last considerable man that lived here was Counsellor Benzon, afterwards governor of the Danish islands—a man who, like you, Mr. Herbert, had travelled in every part of the world, knew every thing, and talked all languages. I recollect dining here in company with thirteen gentlemen, none of whom I ever saw before, but all pleasant fellows, all men of education and of some note—the Counsellor a Norwegian, I the only American, the rest of every different nation in Europe, and no two of the same, and all of us talking bad French together.

"There are few old houses," continued Mr. De Viellecour, "with the sight of which my youth was familiar, that I find here now. Two or three, however, I still recognize. One of these is the house built by my friend Chief Justice Jay, in the lower part of Broadway, and now occupied as a boarding house. It is, as you know, a large square three-story house, of hewn stone, as substantially built within as without, durable, spacious, and commodious, and, like the principles of the builder, always useful and excellent, whether in or out of fashion."

"I believe he did not reside there long," said I.

"No, he soon afterwards removed into the house built by the State for the governors, and then to Albany, so that I saw little of him in that house beyond a mere morning visit or two. No remaining object brings him to my mind so strongly as the square pew in Trinity Church, about the centre of the north side of the north aisle. It is now, like everything else in New York, changed. It is divided into several smaller pews, though still retaining externally its original form. That pew was the scene of his regular, sober, unostentatious devotion, and I never look at it without a feeling of veneration. But, Mr. Herbert, can you tell me what is become of the house of my other old friend, Governor George Clinton, at Greenwich?"

"It is still in existence," I answered, "although in very great danger of shortly being let down, like the one in which we now are."

"When I was in the Assembly," pursued Mr. De Viellecour, "the Governor used to date his messages at 'Greenwich, near New-York.' Now, I suppose, the mansion is no longer *near*, but *in* New-York."

"Not quite," I replied, "but doubtless will be, next year. In the mean time the house looks as it did."

"I remember it well—a long, low, venerable, irregular, white, cottage-like brick and wood building, pleasant notwithstanding, with a number of small low rooms, and one

very spacious parlor, delightfully situated on a steep bank, some fifty feet above the shore, on which the waves of the Hudson and the tides of the bay dashed and sported. There was a fine orchard too, and a garden on the north; but I suppose that if not gone, they are going, as they say in Pearl street."

"It is even so—were you often there?"

"Not often, but I had there too divers official dinners, and at one of them I recollect sitting next to old Melancthon Smith, a self-taught orator, the eloquent opposer of the adoption of the federal constitution, and the Patrick Henry of the New-York Convention of 1788, who for weeks successively resisted the powerful and discursive logic of Hamilton, and the splendid rhetoric of Robert R. Livingston. On my other side, and nearer the Governor, sat Brissot de Warville, then on a visit to this country, whose history as a benevolent philosophic speculatist, an ardent though visionary republican, and one of the unfortunate leaders of the Gironde party in the French National Assembly, every body knows."

"But you say nothing of the Governor himself?"

"Oh, surely you must have known him! If you did not, Trumbull's full length of him in the City Hall here, taken forty years ago, and Ceracchi's bust, of about the same date, will give you an excellent idea of his appearance."

"Oh yes—his appearance was familiar to me, and I knew him personally too; but when I was in his company I was too young to have much conversation with him, and afterwards, when he was last Governor, and during his Vice-Presidency, I was, you know, out of the country."

"His conversation and manners in private corresponded exactly with his public character and his looks. His person and face had a general resemblance to those of Washington, but, though always dignified, and in old age venerable, he had not that air of heroic elevation which throws such majesty around the father of the republic. There was a similar resemblance in mind. If he had not the calm grandeur of Washington's intellect, he had the same plain, practical, sound, wholesome common-sense—the same unpretending but unerring sagacity as to men and measures, the same directness of purpose and firmness of decision. These qualities were exerted as Governor during our revolution with such effect that the people never forgot it, and they witnessed their gratitude by confiding to him the government of this State for twenty-one years, and the second office in the Union for eight more. His behaviour in society was plain but dignified, his conversation easy, shrewd, sensible, and commonly about matters of fact—the events of the revolution, the politics of the day, the useful arts and agriculture."

"Is Hamilton's house still standing?"

"Not that in which he laboured as Secretary of the Treasury to restore the ruined credit of the nation, and reduce our finances and revenue laws to order and uniformity—where he wrote the Federalist, and those admirable reports which now form the most luminous commentary upon our constitution. That was in Wall street; it has been pulled down, and its site is occupied by the Mechanics' bank. His favourite residence was the Grange, his country-seat at Bloomingdale, which, when I last saw it, remained much as he left it."

Mr. Viellecour and myself ordered some refreshment, as a kind of apology for the freedoms we had taken with the old mansion. On leaving it we walked down Greenwich street, moralizing as we went on the changes which time was working so much more visibly in this little corner of the world than in any other part of it which I had seen—where the flight of years seemed swifter than elsewhere. After an absence of thirty years from the great cities of Europe, I beheld, when I revisited them, the same aspect, venerable still, yet neither newer nor older than before, the same order of streets, the same public buildings, the same offices, hotels, and shops, the same names on the signs, and found my way through their intricacies as if I had left them but yesterday. Here, on the other hand, when I returned after an absence of two years, every thing was

strange, new, and perplexing, and I lost my way in streets which had been laid out since I left the city.

My companion often stopped to look at houses and sites of which he had some remembrance. "There," said he, pointing to a modest looking two-story dwelling in one of the cross-streets,—"there died my good friend Mons. Albert, a Minister of our French Protestant Church about twenty years ago, a very learned and eloquent divine, and the most modest man I ever knew. He was a native of Lausanne, a nephew of Deyverdun, the friend of Gibbon, who figures in the correspondence and memoirs of the historian. Mons. Albert was much in the society of Gibbon, and has related to me many anecdotes of his literary habits and conversation."

"I must not suffer you to monopolize all the recollections of the city," said I to my friend. "Observe, if you please, that house on the corner opposite the one to which you have directed my attention. There lived for a time my old acquaintance Collies, a mathematician, a geographer, and a mechanician of no mean note. He was a kind of living antithesis, and I have often thought that nature made him expressly to illustrate that figure of rhetoric. He was a man of the most diminutive frame and the most gigantic conceptions, the humblest demeanour and the boldest projects I ever knew. Forty years ago, his mind was teeming with plans of western canals, steam-boats, railroads, and other public enterprises, which in more fortunate and judicious hands have since proved fruitful of wealth to the community, and of merited honour to those who carried them through. Poor Collies had neither capital to undertake them himself, plausibility to recommend them to others, nor public character and station to give weight and authority to his opinions. So he schemed and toiled and calculated all his life, and died at eighty, without having gained either wealth for himself, or gratitude from the public. The marine telegraphs in this port are a monument of his ingenuity, for he was the first man of the country who established a regular and intelligible system of ship signals."

My friend stopped at some of the shops to make inquiries concerning the ancient inmates. At length I heard him asking for Adonis. "Pray," said I, "who is this modern Adonis for whom you are inquiring? some smooth rose-cheeked boy, doubtless, like him of Mount Libanus."—"This Adonis," replied Mr. Vieillecour, "is neither a 'smooth nor rose-cheeked boy,' being in fact a black old man, or rather gentleman, for a gentleman he is every inch of him, although a barber. I say *is*, for I hope he is still alive and well, although I have not seen him for some years. In this sneaking, fashion-conforming, selfish world, I hold in high honour any man who for the sake of any principle, important or trifling, right or wrong, so it be without personal interest, will for years submit to inconvenience or ridicule. Adonis submitted to both, and for principle's sake."

"Principle's sake!—upon what head?"

"Upon his own, sir, or upon Louis the Sixteenth's, just as you please. Adonis was an old French negro, whom the convulsions attendant in the West Indies upon the French, threw upon our shores, and who held in the utmost horror all Jacobinical and republican abominations. He had an instinctive sagacity as to what was genteel and becoming in manners and behaviour, as well as in the cut of a gentleman's hair, or the curl of a lady's. He had attended to the progress of the French revolution with the greatest interest, and his feelings were excited to the highest pitch when he heard of the beheading of the French king, and the banishment of the royal family. He then deliberately renounced the French nation and their *canaille*, *parvenu* rulers, and in testimony of the sincerity of his indignation and grief, took off his hat and vowed never to put it on again until the Bourbons should be restored to the throne. This vow he faithfully kept. For twenty-one years, through all weathers, did he walk the streets of New-York, bare-headed, carrying his hat under his arm, with the air of a courtier, filled with combs, scissors, and other implements of his trade, until his hair, which was

of the deepest black when he first took it off, had become as white as snow. For my part, I confess I never saw him on my occasional visits to the city, walking to the houses of his customers without his hat, but I felt inclined to take off my own to him. Like all the rest of the world, I took it for granted that the loyal old negro would never wear his hat again. At length, in the year 1814, the French armed schooner ———, with the white flag flying, arrived in the port of New-York, bringing the first intelligence of the return of the Bourbons to their throne and kingdom. Adonis would not believe the report that flew like wild-fire about the city; he would not trust the translations from the French gazettes that were read to him in the American papers by his customers, but walked down to the battery, with the same old hat under his arm which he had carried there for twenty years, saw the white flag with his own eyes, heard the news in French from the mouth of the cook on board the vessel, and then, waving his hat three times in the air, gave three huzzas, and replaced it on his head, with as much heart-felt pride as Louis the 18th could have done his crown."

I could not help smiling at the earnest gravity of the old gentleman's eulogy upon Adonis. "I fear," said I, "that your chivalric *coiffeur* owes a little of his sentimental loyalty to your own admiration of every thing generous and disinterested. When you are excited on this head, sir, you often remind me of what old Fuseli, in his energetic style, used to say of his great idol, Michael Angelo—'All that he touched was indiscriminately stamped with his own grandeur. A beggar rose from his hands the Patriarch of poverty; the very hump of his dwarf is impressed with dignity.' I suppose you have been unconsciously playing the Michael Angelo in lighting up such a halo of consecrated glory round the bare and time-honoured head of old Adonis. I am afraid I cannot do quite as much for another tonsorial artist of great celebrity who flourished here in our days, but whom, as at that time you were not much in the habit of coming to town, perhaps you do not remember. He made no claim to chivalry or romance, his sole ambition was to be witty and poetical; and witty he certainly was, as well as the vehicle and conduit of innumerable good pleasantries of other people. I mean John Desborus Huggins."

"Huggins—Huggins," said Mr. De Viellecour. "I knew a young lady of that name once, she who is now Mrs. ——, the fashionable milliner."

"Oh, yes—that incident of your life cannot easily lose its place in my memory. But John Desborus Huggins was no relation of hers. He was of pure English blood, and had no kindred on this side of the Atlantic. At the beginning of this century, and for a dozen years after, he was the most fashionable, as well as the most accomplished artist in this city for heads, male and female. He had a shop in Broadway, a low wooden building, where now towers a tall brick pile opposite the City Hotel. This was literally the head-quarters of fashion, and fortune, as usual, followed in the train of fashion. But Huggins had a soul that scorned to confine its genius to the eternal decoration of his customers' heads. He panted after wider fame; he had cut Washington Irving's hair, he had shaved Anacreon Moore, when he was here, and Joel Barlow, on his first return from France; from them he caught the strong contagion of authorship. One day he wrote a long advertisement, in which he ranged from his own shop in Broadway to high and bold satire upon those who held the helm of State at Washington, mimicked Jefferson's style, and cracked some good-humoured jokes upon Giles and Randolph. He carried it to the Evening Post. The editor, the late Mr. Coleman, you know, was a man of taste as well as a keen politician. He pruned off Huggins' exuberances, corrected his English, threw in a few pungent sarcasms of his own, and printed it.

"It had forthwith a run through all the papers on the federal side of the question in the United States, and as many of the others as could relish a good joke, though at the expense of their own party. The name of Huggins became known from Georgia to Maine. Huggins tried a second advertisement of the same sort, a third, a fourth, with

equal success. His fame as a wit was now established; business flowed in upon him, in full and unebbing tide. Wits and would-be wits, fashionables and would-be fashionables, thronged his shop; strangers from north and south had their heads cropped, and their chins scraped by him, for the sake of saying on their return home that they had seen Huggins; whilst during the party-giving season, he was under orders from the ladies every day and hour for three weeks ahead. But alas unhappy man! he had now a literary reputation to support, and his invention, lively and sparkling as it had been at first, soon began to run dry. He was now obliged to tax his friends and patrons for literary assistance. Mr. Coleman was too deeply engaged in the daily discussion of grave topics to continue his help. In the kindness of my excellent friend, the late Anthony Bleeker, he found for a long time a never-failing resource. You were not much acquainted with Bleeker, I think—the most honourable, the most amiable, and the most modest of human beings. Fraught with talent, taste, and literature, a wit and a poet, he rarely appeared in public as an author himself, whilst his careless generosity furnished the best part of their capital to dozens of literary adventurers, sometimes giving them style for their thoughts, and sometimes thoughts for their style. Bleeker was too kindly tempered for a partisan politician, and his contributions to Huggins were either good-natured pleasantries upon the fashions or frivolities of the day, or else classical imitations and spirited parodies in flowing and polished versification. Numerous other wits and witlings, when Bleeker grew tired of it, some of whom had neither his taste nor his nice sense of gentlemanly decorum, began to contribute, until at length Huggins found himself metamorphosed into the regular Pasquin of New-York, on whom, as on a mutilated old statue of that name at Rome, every wag stuck his anonymous epigram, joke, satire, or lampoon, on whatever was unseemly in his eyes or unsavoury in his nostrils in this good city. I believe he was useful, however. If his humanities had not been too much neglected in his youth to allow him to quote Latin, he might have asked with Horace—*Ridentem dicere verum.*"

"My dear sir," interrupted the old gentleman, "if you will quote, and I see you are getting into one of your quoting modes, you had better quote old Kats, my maternal grandmother's favourite book, the great poet of Holland and common-sense. He has said it better than Horace: 'Haar lagehend coysheid laert, haar spelend vormt ter denyd.' You ought always to quote old Kats, whenever you can, for I suspect that you and I, and Judge Benson, are the only natives south of the Highlands who can read him. But to return to your barber-author."

"Huggins became as fond and as proud of these contributions as if he had written them all himself, and at last collected them and printed them together in one goodly volume, entitled Hugginiana, illustrated with designs by Jarvis, and wood-cuts by Anderson. He was now an author in all the forms. Luckless author! His vaulting ambition over-leaped itself! He sent a copy of his book to the Edinburgh Review, then in the zenith of its glory, and the receipt of it was never acknowledged. He sent another copy to Dennie, whose Port Folio then guided the literary taste of this land, and Dennie noticed it only in a brief and cold paragraph. What was excellent in a newspaper jeu d'esprit, whilst events and allusions were fresh, lost of course much of its relish when served up cold, years after, in a clumsy duodecimo. Besides, not having been able to prevail on himself to part with any thing which had once appeared under his name, much very inferior matter was suffered to overlay those sprightly articles which had first given him éclat. Then the town critics assailed him, and that 'most delicate monster,' the public, who had laughed at every piece, good, bad, and indifferent, singly in succession, now that the whole was collected, became fastidious, and at the instigation of the critics aforesaid, pronounced the book to be 'low'! Frightful sentence! Huggins never held up his head after it. His razors and scissors lost their edge, his napkins and aprons their lustrous whiteness, and his conversation its soft spirit and vivacity. His affairs all went wrong thenceforward, and whatever might have

been the immediate cause of his death, which took place a year or two after, the real and efficient reason was undoubtedly mortified literary pride. 'Around his tomb,' as old Johnson says of Archbishop Laud—

> "'Around his tomb let arts and genius weep,
> But hear his death, ye blockheads, hear and sleep.'"

We had now got far down into the old part of the city, when, turning up Vesey street from Greenwich, Mr. De Viellecour made a sudden pause. "Ah," said he, "one more vestige of the past. There," pointing to a common looking old house, "there, in 1790, was the *atelier* of Ceracchi, when he was executing his fine busts of our great American."

"Indeed!" answered I—"I have often thought of it as a singular piece of natural good fortune, that at a time when our native arts were at so low an ebb, we had such an artist thrown upon our shores to perpetuate the true and living likenesses of our revolutionary chiefs and sages. Ceracchi's busts of Washington, Jay, Alexander Hamilton, George Clinton, and others, are now, as mere portraits, above all price to this nation; and they have besides a classic grace about them, which entitles the artist to no contemptible rank as a statuary."

"It was not a piece of mere good fortune," said my friend. "We have to thank the artist himself for it. Ceracchi was a zealous republican, and he came here full of enthusiasm, anxious to identify his own name in the arts somhow or other with our infant republic—and he has done it. He had a grand design of a national monument, which he used to show to his visitors, and which he wished Congress to employ him to execute in marble or bronze. Of course they did not do so, and, as it happened, he was much more usefully employed for the nation in modelling the bustss of our great men.

"He was an Italian, I believe a Roman, and had lived some time in England, where he was patronized by Reynolds. Sir Joshua (no mean proof of his talent) sat to him for a bust, and a fine one I am told it is. Ceracchi came to America enthusiastic for liberty, and he found nothing here to make him change his principles or feelings. But the nation was not ripe for statuary—a dozen busts exhausted the patronage of the country, and Congress was too busy with pounds, shillings and pence, fixing the revenue laws, and funding the debt, to think of his grand allegorical monument. Ceracchi could not live upon liberty alone, much as he loved it, and when the French revolution took a very decided character, he went to France and plunged into politics. Some years after he returned to Rome, where he was unfortunately killed in an insurrection or popular tumult growing out of the universal revolutionary spirit of those times."

"May his remains rest in peace," added I. "Whatever higher works of art he may have left elsewhere—and he who could produce those fine classic, historical busts was undoubtedly capable of greater things—whatever else he may have left in Europe, here his will be an enduring name. As long as Americans shall hold in honoured remembrance the memory of their first and best patriots—as long as our sons shall look with reverent interest on their sculptured images, the name of Ceracchi will be cherished here:—

> "And while along the stream of time, their name
> Expanded flies and gathers all its fame;
> Still shall his little barque attendant sail,
> Pursue the triumph and partake the gale."

We had now finished our long walk, and as the old gentleman was going into his lodgings I took leave of him saying, that "I was this morning endeavouring to collect a few anecdotes and historical recollections associated with New-York localities, to fill up the remaining pages of this year's Talisman. Our afternoon's walk has furnished me with the materials, and I am now going home to record our conversation as a chapter of Reminiscences of New-York, No. II."

OLD JAN'S LAND.

BY E. B. O'CALLAGHAN.

"I have been unable to find how Jan Celes, called Old Jans, got his title, or the extent of his possession. * * * Whoever will find out who Old Jans was, and the land owned by him, and how he got and parted with it, will deserve the thanks of every New York antiquarian."—*Hoffman's Estate and Rights of the City of New York*, Vol. 2, p. 201.

When the English questioned the title of the Dutch to any part of this country, the latter pointed to divers rivers and localities which bore their names, and alleged the circumstance as proof of prior discovery and possession. To this the English simply replied, that these parts had been previously discovered by their countrymen, and that the Hollanders came afterwards and "dutchified" the names. They treated "Old Jans" in the same way. They "dutchified" his name.

JOHN SEALS was an Englishman, and probably came to the New Amsterdam from New England. He is found as a planter on the Island of Manhatan in 1638, and was, without doubt, here earlier. He married Maria Roberts or Robertson, and they had a daughter named Femmetje, or Phœbe, who married Teunis Nyssen, 4th February, 1640.

In his latter days, Seals seems to have become irritable, and as a consequence he figures in court on charges of shooting his neighbors' hogs, or committing other damages. It is in one of these suits that we obtain the first clue to the location of "Old Jan's Land."

In 1643 several cattle belonging to the government strayed in the woods, and messengers were despatched to look them up. "When they had come to Old Jans plantation by the swamp, they saw that the woman residing on said Old Jans plantation had driven with a goad the cattle into said swamp, so that they sunk into it over their backs; but as they were strong and well in flesh, they finally got through the morass."

The swamp here mentioned was one of the outlets of the Fresh Water Pond, in the rear of the City Hall; it covered the land now occupied by the lower part of Canal street, and was afterwards known as part of Lispenard meadows. It is important as an ancient landmark, and as determining the northern boundary of the Bogardus Farm, now in the possession of Trinity Church.

Death, a couple of years after, laid his hand on Old Jan. He had received a wound, under what circumstances is not stated, and made a will, of which the following is a translation:—

"On the seventh of April, in the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, One thousand six hundred and forty five, before me, Cornelis Van Tienhoven, secretary New Netherland, appeared *John Celes*, who being wounded and lying abed, but in full possession of his memory and understanding, in the presence of the underwritten witnesses, declared that he, reflecting on the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the hour thereof, commends his soul, after his death, into the hands of Almighty God, and his body to a christian burial; wishing, then, to anticipate all such uncertainty of death by testamentary disposition, and coming to his means and effects, declares it to be his last Will, that after his death, Tonis Nyssen, his son in law, shall take out of the estate the just half of all the means and effects which he will happen to leave behind. Marritje Robers, his wife, shall take the other half, and have the usufruct thereof until she marry or die, provided that in case she remarry, the property shall not be conveyed, diminished or alienated by her husband or herself, but be only used, so as to receive the interest thereon during her life and the capital remaining intire, shall revert, after her death to Tonis Nyssen, or his children or heirs, without her Marritje Robberts's

friends receiving any of the property, only she shall have power to leave by Will two hundred guilders out of said estate to whomsoever she pleases. He, *John Celes*, requests in the presence of all these bystanders that this may take effect after his death as his last Will before all courts, tribunals and judges.

Done on the day and year aforesaid

This is the signature of JAN SEALS
made by himself.

THOMAS HALL."

John Seals died soon after executing the above will, and in August following his widow married one Thomas Gridy, a native of Devonshire, England, then sixty years of age, who afterwards lived at Gravesend, L. I., got into trouble in connection with George Baxter in 1656, and was sentenced to be banished the Province for twelve years.

Meanwhile, Tonis Nyssen, the son-in-law, became administrator of the estate, and obtained a grant or patent of "Old Jans Land." As this instrument is important, determining the location and extent of the plantation and solving the points which Judge Hoffman wished to have cleared up, we give a translation of it.

"We, WILLIAM KIEFT, director general and the Council in New Netherland residing on behalf of the High and Mighty Lords States General of the United Netherlands, his Highness of Orange and the Hon^ble^ Lords Directors of the Incorporated West India Company, hereby acknowledge and declare that We, on this day date underwritten, have given and granted to *Tonis Nyssen* a plantation situate on the Island of Manhatan, formerly occupied by the late *Jan Celes*. It extends on the south side from the land and valley belonging to Everhardus Bogardus, minister, and on the north side to Cornelis Maersen, thence along the Negroes' plantations to the Cripple bush of said Bogardus. It runs in breadth along the strand fifty rods, from the strand along the Cripple bush south east by east one hundred and fifty rods, along the Cripple bush to the Negroes' land it stretches east by south five and forty rods, along the Negroes plantations upwards north northwest sixty rods, towards the strand downward north west by west thirty seven rods, along the Cripple bush of Cornelis Maersen it runs north west by north twenty seven rods, along the Cripple bush up to the strand westerly forty rods. With express condition, &c.

In testimony this is signed by us and confirmed with the seal. Done in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, the 3^d^ April 1647.

(Signed) WILLIAM KIEFT,

By order of the Hon^ble^ Director General and Council of New Netherland.

(Signed) CORN. VAN TIENHOVEN, *Secretary.*"

On the 11th June, 1651, Teunis Nyssen conveyed the above described land to Augustyne Heermans, who again sold it on the 11th May, 1655, to Rut Jacobsen, of Fort Orange.

We did not propose, at setting out, to trace the title to this land down to the present time. Our object was only to tell who Old Jan was, to locate his farm, and to show how he parted with it.

In order to illustrate the matter more clearly, we supply a reliable diagram of the farm, and of the Bogardus farm adjoining, of the patent for which we also subjoin a translation.

PATENT TO ANNETIE JANS.

PETRUS STUYVESANT, Director general of New Netherland, Curaçao and the Islands thereof, on the behalf of their Noble High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Netherlands and the Hon^ble^ Directors of the Incorporated West India Company, together with the Hon^ble^ councillors, declare that We, on this day, date under-

written, have given and granted to Annetje Jans, widow of the late Everardus Bogardus, a piece of land situate on the Island of Manhatan on the North River, beginning at the palisades (fence) near the house on the Strand it goes north by East up to the partition line of Old Jans Land is long 210 rods; from thence along the partition line of said Old Jans Land it extends E. by S. up to the Cripple bush it runs S.W. long 160 rods from the Cripple bush, to the Strand it runs westerly in breadth 50 rods; the land that lies to the south of the house to the partition line of the Company's land begins on the east side, from the palisades southward to the posts and rails of the Company's land, without obstruction to the path, it is broad 60 rods; long on the South side along the posts and rails 160 rods; at the east side to the corner of the Kalckhoock is broad 30 rods; to the division line of the aforesaid piece of land it goes westerly in length 100 rods; it makes altogether 31 morgens.—*Dutch Patents*, H. H. 14.

SKETCH OF THE OLD ST. JAMES' CHURCH, OF HAMILTON SQUARE.

BY REV. CORNELIUS B. SMITH, RECTOR.

In the early part of the present century a number of the wealthy citizens of New York began to build summer residences in the eastern section of that portion of the Island now in a line with the lower half of the Central Park. The yellow fever had appeared in town several years in succession, and encouraged this removal during the hot season.

Many of the gentlemen thus becoming temporary residents in the country were members of the Episcopal Communion, and naturally felt the need of the services of their church during their isolation from the city parishes.

It was a fortunate coincidence for them that in 1807 the City Corporation, being desirous of improving the common lands which extended from Forty-fifth street, or even lower to about Eighty-sixth street, formed a plan of building a village in the neighborhood of Seventieth street and Lexington avenue, and for that purpose caused a map to be made, on which a public square was delineated, called Hamilton Square, with an avenue running from north to south, called Hamilton avenue.

A plot of land, situated at the present southwest corner of the junction of Lexington avenue and Sixty-ninth street, was marked as

"A piece intended for a Church or Academy." The neighboring lots or a part of them were sold, and several gentlemen laid the foundation of houses.

The summer residents who were interested in having an Episcopal Church for the neighborhood, entered very soon into negotiations with the Common Council to take the plot referred to in the map and build a church thereon; which they were soon authorized to do by the passage of a resolution to that effect.

The parties interested then made preparations for the erection of their edifice. There was some delay in obtaining all the necessary funds; for we find upon page 185 of the volume of the Records of the venerable Trinity Parish, that at a meeting of the vestry of that church, held March 9, 1809, there was presented a petition made by "Mr. Edward Dunscomb and others, praying for aid towards the erection of a Church on Hamilton Square." Three thousand dollars were granted for its object at a subsequent meeting, held May 11.

Within a year the church was built, and it was consecrated by Bishop Benjamin Moore, May 17, 1810. Rev. Mr. Harris read prayers, and Rev. Mr. Jones preached the sermon.

At this time, and until about fifteen years later, Yorkville had no existence, not a single house being then built on the Harlem Commons, which were afterward sold in lots and gradually built upon, till a village was formed and named Yorkville.

St. James' Church thus became a prominent landmark for miles, being situated on the summit of Hamilton Hill. A road crossed the Island just at the north of it, near the line of Seventy-first street, called Harsen's Road. There was then no railway excavation to interrupt it, the Harlem road not being constructed until long afterward; the vestry meeting of July 12, 1834, being the first in which there appears any notice of conference with the railroad corporation on the subject. For about thirty years after its foundation, St. James' parish had the same Rector as St. Michael's, Bloomingdale; the two congregations uniting in his support. Bloomingdale had a permanent population, and services were held throughout the year; but in the sister parish of St. James, public worship was held for seventeen years—*i. e.* until 1827, only during the summer months. On a pleasant July Sunday morning the spectacle of the gathering congregation must have been a very pleasant one. Approaching by the old road from both sides of the Island, the wealthy people in carriages and the humble folk on foot or in wagons, they would nearly all be seen from the church which crowned the hill like a beacon.

The project of the corporation for creating a village and laying out Hamilton avenue just east of the church was changed by Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to lay out the city: they introduced the present plan, and the corporation finding that it did not harmonize with their previous map, stopped the sales and bought back a number of the lots sold. The gentlemen, also, who had begun to build gave up their undertaking.

At a vestry meeting held April 23, 1827, "Mr. Wagstaff stated that the City Corporation were now putting up a stone wall around Hamilton Square;" whereupon it was resolved that a Committee of Repairs enclose the ground on the east side of the church according to a former plan of the city, as a street.

The following are the names of the first Vestrymen, elected July 16, 1810:

Wardens—Peter Schermerhorn,
Francis B. Winthrop.

Vestrymen—David Mumford,
John Mason,
John G. Bogert,
Peter Schermerhorn, Jr.,
Wm. H. Jephson,
John Jones,
John H. Talman,
Charles King.

The Inspectors of Electors were—
Joshua Jones,
Martin Hoffman,
Isaac Jones.

The Rev. Samuel Farmer Jarvis became the first Rector; receiving from St. James and St. Michael's united parishes the following salary:—

Personally	$1,000
For Horse	100
For Clerk	100
For House Rent	300
	$1,500

He resigned March 29, 1830. The Rev. William Richmond succeeded him and continued Rector of the two churches for seventeen years—being followed, in 1837, by Rev.

James Cook Richmond, who remained till 1842—when the relations between St. James' Church and the sister parish in Bloomingdale, terminated.

Rev. John Dowdney now became the resident Rector of St. James, and so continued till 1847.

The following is a list of the Vestry, April 18, 1843:

Joseph Foulke, } *Wardens.*
Peter Schermerhorn, }
Thomas Addis Emmet,
Alonzo A. Alvord,
John Rutter,
John H. Riker,
David J. Goodsell,
William Cecil,
Rufus Prime,
Charles Gaylor.

The Rev. Edwin Harwood became Rector in 1847, and was succeeded in 1851 by the Rev. Dr. Peter Schermerhorn Chauncey, who died December 14, 1866, after a most devoted ministry.

The city, under an act of the Legislature, now purchased the old church building and grounds for a public square, though the congregation continued to use them by its courtesy.

In April, 1867, the present Rector, Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, entered upon his work. The farewell services in the venerable edifice were held Sunday, December 19, 1869—thus closing the sacred associations of sixty years. The congregation then removed to their beautiful new church in Seventy-second street.

The old building remained until the close of 1870—a strange witness of other days amid the advancing buildings and deep-cut streets which lowered the grade beneath it some fifteen feet. Then it was taken down—the wrought-iron nails and the immense timbers making the protest of strong resistance to the workmen, and causing them to speak with admiration of the thorough work of years gone by.

For age is venerable, and the silver hair
Should make the young arise and reverence pay:
And how much more this ancient House of Prayer
Should make us ask, "Our Fathers: where are they?"

Gone: like the spirit of the shadowy dream!
Gone: like the mist upon the morning air!
Gone: like the bubble in the hurrying stream!
Gone: like the leaves of oak tree, stripped and bare.

We trust they are with God in perfect peace;
Let those who knew them tell us of their worth;
They sowed, we reap; let not their memory cease,
True life begins with dust to dust, and earth to earth.